



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

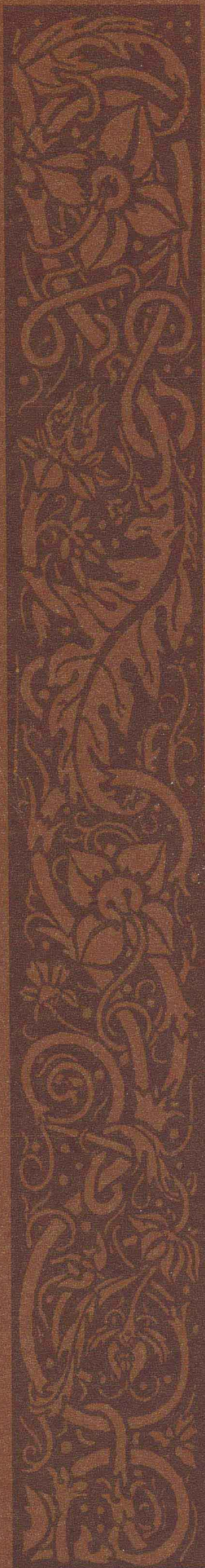
程焕文 审订

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GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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Edict No. 3.

An edict from the imperial commissioner, addressed to the American Consul, Mr. Chou.

Chou, prefect of Canton, communicates this edict to the American Consul Chou, received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner and Governor of Kwangtung; it is as follows.

[Here is quoted the Chou's address to the commissioner who then says]

"This coming before me, the high commissioner, I immediately reply. In his former report, the said foreigner stated, that 1540 chests had been delivered to Elliot, to be by him made over to government. I find in Elliot's address these words, 'What error is not under British rule, the said superintendent is unable to contest,' which is entirely at variance with your statement. To that former report a clear reply was given, with commands, which are on record.

"Now again it appears the said foreigner presents an address stating, that 'the opium in the care of Americans really was the property of British Subjects.' I find that the English, during a long period, have continued continually to send their opium to be sold. Why should they employ your countrymen to sell it? You are not a tributary of the English. Why then listen to their suggestions? Moreover, Elliot's report was made first, yours afterwards. Granting then that the opium was made over to Elliot, it ought not to be included with the 20283 chests, it being impossible to take of the number first reported as English, and make of it what ought

ought to be given up as American Opium. Examining the spirit of your words, there manifestly is a heart to confuse and gloss over the business.

"Elliot has now sent Johnston to the receiving ships outside to take and deliver up all the opium. Now 1500 and odd chests are not a large quantity, and supposing it be concealed in the vessels, there will be no difficulty in searching it out and seizing it. How can this be so respectable as for you yourself to deliver it up? Haste, then, and comply. Again, in due course, I give my commands, that a true and faithful statement be made and delivered up, and that there be no more contumacy and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief."

"Wherefore this communication is despatched to the prefect, that he may immediately transmit the same to the hong merchants, to be by them conveyed to the said consul, Snow, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately transmit the same to the said Consul Snow, that he may hasten and obey, and according to the repeated commands make out a true and faithful statement and deliver up the same showing no more contumacy and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief. Haste! Haste! A Special Edict. Taoukwang 19th year, 2 month, 23 day.
April 5th 1839

Reply to Edict No. 3.

To His Excellency Sir, Imperial
Commissioner &c &c

I have respectfully to state that the 1540 Chests of Opium were delivered up by the Americans to the British Superintendent of Trade as British property. This was done before your Excellency called on me for a statement of what Opium the Americans held. The quotation you make from the Superintendent's address that whatever is not under British rule the said Superintendent is unable to controvert, he could not demand the surrender of British property in the hands of Americans, but circumstances might make it proper for them to ask the said Superintendent to receive the same and he would not refuse to do so, Now Excellency asks why the English should employ any countrymen to sell Opium for them as we are not tributary to the English. It is the practice in most parts of the world for the subjects or Citizens of one country to employ those of another in the transaction of Commercial Affairs - this very season several English Ships from England with British goods and from India with Cotton have come consigned to American houses here and it is sometimes the case that American Ships come here consigned to English houses, I can only repeat that all my former statements to your Excellency are true in every particular. And if your Excellency is pleased to inquire of the Chief Superintendent you will no doubt receive a confirmation of the same.

Given under my hand and Seal
of Office this sixth day of April One
Thousand Eight Hundred and thirty nine
(Signed) P. W. Snow
U.S. Consul

Edict No. 4.

Edict.

Gen, high imperial commissioner and governor of Koo Kwang, Tang a president of the Board of War and Governor of the two provinces Kwangtung and Kwangle, and C. a vice president of the Board of War and lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, issue this edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul Van Basel, and the foreigners of every country. Let them make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commissioner, the Governor, and the lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august Emperor's mandatory will, to interdict opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it. Now it appears that, in obedience to these commands, the surrender is being made, winning respectful submission worthy of praise.

Henceforth foreign foreigners will never more be allowed to bring opium into this country. The decree is already passed; and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished, and their cargoes confiscated.

Now, the English Superintendent, Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before execution; and now again declare that you

you will act in obedience to the laws, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable. But as to the request that a period of five months be allowed to the Indian Ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow, also, has declared that while residing here he always felt obligated to conform to the laws of the empire, and that hereafter the merchants of this country, acting in obedience to the new regulations, will not presume to traffic in Opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, "if they bring any opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the laws. For if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?"

The Dutch Consul Van Bazel, also, states that he has received the commands to give bonds, in terms like these— "After the autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have opium on board, both ship and cargo, shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death by the laws of the country." On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his Government.

Government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign. This is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond. But, then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the celestial empire's laws extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the traffic in opium. If therefore, all the foreigners, in compliance with this, now bring any more opium, then there can be no more violation of the laws; and how in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian Ships, and at eight for the dust ships; at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring opium, they shall according to the existing law surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation. This will be equitable and just.

Again special and earnest commands are given in general to all the foreigners, that, in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby insuring on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished to their own injury. A Special Edict.

April 19th 1839. / Thursday 19th Apr, 3rd Mo. 6th day

Reply to Edict No. 4.

Copy

To their Excellencies the high Imperial
Commissioner, the Governor and Lieutenant
Governor.

The undersigned respectfully states that
he has had the honor to receive this communica-
-tion of yesterday's date, and in reply can only
say that, it being really impracticable for this
Countryman to give the Bond required by the
New Regulations, he accordingly on the 16th inst.,
sent in his address saying it was thus impossi-
-ble. This was all he could reasonably do, and
the only alternative that now remains for him,
if conformity to the new regulations be insisted
on is to return to his own Country.

Given under my hand and
Seal of Office this twentieth day
of April One thousand Eight hun-
-dred and thirty nine.

(Signed) P. M. Snow
U.S. Consul

Duplicate No 19 Original p. Grande
Rec? 28 Sept

London April 19. 1839

Sir

Since I last had the
honour to address you events of
great moment have been passing
here, and being highly important
as connected with the trade of this
country, with the Western Nations
I will endeavour to give you a con-
cise account of what has trans-
pired in the last month, confin-
ing myself to facts which the Govern-
ment will feel a deep interest in as
a continuance of the trade under
existing circumstances is doubtful
indeed, for the principle which
this Government is at present endea-
vouring to act upon that the blood
of the innocent shall flow for the
crimes of the guilty is too monstrous
for any civilized Government to
submit to, and unless the action

of brutal force is made to yield to reason and justice we have no guarantee for the safety of life or property.

The high Imperial Commissioner ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~deputed~~ ^{deputed} by the Emperor to visit the province for the purpose of correcting abuses generally and to consummate the prohibition of the opium trade. reached here on the 9th of March last. His first official act was the sending forth a proclamation addressed to foreigners calling on them to furnish him forthwith a true account of all the opium they held preparatory to a delivery of the same to Government to be burnt, this unexpected and arbitrary call so astounding to all engaged in the traffic was met by a determination on their part to resist such injustice to the last,

he next attempted to get possession of the person of Mr Dent the Senior partner in the house of Dent & Co large dealers in the article, however in consequence of the conspicuous purpose he confined himself to his house refusing to go inside the City, unless his safety was guaranteed under the hand of the Commissioner which was refused, during the progress of this demand the strongest appeal was made to the holders of Opium by the Hong Merchants through the Chamber of Commerce to surrender a part or the heads of some of the former would be taken off the next day, two of them appeared at the meeting in chains, their solicitations were urged with such apparent fear of the consequences of a denial that a thousand chests was generously given, hoping that the Commissioner

would be satisfied with that quantity. They were however mistaken, and by the offer of the one thousand chests the strongest proof was furnished him that opium was here a fact which he could not other ways have proved, he of course persisted in having the whole -

The trade with all Nations was stopped on the 22nd day of March and no boats allowed to pass to or from the shipping at Whampoa.

While the negotiation for the Surrender of the Opium and of Mr Dent was in progress Captain Elliot the British Superintendent of Trade arrived from Macao, on Sunday the 26th of March, immediately on landing he went to Mr Dent's house and accompanied by Mr Dent and a few friends returned through a

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large concourse of China men to the late East India Company's Hall now occupied by Capt Elliot, in a short time many of the large boats on the River eighty in number with nearly an equal number of smaller ones were put in requisition and a double lined formation from the Eastern to the Western extremities of the Square in front of the factories, a guard of about four hundred men stationed on the square and probably not less than five thousand on the river. on the following day our campadores, cooks and coolies were taken from us, the day after all the streets leading to the square with the exception was walled up and we of course persons, denied any communication with the shipping at Mampoa or those in the outer waters, and with Macao, Captain

Elliot the day after his arrival is
 issued a Circular to his countrymen
 calling on them to surrender by
 four o'clock on that day to him
 for the service of his Majesty's Gov-
 ernment all the Opium they held
 pledging his Government for the pay-
 ment of the same, it was all accord-
 ingly, surrendered to be given over
 to the Chinese Government for any
 purpose they chose, the quantity
 to be delivered is Twenty Thousand
 two hundred and Eighty Three
 chests valued at Eight Millions
 of Dollars, arrangements has been
 made by the Commissioner to receive
 the same, he stipulates that after
 one fourth of the whole be delivered
 the servants shall be returned after
 one half be delivered the passage boats
 be permitted to run to Macao, after
 three fourths be delivered the

trade to be opened, the whole
 being delayed ^{things} ~~way~~ to proceed
 as usual & the delivery is now in
 progress and will probably occupy
 three weeks of time. In addition
 to the foregoing, the British residents
 here had in warehouses about two
 millions more in British Manufacture
 goods and cotton which no doubt
 would have been seized if the de-
 livery of the Opium had not taken
 place. The Commissioner for a
 long time persisted in asserting that
 the Americans must hold about
 the same quantity as the English
 and reiterated his threats of pun-
 ishment to me if it was not forthwith
~~given up~~ but fifteen hundred
 and forty Chests was all the Amer-
 icans held and being British prop-
 erty was so surrendered to the British
 Superintendent.

OK

the 8th of April Mr Van Basil
 the Dutch Consul and myself
 with Mr Melmore and Mr King
 resident merchants were invited
 to meet at the Consul house the
 Kwang Chow for the Poonyu and
 Hamboy Magistrate, present a
 deputed officer three Hong Merchants
 and the Linguists & Pearson Interpreter,
 the meeting took place about 9
 o'clock in the Evening, and after
 passing through the usual ceremo-
 nies the object of the meeting was
 stated by the Kwang Chow to be
 the ratification of the Bond required
 by the Imperial Commission, the
 conditions of which were not fully
 explained to us, but the most
 prominent feature in it was an
 appeal to the punishment of death
 to all on board an American or Dutch
 ship that should hereafter bring

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Opium, and holding ourselves responsible for the acts of all smugglers. The evidence of two worthless booties that ten batteries were found on board would be sufficient to condemn the former and the wearing an American or Dutch flag by a smuggling vessel would bring punishment on ourselves. The giving of such a Bond was of course resisted by all. A demand of the Bond and a refusal on our part refusing a question of such magnitude to our respective Governments, continued for two hours, when we were relieved by them regarding the Bond before 12 o'clock the following day, no further notice was taken by us of this case, and I determined not to meet those officers again except at my own house, at 8 o'clock

in the evening of the following day, I received a message from the Kwangchowfoo requesting I would solicit my Government to put a stop to the introduction of Opium into the Empire in American Ships, which I of course assented to having repeatedly, offered to do so the previous year. And have now in conformity with my promise to ask your attention to this important question believing that a ready cooperation on the part of our Government with the Chinese to suppress the traffic would lead to happy results. Every thing at this moment remains quiet the Imperial Commissioner having gone to Macao,

On the 25th of March a letter signed by all the resident merchants here was addressed to his Excellency the high Imperial

Commissioner in which they state, that the settlement of the Opium Question is left with the representations of the different Nations, this was unexpected on my part, and it became necessary for me to assume a power of action never delegated by the Government and a responsibility though not shunned far from being desired. This is explanation of all my official acts.

I take the liberty of adding the following remarks and suggestions which I think applicable to the existing state of things.

In the first proclamation of the Commissioner he states that he knows all the guilty as well as the good foreigners meaning those who have and those who have not dealt in Opium, both however are involved in the same punishment.

the deprivation of our servants
 the confinement to our factories
 and the denial of all communica-
 tion with the shipping and
 Macao added to which are the
 threats that we shall be deprived
 of food and water if these exactions
 are not complied with, Those whom
 the Government have publicly ac-
 knowledged as never having been
 engaged in the Opium trade are
 deprived the privilege of visiting
 their families at Macao, all are
 guilty because all are foreigners,
 It is most desirable that they
 should be brought to discriminate
 between the innocent and the guilty.
 but I fear this will never be ex-
 pected short of a war with some
 foreign power.

The prospect held out by dif-
 ferent Chinese writers for some

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time, iast that the trade would be legalized has encouraged the growth of the article in India to a great extent, and the participation of the very highest in power here in the introduction of it into the Empire which is beyond a doubt, as Government boats have been daily employed in securing it from the station ships, has led, I venture generally to the conclusion that the trade could not be so offensive even to the Emperor himself, altho its moral effects were so well known to him,

The Government is satisfied I think that no opinion is grown in our country, that the Americans in future will not under any circumstances engage in the trade, and having positive proof of their willingness (on this question at least) to communicate direct

with fairness, connected with their strong hopes that our Government as well as those of the other Western Nations will unite with them in the entire suppression of the Opium Traffic, leads me to the firm belief that 'should the trade continue' this is a favorable moment for the action of a Commercial Agent to attempt a Commercial Treaty with them, if this should be found impracticable something may be done towards a correction of existing abuses that would be beneficial to our trade and satisfactory to both contracting parties. It is also important that a person well qualified should be selected to treat with this peculiar Government and that he should be clothed with ample powers.

Allow me Sir likewise to sug-
 gest the importance of always keep-
 ing on this station a Marat force
 to check at once any abuses in
 the use of our national flag by
 smugglers on the coast whereby our
 trade would be jeopardized, for
 the protection generally of our com-
 merce and the persons of our citizens,
 and the prevention of blockades
 without an efficient force. One
 large Frigate two Sloops of War
 and one Schooner at the far-
 thest would perhaps be adequate
 for the service required.

I have to acknowledge my
 obligations to Cap. Elliot for his offer
 of protection to my Countrymen as
 far as he had the power to do so, and
 trust that this friendly and honorable
 conduct will be duly appreciated
 by our Government at home. April

April 20th 1834 ~ I have received
 this day a Communication from the
 high Imperial Commissioner repeating
 his demand for the Bond, a positive
 refusal has been given him. He
 appears determined that as I have
 said I always conform to the Laws
 of the Empire that I shall not refuse
 obedience to a law on giving my
 Oath to the Execution of my Country
 Men without even the form of a
 Trial. My answer to him will con-
 tinue to be the same, and I shall
 resist even to torture, I am prepared
 to meet his utmost severity

April 28th 39 Received intelligence
 this Evening of Commodore Beards ar-
 rival at Macao ~

May, 3rd 39 A report is current that
 the John Adams is below, but no
 thing certain ~

May, 5th 39. Orders have this

day been secured from the Comandante to permit the passage boats to run to Macao, and the ships ready to sail to have them Grand Chop, the strong desire by those ready to leave the place, gives me only a moment to close my dispatches, The originals are entrusted to Mr Francis H. Davis Supercargo of the Grand who leaves New York immediately on his arrival for Washington, he has obligated himself to detain his ship below two days for Commodore Reads dispatches if required - I have the honor

to be with great

Respect Yours

In The Hon^r

Most Ob^d

John Forsyth and my hon^r Sec^y

Secretary of State

J. T. Shaw

U S Consul

Official documents, connected with the placing in duration, by the Chinese Government, of Her Majesty's Superintendents and all Foreigners at Canton, in order to extort the Surrender, on pain of Death, of all Opium, under their control, in Shipping off the Coast of China; — The Chief Superintendents requisition for the surrender of the same, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1. Proclamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lin. (Dated 18th March, 1839.)

LIN, a high officer of the Chinese empire, now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of Hoo Kwang, hereby proclaims to the foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits: therefore it is that your ships which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. You import goods, no matter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under heaven you can find such another profit yielding market as this is? Our great Chinese emperor views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and become, as it were, steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more? Moreover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from a far cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of grudge on our part: never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your uneatable opium and bring it to our central land, cheating people out of their substance, and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the unjust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation: this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon.

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the sycee leaked out as the opium rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the evil must be completely and entirely done away with.

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death; and it is also in agitation whether or not to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law; and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside ought in reason to submit to our statutes, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy, reside in Fokien, on the borders of the sea, & thoroughly understand all the arts and ingenious devices of you foreigners in all their bearings; so it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer, who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions, to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts, and for taking measures with irresponsible authority to prevent the farther influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgment on your re-iterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium, then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but remembering that ye are foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you without previous instructive warning.

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government: and allow the longmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed, so as to cut off its power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium: should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life, ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the word "good faith." If, then, you will readily do as I am commanding you: i.e. take that opium which has already come and deliver every atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land: this, then, may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and foyouen that we may conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and after this your trade may go on the same as ever. Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honors: can any thing be more respectable than this?—But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten; then all such pretexts show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (anglic, to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every part of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many?

In reference to those vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hong and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium, I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners, and compel them to deliver up their opium, those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are the good foreigners, and I, the imperial envoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguishing mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace or honor, are in your hands: it is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hongmerchants to go to your factories and explain the matter to you; and I have limited this day within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly-prepared bond afore-mentioned.

Wait till I have consulted the viceroy and foyouen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation, which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 18th day, 2nd moon, 4th day.

E D I C T .

The Imperial Commissioner, director of the board of War, and governor of Hoo Kwang, issues his commands to the Hongmerchants.

Lin, high imperial Commissioner, director of the board of War, and governor of Hoo Kwang, issues his commands to the Hongmerchants. The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible the free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was, then, the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of guarding against contraband commodities, that rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hongmerchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 31st year of Kienlung (1816), an imperial edict, "rendering the Hongmerchants responsible to the ascertainment of the question, whether or not any foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of her so doing, for the rejection of all her cargo, for the refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the said Hongmerchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And ever now, while the opium is prevailing and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hongmerchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to shut the ears whilst the jingling bell is being stolen?—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less be satisfactory. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no thief. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said Hongmerchants, and by them are rented to the foreigners as residences; the hongmerchants and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants, and the 'Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hongmerchants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's shops) for preparing letters, and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The shroffs, and Hongmerchants' coolies, and carriers, of all grades, would in the daytime pass in and out of the factories, and would at night resort down to the boats. Can the Hongmerchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to openly go into the factories, and would at night resort down to the boats, can they believe them when they assert that they have had no secret share in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several hongmerchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will go to the factories for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that [a party in] the Tungyong hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the hongmerchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of this misconduct and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct of probationary hongmerchants, who have shown the example of such artful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation, yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

No. 3. 17. *Huppa's Edict to detain Foreigners in Canton. (Dated, 19th March, 1839.)*

Yu, Hoppo & Co. publishes to the Hong merchants for their full information.
Pending the stay of the Commodore in Canton and while the consequences of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this Edict to the Hong merchants. On receipt of it let them instantly communicate to the foreigners its import for their information and obedience. For the present they must not petition for leave to go down Macao. — Do not oppose — a special edict. S. FEARON.—Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

No. 4. *The Foreigners pledge of 25th March to abstain from dealing in Opium.*

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address his excellency, having already communicated, through the hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

Having now received their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

No. 5. Captain Elliot's Circular Notice. (Dated Macao, 22nd March.)

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, he desires to require that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects at the outer anchorage should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of Captain Blake, H.M.S. Stoop Barne, Captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Captain Parry, that duty will devolve on Captain Wallace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British Subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the person herein appointed, with the duty of providing for the protection of British life and property.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Mexico, this twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

CHARLES ELLIOT. One Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

N^o. 6. *Captain Elliot's Public Notice.* (Dated Macao 23rd March, 1839.)

The considerations that have moved me undersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial Government, are:

The dangerous, unprotected, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the use of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the military government, to the consuls of the various nations, that the present posture of affairs de-Forbiddeners, were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton according to the genius of our own treaties, and the principles of reason, if not misdeeds and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark, and violent character; and lastly, the threatening language of the High Com-

to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety and advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have been furnished in respect to the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all persons may think fit to proceed outside within the space of ten days from the date, that his application reaches the government and known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in these terms, to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao, forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered, by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's subjects resident at Canton, the same facilities and facilities of commerce and of traffic within the limits of the settlement, as are afforded to the subjects of the said British Majesty, and that the said British Majesty's subjects, residing at Canton, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned.

And, he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all foreign servants closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macho, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

No. 7. Public Notice Canton 27th March, requiring the surrender of Opium.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, own and the other Foreign nations settled here without supplies of food, deprived of my servants, and cut off from all intercourse with my own official demand to be set at liberty to return to my country, have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seal of the

together with all the Merchants of my countries (nationals) to be under the seal of the

I, the said Chief Superintendent, do hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility in respect of the said British-owned opium.

And it is specially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be decided by Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China. L. S. True Copy EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

No. 8. Terms and Condition of the Surrender to the Chinese Authorities.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last device of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

No. 9. Bond required from the Foreigners by the High Commissioner.

A DUTY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A & Co., the Indian merchants, B & Co., the Moorish merchants, C & Co., the () merchants, D, and the () merchants, E & Co., respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE DO HEREBY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and nurtured with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have hitherto delighted in a countless extent, that whereas certain persons, everlastingly bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium into the Chinese empire, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it again, which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom,

The great emperor, has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business, and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and repudiation into which we have been thrown, we repeatedly deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be sent back to their countries. Elliot, and Johnston, shall forthwith petition the King of their donatory, solemnly to command the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessels arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, sever to sever, willingly submitting to their doom. All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle.

WE DO JOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true.

EDICT.

No. 10. From the Imperial Commissioner. (Dated, 19th April, 1839.)

LIN, high imperial commissioner and governor of Hukwang, Tang, a president of the board of war and governor of the two provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and E, vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, issue this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy Superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the foreigners of every country, let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commissioner, the governor, and the Lieutenant governor, did receive the great august emperor's mandatory will, to interdict opium, and to cut off the source whence it comes, accordingly we give commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it; appears that, in obedience to those commands, the surrender is being made, evincing respectfully submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished and their cargoes confiscated.

You, the English superintendent Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before executions, and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This year statement seems reasonable; but as the request that a period of five months be allowed for the Indian ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow also has declared that while, residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country, acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, if they bring any opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the law for, if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul van Basel, also, states that he has received the commands to give the bond, in terms like these:—After the autumn of this year, any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have Opium on board, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death, by the law of the country. On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign, this is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond, but then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the Celestial Empire's laws, extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the traffic in Opium. If therefore all the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more Opium, then there can be no violation of the law, and how in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and at eight for the direct ships, at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring Opium, they shall according to the existing laws, surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation, this will be equitable and just.

Again, special and earnest commands are given in general to all foreigners, that in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby evincing on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished, to their own injury. A special edict. Taoukwang, 19th year, 2d moon, 6th day.

* We are informed that H. E. the Yunchae in recording this answer from the Dutch Consul, has quoted merely part of a sentence, the whole tenor of the Consul's despatch to the Yunchae being as follows:—I have declined to sign the bond in question.

Captain Elliot's P. 4th May, 1839.

In the present state of circumstances the Chief Superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer Her Majesty's Subjects for general guidance to His Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23d March last.

He need hardly observe however, that it is His purpose to remain in Canton till His public obligations to this government are fulfilled, and He will afford the best information in His power of the probable period of His departure from time to time.

Parties will therefore be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly.

There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness.

He hopes it will be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment.

(Signed) EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

No. 12. Edict opening the communication &c.

From the Kwangchow Foo, communicating the Commands of the Commissioner and Governor, for reopening the Trade.

"It is on record that when the English Superintendent Elliot represented that he would deliver 20,283 chests of opium, the High Commissioner determined on certain terms: one being, that when one half should be delivered, a measured permission should be given for the passage boats to apply for passes and run to and fro. To this effect commands were given to the said Superintendent that he might act accordingly.

"Recently, when the amount received approached a half, we, the Commissioner and the Governor, had prepared instructions for allowing a communication by passage boats. But Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, with the design of coercing us: We for this reason withheld the before-prepared instructions, and did not issue them.

"It now appears again that he has hastened up several vessels, which have consecutively made delivery. It behoved us, in accordance with previous declarations, to give a measured permission to the passage Boats, upon examination, to run to and fro also to remove the opium from the foreign factories, and at the same time to permit the opening of the holds for trade.

"The said Superintendent Elliot, although he himself represented that he should wait the completion of this matter before he should go d to Macao, yet now that the boats can run, he may be allowed to pass to and fro as usual, to enable him to call together with more celerity, and to such orders and make such arrangements as from time to time may be called for.

Those of the foreigners who have been long in the habit of dealing in opium, sixteen in number, as by the annexed list, must still be tempora detained in the foreign factories, waiting until the whole matter is entirely completed, when they will be permitted to leave. This is in accorda with the force of the terms "measured permission" in the former declaration.

"But at the time when the Boats leave Canton, if officers be not appointed to proceed to the front of the foreign factories, and there, with Hong merchants under their direction take cognizance of each by name, it is to be apprehended that these sixteen persons may get on board Boats and unknown take themselves away from Canton. We therefore instruct the expectant Sub Prefect Le Sub, together with the Kwang Hee or Brigadier, to give previous orders to the Hong merchants, that they injoin it on the foreigners, to give them prior notice of the time of boat leaving Canton, that they may report to the officers aforesaid. These are then to proceed in person to the place where the boats are anchor, and to ascertain what number of persons are on board, and what are their names and surnames; and are to direct the Hong merchants to cognizance of them severally. If there be not among them any of the sixteen named, they shall then give to the boat a sealed passport, to shown for examination at the various custom-houses that it shall pass.

"This sealed passport shall be printed according to the form herewith transmitted, and sealed with the seal of the Kwang chow foo, blanks being filled up, at the time. The officers aforesaid must by all means faithfully examine, and must permit no confusion or escape, when they will render themselves heavily culpable. The Kwang chow hee too must give directions to all the forts and other places of defence pay obedience.

"We further proceed to issue these commands, requiring the Kwang chow foo immediately to take with him the magistrates of Nanhai Pwanyu, and to require the original merchants, Howqua Senior, &c., to act in accordance herewith, and immediately to remove all vessels surrounding the foreign factories.

"The boats registered under the designation 'obedient,' are to have a measured permission to run to and fro, still being subjected to examination at the custom-house stations.

"The ship Esperanza, at Whampoa, which has already applied for a Port Clearance to return home, and the Captain of which, Linstedt, is in the foreign factories at Canton, may at once make application to the Hoppo, to give permission for him to leave Canton and take his depart

"All the cargo ships at Whampoa are permitted to open their holds for trade. Those that being already fully laden have made applica through the security merchants for their Port clearances, are permitted to obtain the same on representation to the Hoppo, that they may be enal to set sail and return home.

"As to all the foreign merchant ships arrived in the outer waters, they must wait till this matter is brought to a conclusion, when on amination they will be directed to enter their names and proceed to Whampoa.

"The registered boats—proceeding from Whampoa to Canton must still be subjected to careful examination by the military guard at the two p Eeshamee, and Tawang haou, on the way up. And if they have contraband articles, or weapons, or gun-powder on board, must be immedia driven back, and an instant report made, in order that examination may be made and measures taken.

"Let the tenor of these commands be also declared to Elliot, that he knowing may act accordingly. Be urgent and speedy."

27th
Mr. King

No 20

(96) 46651
27551

Canton May 13 1859

Sir

I have the honour to
inform you a copy of the last Edict
from the High Imperial Commis-
sioners. We may not receive any
further communications from him
until the whole of the Opium is
delivered, there is now wanting
about two thousand Chests, con-
sequently every thing will remain
quiet for the present, we look for
his communication after the delivery
of the Opium with much interest,
Every British resident is leaving
the place, the Americans are yet
undetermined, I hope however all
will learn as this is the only measure
I firmly believe that will bring
these people to terms and the result
I have no doubt would be most
favourable, I think in two months

we should all be minded to return with a solemn pledge of safety to person and property. The obstructions to trade are only partially removed, ships at Nampo are allowed to depart but none allowed to enter, every thing remains in an unsettled state. I learn this morning, that if the completion of the Opium deliveries does not immediately take place the trade will again be stopped.

The arrival of Commodore Reid I consider as most fortunate. it is the opinion of all here that his appearance has saved Macao. The Ship and Command I hear does honour to our Country, I go down in a few days to meet him, - I shall write you fully immediately on the receipt of

the Commissioner, next edict
I have the honor to be
with great Respect
Your Obedient and
very humble Servant

P. M. Snow

To the Hon^{rs}

U S Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Re: Reports, Consul Snow & T. D.

Edict

From the Kwangchow-foo to the Hong Merchants, communicating the orders of the Commissioner, Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, regarding the punishment of foreigners for dealing in Opium.

Chow, by special appointment Prefect of Kwangchow-foo, issues commands to the original Hong Merchants, and to the several senior and other Hong Merchants, for their full information.

He has now received from him, the High Imperial Commissioner, Tang the Governor of the two Kwang, and E. the Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, the following official orders.

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Superintending Officer Snow, and the Dutch Superintending Officer Van Hasselt, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations."

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated we reply.

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer barbarians. But, because you have come from her, our thanks, it cannot be to push you utterly away. You have hence enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You, who have come to the boundary of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and tread the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your

stations, observing the laws. But for tens of years past you have on the contrary employed a thing hateful even, as a means of gaining and possessing yourself of the people's wealth.

The Great Emperor anxiously regardful of the general well being, has therefore declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future improve to you a step to? Well now, all you superintendants and Consuls are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the Criminal Courts may not be opposed; you are yet, anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own cases, and request that at the head of the people and rebels of your several countries, you may altogether take your departure to return home.

Those of the foreigners whose names are known as having been habitual sellers of Opium have already been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain lingering behind. If indeed all leave China for ever, the will of course no Opium gain entrance into the inner lands, and this evil may be removed.

After then the full completion of the present business, let it be over as requested. It shall be left, you entirely to return to your countries. You will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation and proceedings thereon will be involved.

Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of the various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, the laws and enact-

ments of the Celestial Court being extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of Opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but, should you come to the territory of the Celestial Court, be you foreigners of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not, that it was not told beforehand!

He proceeded to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the Original Hong Merchants, and on the several senior and other Hong Merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the usual superintending Officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition.

Thus having been viewed by the Prefect, He proceeds to issue these commands. When these reach the said Hong Merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same plainly on each of the said superintending Officers, that they may have knowledge thereof and offer no opposition. A special command.

Tsou Kwang 19th Year 3rd Month 25th day. / 8th May 1859 /
(True translation)

(signed) J. Robt. Morrison

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter

2-14 letter

11^o 21

Mr Ringgold. copy for the key of the key

Canton May 22^o 1839

Sir

Since I had the
honour last to address you
nothing very material has trans-
pired here.

The enclosed Edict from
the High Imperial Commission
shows the improbability of Foreign
ships entering Whampoa for the
present. The Opium business is
no doubt completed, this will prob-
ably be announced in the course of
the day. It is expected the event
will be followed by an immediate
promulgation of the conditions
on which our trade continues.

The English are all leaving
the place as fast as possible,
Captain Elliot goes to Macao
in a few days & I think that
in fifteen or twenty days from

This time not an Englishman will be left in the place, some of the Americans have gone others will soon follow.

I leave for Macao tomorrow morning, to meet Commodore Read, it is my intention to return in a few days.

Affairs here are fast approaching to a crisis and perhaps by the next ship leaving after these two it will be in my power to communicate something more definite as to our prospects of a future trade.

I regret to learn from Commodore Read that his time is limited, but I am happy to have his assurance that he will not leave us in our troubles. The appearance of French vessels of war in the Chinese waters is at all times a check on the violent

Measures of this Government,
and at the time their presence
is important indeed. The
arrival of Commodore Read
was most opportune, he has no
doubt saved Macao, and can
not but hope our Government will
soon send out an adequate force
for the protection of our trade.

I have the honor to be

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

F. W. Snow

To the Hon^r

U. S. Consul,

John Forsyth

Secretary of State,

With Mr Snow's N^o 21. Copy of letter from Hong Merchants

To

Mr Snow

Sir

We have received an Edict, from his Excellency the Commissioner of Customs Commanding us to make a clear examination respecting Reeds Cruiser, whether she indeed belongs to your honorable country, or whether she is an English Man of War, disguising her true character & to present to him a true and authenticated report, and at the same time to communicate to you his Edict for hastening her departure and not to allow of her loitering about, to occasion trouble. Accordingly we have taken a Copy of his Edict and present it to you herewith, begging that you, Sir, will give an answer that we may be enabled to reply and also will hasten the return of the Ship to her Country. This is our earnest request -

With our best Compliments

We are

Sir Yours &c

Signed Hongqua & her others
The 3 Month, 22^d day (May 5th 1839)

Edict No 1

"We," by imperial appointment, Commissioners of Customs at the port of Canton &c &c issues to the Hong Merchants this Edict, with the contents of which let them make themselves fully acquainted.

The Officers on the Custom House establishment at Macao, have sent up the subjoined report.

On the 15th day of the 3rd Mo. of this 18th year of Tsinthwang / April 28th 1854 / the pilot Hwang Sze, shang made to us the following statement:

On the 14th Inst at 9 O'clock P.M. the American Cruiser Reed arrived and anchored off the Yim Islands. Immediately I went and inquired of the Captain for the reasons of his coming, & for the number of Cannon, Guns, & other weapons on board. The Captain said "He had left his country on a cruise, had visited several foreign Ports, &c, having sailed from Singapore, had found it convenient to come here to inquire after Merchant ships of his country, he had anchored merely for a short season, and there were on board his ship 500 Simmer, 60 Cannon, 250 fowling pieces, 250 swords, 2000 Catties of Powder, & 2000 Balls. All these particulars the pilot respectfully reports.

We, the Officers at the Custom House in Macao, having received the above, besides instructing the pilot to keep a strict watch and guard, also send up this report for your excellencies examination."

The foregoing having come before me, the Commissioner of Customs, is duly authenticated. On examination it appears that hitherto American Cruisers have never come here, perhaps she is an English Man of War disguising her true

Character

character, And it is necessary to make examination respecting her arrival off the King Islands, and concerning the Captains destination that he had come to inquire about the Merchants, & ships of his country, and his anchoring merely temporarily, in order to ascertain if these things are indeed true.

Wherefore I now issue these commands for examination. When they reach the said Hong Kong, let them act in obedience thereto, and cause a clear truth of these matters, then present to me a duly authenticated report. At the same time let them communicate the edicts to the Consul of the said nation for hastening her departure, and so allow of her loitering about, to occasion trouble, cause mischief, that may lead to investigation, & Special Edict.

Given this 11th year of Tientsin 5th Mo.
25th day. (May 3rd 1859)

New Islands being open and exposed they were
 afraid they could not remain there with safety
 and wished to remove their anchorage to Somuchikong
 (Hong Kong) so as to avoid the winds and waves.
 Respectfully we present this report,

The above has come to the High Com-
 missioner and is duly authenticated. We find
 that the delivery of the Opium from the foreign ships
 is nearly completed that the ships at Whampoa have
 already been allowed to reopen their trade, the duty on
 opium to be and other ships thirteen in number have been
 duly measured by the sub prefect of Whacao, in obedience
 to our orders. But the cargo of the several ships has not been
 ascertained in detail. The Masters of these ships having
 come from afar to trade, how can they be without particular
 accounts of their cargoes? Certainly it cannot be difficult to
 specify clearly each particular kind of the goods. But now
 they only speak in general terms in their usual business
 manner. But, as they conspired to be measured, and
 have moreover as it appears, declared that, hitherto there
 have been gales of wind within 20° of this month and that
 the anchorage off the New Islands is open and ex-
 -posed, they were afraid they could not remain there with
 safety it behooves us to show them compassion and early
 instruct them to enter the port to escape the storm.
 Besides when they all arrive at Whampoa accord-
 -ing to the regulations let them wait for the instruc-
 -tions of the Commissioner of Customs. We issue our
 commands to the sub prefect of Whacao and the Commis-
 -sioner of Whangchow and they must immediately
 transmit the same to the ships to be and others
 declaring that it is unnecessary for them to remove
 their

their merchandise to Hong Kong that they may receive their passports for further directly from the Sub-judges of Whampoa to come especially to Whampoa then to await the Staffs examination for their unloading of their cargo.

The Ship Dick to be which refused to be measured, and presumed to sail away eastward has evidently done so for evil. We have sent a communication to the Staffs that he convey commands to the Hong Merchants not to trade with her, but to hasten her departure back to her country. The said Sub-judges will give direct commands to the cruises, to take with them Linguists and Pilots and ascertain plainly where Dick to be has gone, and finding her track convey to her the commands— that having been unwilling to be measured it is evident she has brought contraband goods and has dared to show opposition, that while orders have been given for the others to enter the port of Whampoa, she is not allowed to trade, but must sail back to her country and not loiter about. If she dares to sail to other places on the high seas when it is unlawful for her to go, to form connection with the ships of Chinese Marauders and traffic in Opium, the cruises will all unite in attacking her, when repentance will be too late. As soon as any maltraces of the said foreign vessel are found, let the same be clearly reported to us by express.

Moreover we now issue this Edict when it reaches the Hong Merchants, let them act in obedience to it. When the ships To and others all arrive at Whampoa, according to the regulations let

Let them avoid instructions from the Hoppes.
 But, the Ship Lib-ty which was unwilling
 to be imprisoned and dand to cast away to the east-
 -ward, has done so victoriously. Let the said
 Hong Merchants, communicate the Edict, forbidding
 them to trade with her, and requiring her immediate
 return to her Country: Let them search out, faith-
 -fully the traces of the vessel and upon, them. Let
 there be no opposition. Haste, quickly. A Special
 Edict.

May 18th 1839.

W. with Mr. Snow's No. 21.

Reply to Hong Kong Merchants

Canton May 14. 1839.

Gentlemen

Your communication under date of the 5th inst. making inquiry respecting a vessel of War reported here, was duly received. I have delayed returning a more early reply, hoping to hear from the Commander if she proved to be an American Ship.

I now have to state for the information of the Commission of Customs &c that she is an American Ship of War of 60 Guns and about Six Hundred Men, she comes here on a peaceable errand and being on a Cruise her object is to obtain fresh provisions and Water and to recruit her officers and men, and will leave as soon as convenient.

With sentiments

of
great respect

I am

Yours Obedient Servant.
Signed R. W. Snow
U. S. Consul

2

Hongqua and
The other Hong Merchants

Copy of letter to the Hong Merchants

Canton May 21. 1839

Gentlemen

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of the 19th May which is accompanied with an Edict from the High Imperial Commission, to be having, date the 15th of May 1839, directed to your respected body.

In reply to the enquiry made by you respecting an American Ship lying in Macao Roads having refused to be measured, I beg to state that, I have no positive knowledge of what ship it is.

It has been reported to be the Ship Robert Fulton, Captain M^r Michael, and the Supercarg, who is now here, positively assures me that she has never had any contraband articles on board nor been engaged in any illegal traffic whatever, but has come for the sole purpose of getting a cargo of Teas and Silks. He has written to the Captain requiring of him a correct statement of the cargo and an explanation of his refusal to be measured, should it prove to be the Robert Fulton. And has no doubt he will be able to satisfy the Commission that the whole matter has originated in a mistake and that there was no intention to evade his orders.

I am with great respect

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) P. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

To

Hongqua and
The other Hong Merchants

P 5 Dec
Mr Kinggold

Canton

No 22

Macao July 13th 1889

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters under dates of November 22^d 1888 and January 1st 1889.

In the former you call on me for an explanation of Charges made for services in my return of fees. Not having my books here I can only give you the particulars from memory.

The Certificate for Robert Amory, for which I received three Dollars, was one that I made out for him respect-
ing a quantity of freight he had engaged in America in the Ship Liberty which he was deprived of in consequence of the Supercargo selling in Canton more than the Ship could take. This I recorded and supposed

I have a right to Charge
for Extra Work ~

I have no recollection
of the one to Russell Lee
but will give you all the
particulars on reaching Canton,

Messrs. Gardiner Matheson & Co
are an English House here,
and my instructions allow
me to Charge to foreigners
what Notary Publics do,
as there is none at Canton
I take a middle course
and Charge them a fee
between those of other Consuls
and my own. The services
performed in this case I do
not recollect ~

The Certificate for Lewis
& Thompson for which
\$500 is charged was one
made out by me to accom-
pany a set of Exchange
one of the set not being
dated, and was recorded

the Charge was made in proportion to the length.

Some of the parties are in America but the amount you direct shall be refunded to all as soon as possible.

I render you to you a strictly honest account of every Dollar that I receive, and have endeavored at all times to give satisfaction to all, I have never heard any Complaint of Fees except in one instance and that by a Gentleman who has often urged me to increase my Charges, I have much to do to perform in writing, the Office does not half support me, and in my private business it is of no advantage whatever to my many Charges allowed by Government I have made,

Trusting that this partial explanation will be satis

factory, until one more
full can be furnished you

The two Letters you name
in your last as having been
received by you should
have been numbered as follows

May 31st 1858 - No 8.

July 23rd 1858 - No 9.

I regret extremely that any
such mistake should have
occurred and am unable to
account for it.

Having no ruled paper
here I am compelled to write
on this plain

I have the Honor to be

With Great Respect

Yours Most Obedtly

Humble Servant

P. M. Snow

U S Consul

To the Honorable

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

28 June

Mr. Chen

Duplicate No 22

Macao July 13. 1839

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters under date of November 22nd 1838 and January 1st 1839.

In the former you call on me for an explanation of Charges made for services in my return of Goods - Not having my books here I can only give you the particulars from memory. The certificate for Robert Amory for which I received \$300 was one that I made out for him, respecting a quantity of freight he had engaged in America on the Ship Liberty which he was discharged of in consequence of the supercargo selling in Canton more than the ship could take. This I received and

supposed I had a right
to charge for extra work,

I have no recollection of
the one to Russell Ho, but will
give you all the particulars
on reaching Canton.

My friend Martin Matthe
son Ho is an English house
and my instructions allow
me to charge to Hongkong what
notary Publics do, as there
is none at Canton I take a
middle course and charge
them a fee between those of
other consuls and my own,
the services performed in this
case I do not recollect.

The Certificate for Lewis
and Thompson for which \$5
is charged was made out by
me to accompany a set of
Exchange, one of the set not
being dated; and was record-
ed the charge being made
in proportion to the length,

Some of the parties are
in America, but the amount
you direct shall be refund
ed to all as soon as possi
ble.

I render Sir to you
a strictly honest account
of my Dollar that I receive,
and have endeavored at all
times to give satisfaction to
all. I have never heard of
any complaint of Fees except
in one instance and that by
a Gentleman who has often
urged me to increase my
charges. I have much labour
to perform in writing. The
Office does not half support me
and in my private business
it is of no advantage to me
whatsoever. Many charges al
lowed by Government I never
make.

Trusting that this par
tial explanation will be

Satisfactory to you -

I have the honor to
With great Respect
Yours Most Obedt. Servant
Wm Howard

Wm Howard

A. S. Cabell

To the Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

The two Letters you name
in your last should have
been numbered as follows

May 31. 1808 - No 8.

July 23. 1808 - No 9.

I regret extremely that any
such mistake should have
occurred, and am unable
to account for it.

Having no ruled paper
here I am compelled to write
on this plain

Respectfully Wm Howard

[illegible]

CAN

— — — — —

Abstract

ROYAL DECREE AGAINST OPIUM

...the Government of the Sacred Treasury and
...the King of Siam, Phra Kalahom, did
...the King of Siam, Phra Kalahom, did
...the King of Siam, Phra Kalahom, did

The Emperor, therefore, peacefully beat the kins-
 man of his mind to protect the divine
 will, and protect the land, ever-
 since the sacred and holy place, both great and small,
 of the officers, and the dust of the sales of
 the land, and the merchants and merchants. His
 will has not left their living without crime,
 and he has not been able to obtain enjoyment of
 the land, and the land, being henceforward
 with the divine mind, being determined
 to his person the race of the Gods,
 and the culture with the much divine exalted mercy
 and compassion towards mankind universally, giving
 to exercise the mind and royal thoughts, per-
 ceiving that people awake, and eat opium, which is
 in the honour of the divine religion, and
 the land in the confusion and distress of
 the land. His Majesty perceived that opium is an
 evil and contains in every reign (land) from
 the immemorial till now. He therefore formerly
 descended graciously to the tuft of hair of the head,
 and grace to the hair, and pronounced a divine word—
 commandment giving it to be distributed and publish-
 ed, and not allowing any person whatever to buy and
 sell opium, prepared a law, he the same whose it might,
 required every one of opium to be brought and de-
 livered over into the sacred Treasury, on the left hand
 of the throne, and it might be conveyed away from
 one to time, and so on in foreign places. It forbade that
 opium should be kept in villages, houses, shops, stalls,
 tents, fronts, and be destined sold on one the people.
 In case of disobedience, it required, that if the transgres-
 sor was taken, his opium should be brought and judg-
 ment instituted, finding the owner ten times the value of
 the opium. The opium thus taken his Majesty gracious-
 ly granted to have been away and sold in some foreign
 place. The price obtained for it, whatever it might be,
 he granted to be deducted from the amount of the fine
 inflicted upon the owner of the opium. He gave the
 royal servants to form themselves into companies for
 the clearing away of the opium concerns, and inflict
 punishment by the law, agreeably with his divine mind, to
 punish covetous persons, who secretly opium buying and
 selling it. He gave them to sacrifice their prop-
 erty by the amount of the fines inflicted upon the owner
 of the opium, and might operate as a restraint. Ac-
 cordingly he regarded the welfare of the land,

who were given of the divine favours of the King, the God Boodh delivered it following the law, the divine royal commandment: There were those who were wicked, greedy, in the business of buying and selling opium. These continued clandestinely to hold certain persons caught then, and inflicted fines upon them; of such there were very many. Thus his Majesty has given to establish company for catching and lifting flies very many, for a period of 10 years or more, but still smelting, reeking upon, and bringing it in and selling it, has increased; really beyond what it was formerly. Persons who smoke and eat opium have become very numerous and increasing. There is no restraint to it—no forsaking it. Therefore the King, the God Boodh does with solitude exercise his divine power and cut off opium; that it shall not be allowed to exist in the land. Again—this opium has no seed, no fruit, no stalk or root within the bounds of this kingdom. They obtain all opium from foreign countries. There were no persons to receive and buy it, and seek to grow it; then, opium would cease to exist here, and those who have become accustomed to smoke and eat it, would have none to purchase, and then they would of necessity diminish the quantity they consume, smoking less and less, until some would abstain entirely, and they are not accustomed to smoke opium, and they are not wont to eat it, and eat what is good for them. Therefore the King and eating

At this present time there are traders in the Angelic City of the United States of America and similar craft that go to the United States of America and consequently fight with the Government, who once a day hear it from one to another. It is a consequence of opinion and the Government is before without any cessation. The business of smuggling and clandestinely buying and selling of gold is for money altogether. The silver and gold of the land consequently goes out to other countries in great quantities. It is therefore undignified to prohibit this and cause it to cease, by making the owners those concerned, causing it to operate as a business. For these reasons there is issued a decree by the royal decree speaking and commanding the Governor of the United Treasury, Dictator in the place of the King, giving him to investigate, hear, meet and catch the traders and owners of opium, and those who receive it, buying and selling of opium on making use of their persons.

When in the fourth month of the year of the dog the last day of the Cycle of 60, His Honor the governor of the Royal Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Samuil Bahahnan, went on to conduct the fleet to sea, was immediately acquainted with a matter saying, that certain Chinese fellows with their boats, had entered and fastened their boats and were selling opium at the Samuil-mul. He could be matter up, prostrating himself and addressed the divine royal compassion, inquired at the dust of the soles of the divine feet.

His Majesty graciously condescended to the tuft of hair of the head, with grace to the head, granting the Governor of the maritime power Kose—the Governor of Saka-da, to march soldiers armed with guns the province of Soma Parakan, gave them to go in war boats, and go forth following up, until they reached Chinese war-boat, and obtained twenty three of them.

The Chinese fellows of the boats testified saying

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

THE T O N

Macao, Saturday

that he put into Ban-lem and sold 8 chests of opium to a certain person of that village. His Majesty therefore graciously gave the sacred and exalted Angelic Phra Maha Phep, to go out and clear away the concern; they took the Chinese fellows who received the opium purchasing it. By investigation they were found to be stationed in many places all joined together. His Majesty therefore gave the royal officers to divide themselves asunder and go to clear away the companies of opium traders in the order of all the head countries, on the sea coast, and in the Angelic City of the sacred exalted country and all the head countries at the South and North. Both Siamese and Chinese merchants, and dealers very many, do still bring opium and smuggle it in, lay it up, and clandestinely buy and sell it together. Formerly his Majesty graciously gave the royal servants to establish companies for the clearing away of the matter, to search out and capture the transgressor, with the opium, and bring them to determine and inflict fines upon them. But these officers were only of the lower orders of the royal servants. They did not make a finish of the work of clearing away, searching out, and taking the opium. But now the King, the divine Booth dwelling at the head, will exercise himself to cleanse away the opium. He therefore condescending graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, speaks commanding saying; that he now appoints only the sacred most excellent princes, and the less noble ministers of state, among whom is that royal beloved Rannaret, which honor is a free gift, and the Governor Bedin Decha, who bears also the office of Samuha Nayok. The governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Samuha Phra Kalatum, and the supreme judges, and all the officers who speak at the dust of the soles of the divine feet, these all being duly sensible of the divine power and divine favor, are united harmoniously to aid in protecting the land.

They will aid each other in protecting the land? They will aid each other in searching out and cleansing away the opium business and taking the owners of the opium, and the opium, making a complete finish of it without fail. If in clearing away the concern they take the persons of those who keep opium, those persons shall be accounted capital criminals and shall be fixed and severely punished, giving it to operate as an effectual restraint upon them, and that all other persons may fear and revere the divine royal absolute power and authority that is toward them, they may not presume to buy and sell opium any more. Opium being all gone, the

thorn in the bosom of the land will have been removed entirely, at least in one particular. Nevertheless his Majesty does exercise a tender affectionate regard toward the farmers of the revenue—the masters of the royal business, merchants and traders generally who have taken shelter in the divine beneficence, and have found protection in the land, trading for a livelihood, and have obtained happiness coming to this time, perhaps if they have already got opium in their possession, they will fear to bring it and confess, and from fear of being found guilty, and from fear of suffering shame and disgrace will resolve to conceal it, storing it away with a heart to contemn the law. Such persons cannot escape justice, they must and shall be scourged out and brought to justice to suffer the divine royal absolute power, and be rewarded with the wasting of their property, the ruin of their persons and the extinction of their name, with any equivalent.

His Majesty the King, the divine Booth dwelling at the head, exercising sacred exalted mercy and compassion very much towards the plebeians and all the officers of the land, condescends graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, he desires to give an opportunity of escape to those who have opium in their possession. Get them to bring their opium, and store it away together with the fine which the law inflicts. It is a royal free gift, the same as in the year of the Bowl, the last year of the 18th century, when the King, the divine Booth, was very merciful. Had I Company been set apart to take these robbers, they would certainly have been slain, and they would have been obliged to suffer some, the loss of life, some whipping and imprisonment according to the law. His Majesty exercised himself and considered that all these robbers who were indeed worthy to suffer punishment, in this generation, and the generation to come, were the people and the officers of the land. His Majesty did therefore graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, giving a decree to write and publish and sound it abroad to the people saying; whosoever has acted the robber, has been wicked and vile in time past; let him come and confess his sin revealing the truth to the chief of the company of judges. The companies of robbers, all they knew themselves, feared the divine royal absolute power, and came in great numbers, confessing their sins. His Majesty graciously gave to set the punishment aside as a free gift, and vouchsafed that all the justices and judges should forgive such, and forbade that they should call them to account. Afterwards his Majesty granted a divine and royal gift, a divine and royal commandment, and instructions giving all to know themselves, that they might forsake the wicked works, which they formerly committed saying; If any one shall turn himself about, and following the ancient proverb saying, the beginning was crooked, the end shall be straight, that man shall certainly obtain happiness in this generation, and the one to come, agreeably with the divine mind endowed with sacred exalted mercy and compassion, which will assist the people giving them to obtain peace and happiness henceforward.

THE IMPERIAL

day, 19th July, 1899.

Now the same shall be fulfilled in case of those who have opium, because formerly they neglected themselves and mildly transgressed. If they should know themselves to be sinners and fear transgression, let them bring their opium, however much or little, let them bring it and confess their sin before the face of the Governor of curra, the supreme judge, whom his Majesty has graciously given to be the chief of the company set apart to receive the confessions of the guilty. Whosoever shall bring all his opium, and confess all his sins, in sincerity and truth, no matter if he shall have bought much or little, His Majesty will graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, granting a divine pardon, a divine free gift touching his capital sins, and the fine consequent thereupon. These shall not exist in the case of the person who shall confess his sin.

The King, the divine Budh, who dwells at the head, begs to prohibit only one thing, viz. the buying and selling of opium. Let no one henceforward trade in it. As to Supan Wood, Pepper, Rhinoceros and Elephants Teeth and Cardamoms, which things were formerly contraband articles of trade, His Majesty now graciously grants to be made articles of trade in the land, giving to buy and sell of the same as may be desired. They are not at all prohibited, even rice and salt, which are articles for the sustenance of the divine country, these also His Majesty grants to be diminished for the purposes of trade; agreeably with the living mind and will, he will have the farmers of the revenue, the masters of the public business and the merchants and traders, find protection in the sacred most excellent beneficence, and acquire property in great abundance, and become famous, noble, rising, and will have them obtain beautiful countries in the future. As to opium it is not an article of trade. That it should be made such, buying and selling it one with another, by no means good. His Majesty therefore exercises himself to prohibit it altogether. He therefore graciously condescends to the tuft of the hair of the head with grace to the head, gives the Good the Royal beloved Ronnet, and the Governor Bodin Decha filling the station of Samuha Nayok, and the governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of Samuha Phra Kalasin, and the supreme judge to be the generals of the land, supported by all the royal officers both great and small, constituting a company to cleanse away the opium in the Angelic city of the great exalted Country. His Majesty graciously grants the Governor Phon Gatep ("ruler of Angelic forces") with the Governor Phra Maha Thep. ("The divine exalted angel") to go on and establish companies to investigate and clear away the opium concern in the countries of Pat Oe Barce, Samut, Sakhon Barce, Sakhon Barce, and Nikoncha-see. He gives the exalted Governor Amath-yah, Governor Wisut Kose, Cha Mun Chai ya phos, and Cha Mun Latharat to go forth and constitute a company for clearing away the opium in Bampasor, Chasseungsoo, prachin and Sa khon Na Yok. His Ma-

gesty graciously grants a seal (a sealed communication) to go forth to Governor Summarat (lord of Hell) and Governor See Papatgiving them to clear away the opium in the provinces of Song Kla, Thiang Phung Thah, Takooathung and Takoon pa. His Majesty has already graciously given the Governor of Chai ya to go forth and purify the opium there. If the companies of opium purifier in the angelic city of the exalted country shall in their inquiries among the Siamese and Chinese find owners of Opium, who are mixed with other proprietors in the provinces, a sealed letter shall go forth, authorizing the Royal Officers to take such persons, and bring them in to purify them in the Angelic city of the exalted country. If the companies of opium purifier in the land provinces shall while making enquiries find owners of opium, who are in league with others, whether Siamese or Chinese in the Angelic city, the exalted country, then let the officers give information on the matter in, and those who are thus informed shall be obliged not to be purified in the exalted country. His Majesty will have the royal servants in the provinces purifiers, purify and search out the matter, and shall meet reaching to the companies of purifiers in the Angelic City of the exalted country, making purifying, only with the taking of all opium in the country. If there be any persons who are in the suburbs of the Angelic City of the exalted country, having opium however much or little let them bring all his opium and confess his sins. Whosoever does not do so, his opium shall not be purified, and he shall be liable to the law, not fearing the law.

Let all persons who are in the suburbs of the Angelic City of the exalted country, having opium, whether much or little, bring it in to be purified, and let them confess their sins. Let no person take his example to buy and sell opium in the land. His Majesty appoints Phya Chanduck the royal governor of the port, and Phya Rong Msong the royal assistant sustainer of the country, and Khrom Na pho Na khon Ban (Gord protector of the divine country) to receive this proclamation, write, apply to the magistrates, and distribute to every magistrate of the Siam, giving them to publish blowing the voice to the people of all classes and merchants and traders, who are established in villages, wooden houses, brick houses, stalls, boats, and floats, giving all to be done without fail; Get the Maha Thai, (name of great public servants) the Kakhom (another great good Phra Satsa Sa dee, write informing the Royal servants, both great and little persons, on the side of the soldiers, on the side of occupant of houses, with the divine Royal palace of His Majesty the King, with the sacred royal palace of the law most excellent, to the servants of the Lords and of those that are lords, the lords without and the lords within, even the lords and every lord, masters shall charge and inform the servants and people in succession giving them to understand together, let there be no exception. The commandments of H. M. the King, Vithet from Thursday the Sixth Moon coming to the Cheteng Chai-ha-sa-karat 1,261, (the year of the 36) the first of the Cycle of Ten Years. Singapore 13th June.

Persian

We have just received the following from the Gulf. Assuming the statement to be correct, and we have

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

ESS.

No. 197.

every reason to believe them so, no one bearing the name of Britain can disapprove of the proceedings of our countrymen. The only question, is whether endurance has not been carried too far.

The Commodore arrived at Boshire from Korrack, to wait on the Admiral, on Saturday 23 March. On the same day he went with the Admiral to return the Governor's visit; (that morning the supplies for the Wellesley and Clive had been stopped) they were received with all honors according to Persian Custom, and went on well until the Admiral addressed the Governor as follows: "This morning my own supplies and provisions for the ships were stopped at the water-side. If there has been any want of compliance in the case, with the Rules of the Port, I regret, and will take care it does not occur again; but, if it is from any other cause, I can only say I have been among all nations, European and Turks, and never was so treated. Indeed, it is contrary to the usages of all civilized and friendly nations to prevent supplies going off. In this the Governor replied it was customary to send a list, which had not been done on this occasion. The Admiral appealed to the Commodore to know if such was customary, and he distinctly told him it was not, neither had any such thing ever been demanded except once, in the case of his own baggage, and when resisted, as contrary to custom it was immediately given up. This was repeated to the Governor, and as he could not deny it, he shifted his ground, and said it was customary for all boats to land at the town landing place, while the Admiral had landed at the Residency. Again the Admiral appealed to the Commodore, and he told him it was false, for, when the weather permitted, the boats of the Indian Navy, and others, landed at the Residency and embarked from it, with persons and personal baggage. The Admiral had this explained and then told the Governor it was his intention to go off in the morning from the Residency where he lodged, and he had two or three trunks. The Governor then intimated that the Admiral must go off from the town, and his trunks be looked into. The Admiral objected to this, and stated that as it had ever been the custom for boats and persons to go off from the Residency, and he had never been prohibited before, he should go off there, and requested the Governor to say whether he should oppose him or examine his baggage. To this the Governor declined giving a reply. The Admiral then said, as he was the first person whom they had attempted to stop going off from the Residency, he should consider it as an insult to him and the Flag he served under, and as he had the means of saving that from insult, he would take care to do so; he then again demanded of the Governor whether he intended to prevent his going off or not, again the Governor declined giving an answer. The Admiral then got up to depart, declining to take the Governor's hand under these circumstances; the Governor again got the Admiral to sit down and said all should be right; but, on the question being twice repeated, he still declined

giving an answer, and the Admiral and his party returned to the Residency. About ten minutes after their return eight or ten Suborzes came and took up a post in a corner tower near the Residency, and a sentinel was placed at the landing place. The Commodore ascertained this man's orders were not to allow boats of the big ship to land. A boat from the Clive with two officers, came in just after and were allowed to land without question of baggage. During the night a breast-work was thrown up near some boats to the right of the landing place. About 1/2 past 7 next morning, the Wellesley's gigs, with Captain Maitland and the Flag Lieutenant, came to the landing place, the other boats, 15 in number, from the Wellesley, Clive, and Elphinstone, being about a mile off. The gigs of the Wellesley were a heed, but the arms concealed, and the men made to stand up so as to show they were unarmed at reaching the shore. The Admiral, Commodore, some of the Wellesley's Officers and Clive's were on the cliff over the landing place; directly the boat came close a Suborze ordered them to keep off, and, Captain Maitland landing, levelled and attempted to shoot him, the Admiral caught hold of the musket, threw the muzzle up, while the Commodore, Lieutenant Jerningham, and some others disarmed him; on this the mob rushed at us with sticks and stones, and one or two scattered shot were fired from the Suborzes without effect. Captain Maitland and the Commodore got some clumsy thumps with sticks and stones. The boats, now drew near, when a heavy fire of musketry was opened from the breast-work, and as quickly returned by the boats. The Admiral ordered the boats to come along and would not allow any to be fired at. To the great astonishment of all, a boat was sent to the Governor to say if they had any more arms, and if not, to go on shore, the boats, the

of having taken place, they were ordered to land at the Residency. About 1 o'clock the Commodore went on board the Wellesley, there had then been three or four boats to the Residency to get him to stop, and which he was well inclined to do but could not. A few remarks may be made on the above; for a short time previous, and since the arrival of the present Governor, every possible insult has been offered to the British name; the supplies have been stopped, as indeed has been every thing else: the supplies for the shipping were stopped, the Commodore sent to the Governor and said he would stop the boats coming in or going out, when he allowed the shipping supplies to go off; but with this one exception, insults have been daily given and passed over, except by a threat, which was made so often as to be laughed at. Indeed there appeared nothing but terrorizing, while a little firmness at first would have prevented all that has happened, for, it had gone so far, that these Northern men who held the Government fancied this was a specimen of the British character; in the case of the Admiral at least, he made a grand mistake.

On the requisition of the Resident, thirty of the Royal Marines, under Captain Ellis of that corps, were left to protect the Residency, and the embarkation went on till the evening of Thursday. On this day a deputation came off to the Admiral to try and humbug him as they had evidently done the Resident on shore, but the Admiral, going directly into the question, making a demand and requiring an answer, all ended in smoke. They found the honest bluntness of the Admiral too much for humbug; while this party were on board, the Governor and Baki Khan, I suppose, to frighten the Resident into compliance, came in front of the Residency gate and drew a round ring intimating this was to be the site of a Tower. This alarmed the Resident completely and he wrote off to the Admiral to send in the armed boats the next morning to secure his embarkation. At 7 next

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morning the boats were off the Residency, 16 in number, and mounting 12 guns 16 and 12 pdrs, the four small boats landed while the gun boat drew up abreast the landing place, guns pointed so as to clear the landing place and approaches. In the boat we had about 1250 men and Officers, Europeans; on shore at the Residency, 90 Europeans and Natives; on the top of the Residency was a four pounder which with the musketry, commanded the Town. Notwithstanding all this, the Resident leaving all the horses and I do not know what else behind, and there, they still are, as the Persians say, proofs of having kicked the English out off Bushire. After this flight they went to Karrack, nothing occurred, but a letter from the Prince of Shiraz to the Resident, in which he asks, you brought your armed boats, you fortified the Residency, contrary to rule and usage, and hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. He gets an account after and writes to say he hopes the good feeling between the great states will not be interupted, and that he had appointed Mahomed Hussein Khan to go to Bushire and arrange matters, and see him and the Admiral. On this the Resident applied to the Admiral to take him to Bushire to give this man a meeting. Colonel Sherriff and every one said they hoped he would not go as it would be the means of further insult. He however thought differently and went. The meeting took place, the Khan was any thing but friendly; talked in high terms, wishing to know if it was peace or war. The Khan was all but rude, and all that took place was, if the Resident would go back to Bushire things should remain as before, and when he was there, he might *Petition* (that was the word) the Prince who, if it pleased him, would enquire into his complaints. As to removing the Governor that was not to be spoken of, indeed, it appeared to most present he came to justify the Governor and to hear what the Admiral and the Resident had to say in their defence. Capt. Henson went back to Karrack and the Admiral and Commodore went to Bushire, and thus all stands fast.

Now for the report sent to the King, the substance is that the English came with 16 ships, 5,000 men, and lots of guns and attacked Bushire, but, Meerza Assad, the Governor, having called in the brave Tangastomies, the English were driven away, and left their horses &c. behind.

The removal of the Residency from Bushire will be felt much by the Merchants and people, as it was their safety from attack by the Arabs, the Government will feel it in having to expend its revenues on troops for its protection; so much for politics.

N. B. Essabiun Taiff, called in the Government Gazette "Chief of Aboothubee" is no more so than you are. The Aboothubee people have declared they have nothing to do with him, in truth, he is a Rebel Chief of Bahrein, and, bona fide, a Pirate. — *Bombay Times*, 11th May.

Assam Tea Company.

We adverted on this day to the steps taken by several of the leading mercantile firms in the City, connected with the East India and China trades, to promote the culture and manufacture of tea in Assam, and its importation into this country. The principal facts connected with this important enterprise have since been taken up by many of our contemporaries. In addition to the information which we gave exclusively at the period stated, we may mention, that very interesting despatches have since been received at the East India House, which fully bear out the expectation previously entertained, that the produce of the tea-plant of Assam will very rapidly compete with the growth of China. These des-

patches have since been received at the East India House, which fully bear out the expectation previously entertained, that the produce of the tea-plant of Assam will very rapidly compete with the growth of China. These despatches state, that with the view of securing to British capitalists the immense advantages which must arise to the commerce between India and Great Britain by the trade in tea grown in Assam, the Indian Government had ordered 300 families to proceed to the province in question, to bring the plant into more rapid cultivation. Two Regiments of troops had been stationed in Assam, to protect the people engaged in the operations there from the wandering tribes which were seen occasionally. The Directors have promised further assistance if necessary. The most important fact recently communicated by the Indian Government to the Court of Directors, is, that the plant of Assam is that from which the finest green teas are made, and not the inferior growth, available only for the manufacture of black tea. This fact has been established by the investigations of a party of Chinese well acquainted with, and hitherto employed in, the culture and manufacture of green teas in China, whom the Indian government had induced to enter into their employment at Assam, and whose report was that the soil and the plant were precisely similar to those in China from which the best green samples are obtained. The information communicated by Capt. Jonker, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General at Assam, is thus fully confirmed. A letter dated the 8th September last from Assam, received by the Government, states, that the following is an interesting fact, connected with the success of the great inducement of the India Government in obtaining from the Burmese the cession of the Assam province was to have a certain route into China, in the event of any collision with the Government of Peking on matters connected with the tea trade. This district will now, in all probability, rival the Chinese, thus checking any attempt to restrict the trade by the Celestial Empire. The delay, in obtaining larger supplies of tea from Assam will not be great, as through the exertions of the Governor-General of India, the Commissioners of the Assam Company will find a considerable portion of land in active cultivation. The great difficulty, it is understood, will be the obtaining of labourers insufficient numbers to extend rapidly at first the plantations. The next importations of tea from Assam are looked for with very great interest by the tea trade generally, as well as by all engaged in commerce with India. — *Observer*, June 25. — *Sing. Free Press*.

Sandwich Islands.

Natural curiosity on Kurey.—A gentleman who made the tour of that island in July last has favoured us with the following description of a cave which he discovered:

The cave is situated about six miles east of

THE CAVE

Which as you go to be celebrated *pub.* and about three or four miles from the sea. Its entrance is gothic, and, as near as I can remember, from twenty to thirty feet high, and as many wide. There are two apartments, one directly in the rear of the other. The entrance to the second apartment, like that to the first, is gothic, but not more than half as large. The first room I should think about one hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred wide, and sixty high—the whole forming a beautiful arch.

The whole area of both apartments, excepting about thirty feet at the entrance, is covered with a bed of mud and water, which prevents the traveller from exploring the cave without the aid of a crocodile, a convenience I was unable to obtain when I was there. A native was prevailed upon, however, to swim to the entrance of the second apartment and sound the depth of the lake, which was, *forty-two feet* at that place! As I did not explore the cave, I do not know whether the lake is supplied by a running stream, or whether it is supplied by water which filtrates through the sides of the cave, but am of opinion by the former. I learned from the natives that there are two run or passages extending from the back part of the cave to a considerable distance under the mountain.

Brinsmade's Island. — A new discovery.—Capt. Wood, of the *Ship E. C. Richmond*, informs us of the discovery, by himself, of an Island in the month of May last, situated in lat. 15° 37' S., Long. 175° 28' W. It was a large island, well wooded, and apparently thickly inhabited, judging by the lights seen on shore at evening. The land appeared high,—a point the height, say, of Lanai, one of this group. Capt. Wood, not having seen this Island in any of the charts, by right of discovery, bestowed upon it the name of Brinsmade's Island. — *S. F. Gazette.* — *Hawaiian Spectator.*

CRUELTY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.—The ridiculous and extravagant reports that were current some time ago in Singapore, of Government having authorised the abduction of a portion of the native population for the purpose of being sacrificed—as a propitiatory offering, to some imaginary Spirit or Demon, whose ire they had incurred in presuming to invade the domains by erecting the new paternal church on its present site!—have not only reached this Settlement, but have created such a panic among the natives, that it would be a difficult matter to induce one of them to stir out of their houses after eight o'clock at night, unless well armed and accompanied!

The reports, in travelling hither, have lost none of their original embellishments, but have rather, like all such reports, been magnified tenfold—It is now confidently believed that the Singapore authorities, being unable from the weakness of the inhabitants to obtain any more victims for that purpose, have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims!!!

It has become the practice, since these reports have been published, for those, whom business

have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims!!!

It has become the practice, since these reports have been published, for those, whom business or pleasure may require at any distance from their residences, to obtain the protection of their friends; and it is not unusual after the shades of evening have closed, to meet large bodies of men armed with bludgeons &c. for mutual protection!

We trust some means may be adopted for undeceiving the natives with regard to this matter; who are very easily induced to believe the most exaggerated reports that evil disposed persons, with interested motives, may put forth. — *Malacca Weekly Register.*

From the *New Orleans Bee*, Feb. 4.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE

The *Pauline* which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre (Island of Martinique), which she left on the 12th ult., brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction has been far greater at Port Royal, in which town the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than **FOUR HUNDRED**,—the departure of the *Pauline*, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained.

Hundreds of plantations on the island have been utterly destroyed, and the influence of new disasters was continually pouring into town.

MALACCA, Feb. 1839.

FRANCIS REGISTRE OF CHINA. We stated in our last that we intended to review the late occurrences in Canton, and begin now to redeem our pledge, promising at the time that, the subject being one of vast importance, we shall enter at length on its different features in a series of papers on the subject, confining ourselves for the present to a few introductory remarks, the better after to be able to discuss the various views taken here and abroad, and the contending interests, of the different parties. To do this with justice and effect we shall endeavour to preserve ourselves unbiassed by party feeling, nor can, in the discussion, national feeling or prejudice have any influence with us, as not belonging to either of the two nations whose trade with China is the most considerable, and who have thought proper, on the occasion, to pursue each a different line of conduct. Our paper being thus neither English nor American, the interests that we have to guard are those of the whole foreign community in China, and the duty we are anxious to discharge faithfully.

Several are the aspects under which the occurrences, that led to the imprisonment in Canton of the

† In the European press we see that the French Government had appropriated the sum of fcs. 2,280,000—to the relief of the sufferers. Ed. C. P.

OPPRESS.

foreign community, to the stoppage of the trade, and to the consequent departure of most of the foreign merchants there, are to be considered. We shall have to inquire into the nature of the provocation given by foreigners to the Chinese Government, that made the latter take the severe measures which at present threaten, for a while at least, to ruin a long existing and hitherto flourishing trade; we shall have to consider in how far the Government of this country was justified in adopting these measures: we shall weigh the proceedings, under these difficult circumstances, of H. M. Superintendent, and whether these are likely to facilitate hereafter a settlement of the now existing differences, and be conducive to placing the foreign trade with China on a more respectable footing. We shall review the conduct of the Chinese authorities since the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, from which it will, we believe, appear clear that it was not only the suppression of the Opium-trade, but equally the repression within its old limits of the foreign trade, and jealousy of its growing importance, and consequent influence on the subjects of the Empire, that have produced these extraordinary exertions on the part of the Government. We shall likewise have to consider with regret the disadvantages that are likely to follow the want of unanimity in the foreign community, as well as the advantages that possibly have thereby been lost. These different heads will be the subject of so many different articles in our future numbers;—for the present we shall briefly run over the events that produced the crisis, so as to render our remarks on them hereafter more clear.

It is now full seventy years, and even longer, since foreigners have imported Opium into this country, though the taste at that time seems to have been limited to comparatively a few individuals, the whole annual consumption not exceeding 200 chests, the greatest part of which was probably used for medicinal purposes. Soon after, however, we find that the importations increased very rapidly, and the Indian Opium had begun to be produced for the Chinese market in such great quantities that it attracted the attention of the East India Company, who in the year 1773 already took it out of the hands of their servants, monopolizing it for its own profit. Thus the trade has continued, as far as the side in India, and its cultivation are concerned, a strict Government monopoly ever since, and fortunately for the finances of the Company the taste for the drug increased prodigiously in China—the quantities imported became annually greater, and the production under the Company's superintendence not keeping pace with the demand, it was produced in equally large quantities in other parts of India for the benefit of its princes. This increase has been particularly conspicuous within the last 20 years, and of these especially since the year 1826-27, since which time the Company have increased the quantity brought into Market in Calcutta from not quite 4000 chests, which it used to be before that time, to upwards of 20,000 chests this year! The production of Malwa Opium has kept pace with that of Bengal, and we consequently find about 40,000 chests this year ready for shipment to China. The Chinese Government has ever since the use of Opium began

tity brought into Market in Calcutta from not quite 4000 chests, which it used to be before that time, to upwards of 20,000 chests this year! The production of Malwa Opium has kept pace with that of Bengal, and we consequently find about 40,000 chests this year ready for shipment to China. The Chinese Government has ever since the use of Opium began to great learned edicts against its importation. It has already been shewn with no success whatever. It is probable that at no time until now, was the Government really sincere in its opposition to the importation, as the connivance of its officers was a source of profit not only to them, but to the Imperial Government itself, which obtained, it is said, very large presents for conferring the higher official situations at Canton. But the mania of Opium-smoking spreading thus quickly over the land, and ruining, as the Chinese describe it in their official reports, the health and wealth of thousands, at last attracted the serious attention of the Government, and though there was a party at Peking favorable to the legal importation of Opium on payment of duty, the party averse to its use was the stronger, probably not only because they defended the morals and well being of their nation, but also because the Opium trade had begun seriously to affect the currency of the country, by draining it of a vast quantity of silver. To this latter circumstance are we inclined especially to attribute the anxiety since shewn by the Peking Government to suppress the Opium-trade, nor was it a thing of small importance to see annually at least five millions of dollars worth of silver leave the country, which the fears and apprehensions of the Chinese believed to be at large. It is now just three years since H. M. Consul proposed to the Emperor to legalize the Opium-trade, and though this at first raised the expectations of the importers very high, the Emperor's edicts were issued, and it was known that the Peking Government had required information from most of the Provinces on this subject. Active measures were now and then taken to suppress delivery from the foreign ships at the outside anchorages, and these became so effective, that to realize their Opium, importers had to send it either to the Coasts or up the Canton river, and so common had this mode of disposal become in the last two years, that no less than about 20 vessels were employed constantly in the Coast-trade, and fully forty sailing boats in that on the river. The edicts which from time to time appeared, had no effect whatever; the government did not interfere and prevent the river smuggling, which they might easily have done by excluding the boats from the Bogue, and it was only apparently when the local authorities became themselves convinced of the real opinions prevailing on this subject at Peking, that, in September last a police force was sent to Whampoa, there to search for Opium. From that time may we date the almost total interruption of the trade, though the boats did not quit the river until they were compelled, by a case of smuggling having been detected in Canton in December last, to depart, the general trade being stopped on account of their presence. In the next month the Governor addressed a proclamation to all foreigners, informing them of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way down, and recommending them to send away the Opium ships. This recommendation like all former edicts on the same

subject was paid no attention to. The Opium ships remained in hopes of matters mending—no sales of very trifling ones were made, and consequently about 20,000 chests of Opium accumulated by the time when in March last the Commissioner arrived at Canton.

The following letter, addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded, will no doubt be read with interest; it is a curious document, and displays in a great degree the arrogance and pride usually demonstrated by the Chinese Government towards foreigners. It has, we believe, had rather extended circulation among the Chinese, who probably suppose that it has been sent to its address, but when the Superintendent was sounded as to his willingness to forward this letter to H. B. M. we believe he said, that if the commissioner and Viceroy would use the same term that they do when addressing *their own sovereign* (i. e. *tsow*) he would be very happy to forward it for them. The term they make use of however is *hwuy* or the communication from an *equal* to an *equal*. Now the Superintendent remarked that tho' this expression might do very well for H. M.'s *Ministers*, yet he could not permit it to be applied to H. M. in *propria persona*. Empty forms are in many instances, but idle things, but in so far as they regard the Chinese, forms and punctilio are the very quintessence of their government, and upon their gaining the advantage of an *empty form*, they would ground the results of a most important victory. By the mere *form* of our sovereigns having sent presents to the Emperors of China, do they argue that we have been *respectful* and *submissive*; by the mere *form* of certain little flags carried at the mast head of our Embassadors' junks, do they now style us a *tributary kingdom*, and were the commissioner and Viceroy, to be permitted to address the Queen of England as their *equal*, they would naturally conclude that any British nobleman, even of the highest rank was their *inferior*, and slight and insult him accordingly.

The Yumchae's letter.

"**LIU**, Imperial Commissioner.—President of the Board of War and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang,

"**TANG**, a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Quangtung and Quaoze, and

"**W.** a Vice President of the Board of War and Fouyuen of Quangtung—

"conjointly make this communication to the Queen of England that in conformity thereto, she may cause the growth of and traffic in Opium to be prohibited—

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish:—it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ourselves; nay more, the human mind is not differently constructed: who is there that does not view death with horror, and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honorable country *Shihoo* separated by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is *beneficial* and that which is *beneficial*. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon all within the four seas as of its family, and our

distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is *beneficial* and that which is *beneficial*. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon all within the four seas as of its family, and our Great Emperor—with a goodness boundless as that of Heaven itself—overshadows all things, so that even the most remote and barren regions come within the scope of his life giving and purifying influence!

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and communication and commercial intercourse permitted between us and other countries until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving in foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure and reaped profit by such intercourse, for a great many tens of years! And in reference to our Rhubarb, our Tea, our Silk and other articles—all the most valuable productions of the Central land, and without which ye could not exist—our Chinese Empire looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted these to be sold you for exportation beyond seas, without the slightest stint or grudge: our only object being to subvert your hearts by the extreme of goodness, thus appropriating to ourselves as it were those beneficent principles by which Heaven and Earth rule all nature!

"But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners who cultivate and prepare Opium Drugs: this they convey to the Chinese, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their lives and obtain possession of their substance. ~~Reverend~~ ~~the~~ ~~Chinese~~ ~~Empire~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~are~~ ~~constantly~~ ~~multiplying~~; in so far as regards this stupid besotted ~~age~~—who for the sake of tickling their mouth with an Opium pipe are content to sacrifice their ~~lives~~—there are many rebellious subjects; they bring the evil upon themselves—what necessity is there to feel the slightest tenderness or compassion for them? But throughout the whole Empire of the Great Pure Dynasty, it is now incumbent upon us to correct the customs of the age, in order that we may reform men's hearts:—how then can we consent to stand tamely by, and see the very life's blood of the Central land, corrupted with a deadly poison! Therefore it is that in our own country we now take alike the seller and the smoker of Opium and punish his crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off forever the transmission of this curse to succeeding generations! Now tho' we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to your noble Country, are a number of cunning and depraved men, who clandestinely grow and manufacture this Opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that is it yourself, the sovereign of your honorable Country, who causes them to do so. Again among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this po-

* The term here translated *Queen* is *Wang*, commonly used for *King*, but in a more wide acceptation implies the *sovereign* of a country without reference to the sex of the personage on the Throne.

Calcutta,30 days st.215 D. R. [215 = 100

nous drug, it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further to bid that in your noble country, you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished: this is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? this would indeed be the true way to get rid of the fountain of evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the foolish ignorant people of our central land to smoke it—then this is wishing a secure life to yourselves, while you involve others in the pit of Death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the Reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our Empire which rules over Chinese as well as strangers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign vendors of Opium)! But looking up to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning before hand—for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you the said sovereign of your honorable country, and were we in a moment to issue these rigid prohibitions, then you would still come forward with the excuse, that you were not aware of the facts of the case.

"We therefore now make this covenant with you--to the end that you take the fatal Drug Opium, so hurtful to mankind, and put a stop to it forever! As we of the Central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honorable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the bottom of the sea—that within the expanse of Heaven and Earth, no place be further given for such a deadly poison. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer its evils, but the people of your own honorable country, having already prepared—it, how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves? ‡ On the other hand if you forbid its being prepared, your own sad people will escape being injured by it, and the Inland countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will you more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

“By following out this course of conduct, you will then clearly understand the Celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of it's judgments:—you will harmoniously accord with the feelings of mankind, and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped

prove. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped thereby. Thus then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end! Moreover, the Opium already existing in our central lands has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destroyed:—and, after this, if any foreign ship continue clandestinely to bring Opium, we cannot but seize it and destroy it in the same manner: and in doing so we cannot guarantee—in reference to the other cargo on board—that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus, ere you have tried of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! You, attempting to injure others, will in the first place, have sustained injury yourselves! We of the Celestial Dynasty in subjecting to ourselves the ten thousand Kingdoms of the Earth, have a degree of divine majesty which ye cannot withstand! say not that we failed to warn you before hand!

"Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take off the circumstances connected with the stopping the Opium rush from her different sea-ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate! —
 I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, awaiting your reply!

reply!

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, day, (probably about 10th April, 1839.) this letter is issued at the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

REMARKS UPON THE SIAMSE EDICT AGAINST

The introduction of the destructive drug into Siam was a commercial enterprise, and was managed by a few private individuals, who were either wholly or partly owned by Siamese nobles, and always managed to import it in small quantities on foreign ships also ventured to bring this commodity; whenever they were however discovered, the whole was confiscated and openly burnt. There was no connivance on the part of the government, and though some officers may have occasionally received a fee, their connivance was never reduced to a system, as in China. We remember an American vessel which had brought several chests to Bangkok, on account of a Chinese merchant. The second officer sold some of it on his own accord without the knowledge of the Captain who was absent, and carried it during the night in a ship's boat to the place where he was to receive the payment for the same. Here however he was on a sudden seized, and whilst he saved himself by swimming, one or two of the sailors were caught and sent in chains to a loathsome prison, and one of them died shortly afterwards from the consequences of this cruel treatment. The Captain on hearing of this disaster immediately threw up his remaining part overboard. The Siamese however found this out, sent divers to fetch it up, and

is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of Opium is so much on the increase in England.

Literally, "happily do not tell lies or gloss over errors." It must however be borne in mind, that these similar expressions do not among the Chinese contain the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do among Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as *too polite*.

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

THE CANTON

then burnt it in the court yard of the foreign minister. --No further punishment however was inflicted and the matter rested there. This is now many years ago. The law for a very minute search of many Chinese craft that arrived was then in its full force, and to avoid discovery some ships used to stop outside the bar until they had disposed of the whole.

The principal people who smoke are the Chinese, and during the brisk trading season no restraint was put upon the sailors and merchants. It was even allowed to sell the drug in the bazar as a medicine. At other times however the ire of the King was roused against the smokers, and there are instances that hundreds have been seized and confined, until they either died or had weaned themselves from this habit. Officers who were found using this narcotic were degraded and even a bastard son of the monarch lost his father's favor for being addicted to this vice. On the other hand opium was permitted to be warehoused for exportation to China and other ports, and no penalty was annexed to sending it to other countries. The present instance of severity is on account of the increasing importation and the severe reprimand the Siamese tribute bearer received at Canton last year. As it is a small country and the officers are in earnest, there is every prospect that they will be able to reduce it to the same level as in Cochin-China, where comparatively very little is saleable. The effect however of the measures upon the state of trade is so disastrous, that the most serious difficulties to the Chinese commerce may be apprehended. — *From a Correspondent.*

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 21 July, viz:

"The ships are at length secured; but that is a matter of little moment in Canton to day, compared with the interest felt in the visit of all the coral, blue, crystal, white, and gold buttons and peacock's feathers in the province. This has indeed been a great day for us poor 'devils' here. The Yumchae, Vice-roy, Foo-yuen, Hoppo, Judges, Magistrates of Nam-hae and Pwanyue, &c. &c. have visited the British hall, and shown themselves to admiring? — barbarians. Many of us had a very good view — almost face to face of the Commissioner and the minor stars, in all some twenty or thirty in number. We find him, the great Hix — under the middle size, but good looking and quick in his motions. The linguist went to inform one of the American residents that the Yumchae wished to visit his house, and some preparations, such as laying planks (the square being then under water) were made, but the announced visit did not take place, I know not from what reason.

Communicated. On Monday the 1st July at noon a meeting of the American merchants, supercargoes, and captains took place at Mr. Delano's rooms; Mr. Wetmore in the chair. It was resolved unanimously that Mr. Wetmore, accompanied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied

panied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied that such an excuse could not be admitted, that the Chinese *must* be signed, and that he had been credibly informed that there were parties among them quite willing to do so. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon the parties met again, when Mr. Wetmore reported Howqua's answer, and it was then agreed among the parties that they should dissolve the meeting and that the Captains should go back quietly to their ships at Whampoa, and not think of doing any thing till Saturday. Their object was that Howqua, seeing the parties determined, might be induced to yield the point, and had this arrangement been carried into effect, it is very probable that they might have succeeded. But we regret to add that while most of the Captains left for Whampoa on that understanding, Capt. Benson was prevailed on by Mr. Messrs of Messrs Olyphant & Co's house to remain behind, who, contrary to the resolutions of the Captains, signed the document in Howqua's hands, the bond signed in English and Chinese! This having been done by one, was of course done by the rest, though under protest. Thus Messrs Olyphant & Co. have the questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical Chinese law, which compels people to put their names to they know not what.

New Port Regulations.

Yu, by Imperial appointment, Acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., to the Linguists, Tsamow (Old Tom) and the others, for their full information:

On the 6th day of the 5th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication from the Governor:

"On the 2nd day of the 4th moon the Custom House Clerks Leking and others reported that the American Ships Remmonds and King had entered the Port; and on the 4th day of the same month the two Sze Magistrates made their joint report respecting the new regulations they were commanded to frame for despatching civil Officers to search and examine the foreign ships, with a military and police force. They report the result (of their deliberations) and wait for orders how to act."

Draft of regulations, copied out, and handed up for the consideration (of the Governor).

Regulations for the guarding against the smuggling of Opium by the foreign ships lately arrived. On receipt of it let the several officers respectfully obey it. We, the Sze Magistrates, in obedience to the regulations proceed to lay them before you:

O. V. P. R. E. S. S.

§ 1. Immediately a foreign vessel anchors in the outer Waters, an officer should be delegated to take her measurement and draught of water; this should be clearly written out and notified in a sealed certificate. After her arrival at Whampoa it would be expedient to send an Officer again to measure her, when, should it appear that her depth of water does not agree with that entered in the certificate, the discrepancy should be reported, that orders might be issued to fine her.

Upon examination it appears that the merchant ships of the various foreign nations which bring cargoes to Canton to trade, anchor for a time, at Lintin and other places in the outer waters. Here in league with traitorous blackguards of the Inner land, they smuggle Opium, and secretly dispose of other contraband goods. They then enter the river. These evils are without bounds, and are indeed intensely wicked. The Opium ships now in the outer waters have delivered up every particle of the smoking filth which they had hoarded up and which is now all destroyed; they are also sternly prohibited from ever bringing it hereafter. But it is to be feared that at some future day their former wickedness will again bud forth; we must, therefore, omit to enact laws before hand to guard against this.

Now the Collector of Customs has determined that, both in the outer waters and in the river, (the foreign ships) shall be subject to the same laws respecting their draught water, as the Chinese boats. An Officer being delegated to measure them and note their depth of water. By this salutary measure, the evil may be completely guarded against.

§ 2. All foreign vessels coming to Canton, in future years, to trade (the season of their arrival being always the same) must be carefully measured outside ere they will be permitted to enter the Port.

Whampoa being situated so near the Capital, no Officer of rank has ever been stationed there:

§ 3. As the foreign vessels will have to be measured again when there, it would be expedient to appoint an Officer of known ability, to superintend the management of the business.

The plan is expedient, and hereafter as soon as it is reported that a ship wishes to come to Whampoa, the Government will delegate from Canton an Acting Magistrate, of known ability and talents, to proceed thither beforehand, taking with him linguists and people to measure the ship. On her arrival there she must, according to law, be measured: the Officer superintending in person. Should her draught of water not correspond with that mentioned in the sealed certificate, it will be apparent that smuggling has been going on outside during her passage up, and a report of the fact must be forthwith sent to Government, that the affair may be investigated and punished. When he has completed the duties of his mission he will be allowed to return to the Capital and report himself.

§ 4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, and prevented from smuggling. The Officer should be stationed on the left and the Custom House runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping

§ 4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, and prevented from smuggling. The Officer should be stationed on the left and the Custom House runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping her in awe there would be the deputed naval Officer: for guarding against her, the soldiery belonging to the Cruisers on that station: for taking account of the lading and unlading of Cargo, the Whampoa clerks: and for accompanying the Cargo up to Canton, the river police. This regulation comprehends every emergency, and, if only acted upon faithfully, will completely prevent the least smuggling going on. It may hereafter become expedient to appoint another Officer to superintend and enquire into the conduct of the military and police forces employed on the above duty. Should he discover that there has been the least remissness, negligence, smuggling, receiving bribes, carelessness in guarding, or any other such vile practices, he should forthwith report the facts, and the offenders should really be visited with the heaviest penalties.

It appears by this, that for guarding against smuggling on board foreign ships which come up to the river, a number of able-bodied Custom House runners--Clerks--and soldiery, whose duty individually and collectively is to watch and examine. The above regulation is really excellent and most complete, but it does not provide for a high civil Officer being delegated to superintend the whole; and to enquire into the conduct of the police and soldiery; to see that their duties are more than nominal, and that carelessness or inattention does not take the place of watchfulness. It is therefore

police and soldiery. It is an officer who is well known to the acquaintance with the duty, and of business, who must remain constantly on duty. This will effectually ensure watchfulness in guarding, and will prevent (the soldiery) from secretly enjoying their pleasures, and conniving at the foreigners smuggling.

Respecting the selection of Officers for duty, it may happen at the time that they have other appointments to attend to, which will make it difficult to send them on this mission. The number of acting Officers and those waiting for appointments, now in Canton is not great, neither are they well fitted by experience to undertake the duty, and are liable to be called away on any other duty, and are consequently unable to remain any length of time to watch and guard. Besides this it would be an extremely difficult task to muster these gentlemen to select one of their number:

§ 6. It is therefore permitted that, according to the circumstances of the time being, any one from among the candidates for office, Ass. Magistrate, &c. who may not be employed on any other duty, may be selected to superintend and guard.

When the foreign Ship has completed her lading, and left the Port, (should there be no other vessel at Whampoa,) there will be no further occasion for the police and Soldier guard against her, and keep them in awe:

* Boats which convey grain up the river.

§ 7. Orders may, therefore, then be sent to the Chief Superintending Delegate to return to the Capital, and report the completion of his duties. Afterward another vessel coming up, the same Officer should be engaged on no other duty, must be sent to superintend this.

The duty of this Officer will be extremely onerous as, immediately a ship arrives, he will be sent down, without a moment's delay, to superintend her second measurement.

We the Sze Magistrates have hitherto had no reports, sent to our Office, of the time of a foreign vessel's arrival at Whampoa: and were the report to be first sent in, orders to be waited for ere the Officers could go, and consideration as to the selection to be made, much delay would occur ere the ship could be measured. It is therefore enacted:

§ 8 That hereafter when the merchant vessels of the various nations come to Canton to trade, the time of their arrival must be immediately reported to Government, who will send either an assistant Magistrate, or an officer from the Che-yuen's office, down to Whampoa beforehand, and give his whole energy, day and night, to the maintenance of a strict guard and surveillance.

Should there be any such blackguards among the police and soldiery, as to keep away from the ship, or neglect their watch, or smuggle, or receive bribes, or show remissness and trifling, or dare to borrow pretences for extorting money from the common people, then the whole circumstances of their offending must be forthwith secretly reported to Government, and the offenders sent up to Canton to meet their punishment.

As to all those fish, ferry, comprador boats, &c. which ply about the shipping, orders should be requested for the Delegate to search and examine them, that all evils which might arise therefrom may be prevented.

Whether the number of Ships of all nations, which may, in after years, resort to China, will be large or small, there is no means of knowing certainly.

§ 9. Should the number of those, which hereafter come up to Whampoa, be very considerable, it will be necessary for one officer to superintend the measuring, and another the guard and surveillance. It is expedient therefore that, in such case, two officers be appointed, one to superintend each department. Should the number, however, be small, the measuring department will be but trifling, and one officer can superintend both duties. The measuring officer will therefore remain to superintend the preventive guard, and to keep the soldiery to their duty.

Thus the whole duty of measuring and watching will be performed, without it being necessary to send two officers, and with much less trouble and inconvenience.

§ 10. Should the said Delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

§ 10. Should the said Delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

An official court of enquiry, must in such cases be held, to determine his guilt or innocence, and strict justice done. The whole facts of the case, with the verdict, must be reported to Government to receive its sanction. At the same time reports of the case must be sent to the Collector of Customs, for his information and guidance.

"This coming before me the Governor, I do ordain, in reply, that these regulations, setting aside all former ones, be adopted for managing the trade.

"The Hong merchants Mowqua and Ponkhequa are hereby commanded forthwith to secure the ships of the American merchants Remmonds and King, in accordance with the new and fixed regulations. Let them proceed, in person, to Whampoa and there with all sincerity and energy subject (the ships) to the strictest scrutiny and examination.

"The Bond hitherto required must be signed both by the foreigners and Hong-merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have Opium, and to deliver it up.

"His honor the Collector will also on his part, (should he discover Opium) when the holds are opened by his writers, forthwith deliver it up to me the Governor, that it may be recorded.

"Business must now be carried on as above is set forth. The Hong-merchants must accord their most implicit obedience: and in company with the ~~any smuggling, or dare, as formerly, to pass it over as a trifling matter, or do not carefully search and investigate, or if they rashly and hurriedly give the Bond, and smuggling of Opium or other contraband goods is afterwards detected, then immediately its discovery of the facts is made, the senior, junior, and security Hong-merchants with the linguists, shall all be taken and visited with most extreme punishment. Not a particle of indulgence will be shewn them.~~

"Let this be circulated among all the Officers of the province for their information and guidance.

Receipt of the above I, the Collector, in compliance therewith issue this Edict for general information. Immediately the said linguists receive it, let them accord their implicit obedience to the Governor's regulations for managing trade. Do not trifle with nor disobey this Edict, lest you become involved in guilt. Haste! Haste! A special Command.

June 23d, 1839.

EXCHANGES.

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 LAST IT DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 23rd MAR

to
via BOMBAY. UNITED STATES, 8th March.
England & CALCUTTA, 6th April, via BOMBAY.
Bombay V. 20th May, & C. Forbes. Singapore
1st June, & C. Forbes. Java, 6th June,
Panama, 10th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Flag.	Commander.	Tons.	Where from.	Consig.
Ameri.	King	United States	Russell & Co	
	Remonds		"	Wemore & Co
"	Don			Orphanut & Co.
"	Arrows			J. P. Yao.
"	Bersard			Gordon & Talbot.
"	Morrison			
"	McOngall			Russell Sturges & Co
"	Jonasch			
"	Cynthia			
"	Beaude			
"	Roelle			
"	Arder			
	Paris			
	Nantasket			
	Cashmere			
	Sabina			
	Morrison			
	R. Fulton			
	Cynthia			
	Roelle			
	Naples			

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[illegible]

1

THE French Ship **L. ALEXANDRE,**
POUCARRELET Commander, now in
the "Gypa," will leave for the above places
on the 15th inst. For Freight or Passage
apply to **W. S. VAN DER VEY,** Broker, at
FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

Apply to
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & CO.
Macao, 4th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE underigned have just received an assortment of
the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and

TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS OF
SWEET PATTERNS, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK
COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.
HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

SHIPPING AT

<i>Fraser's Name.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Paris	Ameri.	King
Nantuxet	"	Demonds
Chamere	"	Sam
Sabina	"	Sam
Morrison	"	Benson
R. Fulton	"	MacDougall
E. Cynthia	"	Joylce
Rooble	"	Bentley
Naples	"	Archer

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the

11 040 Chicago 31-8-24
11 045 CHICAGO 11-3-18

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Agents for the sale of the above securities payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—Purchases of securities will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount

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 Cont. January 4th 1894. **WETMORE & Co.**
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 pointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works
 by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF
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know, &c.," is also Agent for the sale of
EZEL, Edinburgh Journal, and the other publica-
tions of Messrs W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He
has lately received copies of most of the above works,
including *Penry Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Cham-*
ber's Encyclopedia, &c. which are for sale at the London pu-

For *your* prices, rechar: at 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents
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 and undertake to procure at the London publishing
 the above works, *without any charge added*,
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 of Knowledge among the Poor, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Useful information—such as the names of the people who are working on the project, the location of the work, and the time of day when it will be done—is essential to the success of the project. The project manager must ensure that all the necessary information is available to the team at all times.

say, he sits as the parties may appoint to receive the forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, the ex of this may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman and S. W. Wilson Esq. Care of the D. U.

n. Catalogues
 Education Society's
 non- and Macao,
 1913. MOON
 290.41
 Singapore

Canton, Dec. 10th, 1832.

NOTICE—~~MR. JOHN V. CORVACK~~, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Humbay, 1st April, 1889.

LE KIE & Co.

NOTICE—~~MR. MESSIAHINE JEREMHOV~~, is ad-

Office, Mr. Mervyn J. Rustonjee, who has been
 invited a partner in our establishment, and
 whose business will be conducted in future under the firm
 of DADABHOY and MACKAJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.
 D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
 Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Sao Paulo may be desirous of availing themselves of our leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to receive them at his own house or at any gentleman's.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has used in the trade at Canton for many years a well-understood book-keeping system. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

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THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of the premium is required. Particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

premium per each risk will be made to all parties bearing risks to this office, and Policies are made payable 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the same is payable.

DANIEL & CO.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forth & Co.
" " Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

- 2 -
 Kingfold

N^o 28

Macao July 12 '1839

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that our trade has commenced again at Canton. The difficulties in relation to the Bond have been surmounted, and the ships are now loading - as the consignees thought proper to order them up to Whampoa without any definite declaration from the Government of the conditions of the bond, they have been compelled to submit to the Hong Merchants terms, and have signed it both in English and Chinese.

I have been throughout opposed to this but my Countrymen have thought differently, and I hope that the signing of this Chinese bond 'the part of which they must be ignorant of there being no intimation at Canton,' may not involve them in any trouble.

All

English Ships are forced
 entering Hampshire by the
 English Superintendent here
 and they will no doubt wait
 the orders of the home Govern-
 ment - What measures
 England will adopt in this
 business cannot be conjectured,
 her determination will be
 known in America of course
 long before we have it here,
 we wait in the mean time
 her conclusions with much
 solicitude -

The following is a copy
 of the Bond at present given
 by the Masters of American
 Ships

A duly sworn Bond,
 The foreign Captain, Master
 belonging to the United States
 of America, has now received
 the commands of the Heavenly
 Dynasty rigidly prohibiting
 Opium, and he has had it
 already proclaimed to him

that certain new regulations
have been established to that
effect and the said younger
holding the same in great
dread will not dare to op-
-pose or violate,

Now the said ship
just arrived brings no Opium
and I give this as a true
Certificate of the same in
Canton.

The Certificate as it has
been given to Hongqua is the
above with the Chinese version
written over it.

The Frigate Salambra
and Sloop of War John
Adams are both here, but
will leave in ten or fifteen
days for the Sandwich Islands.

I have the Honor to be
with great Respect
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant

To the Honorable
John Forsyth
Secretary of State

Wm Howard
US Consul

11th 24.

11th 6 Feb.

Mr. King

Canton August 24. 1839

Sir

I have the honour to
inform you that since my last
respects under date of July 15th
1839, some events of moment have
occurred which it is my duty to
communicate.

In an affair that took
place on the 6th of July last between
a number of English sailors and
some Chinese men at Hong Kong
one of the latter was brutally man-
dred, on information reaching
Canton of the affair the friends
of the murdered was immediately
demanded by the Chinese Govern-
ment of Capt. Elliot who refused
a compliance in consequence as
it is said of popular orders from
his Government were to give up an
Englishman to the Chinese. Another

44. 11

ities under any circumstances
 whatever, A trial of the ~~case~~
~~Grand Jury~~ has taken place
 aboard an English ship at Hong
 Kong under the new Court, estab
 lished here by the British Govern
 ment, Captain Elliot presided
 as Judge and report says the
 Man was indicted by the Grand
 Jury for an Assault and battery,
 pronounced guilty by the Judge
 and sentenced to six months im
 prisonment and a fine of twenty
 pounds, the whole proceedings
 is considered illegal and of course
 the Man is subject to a new trial,

The Commissioner it appears is
 determined to have a Man and
 I fear he may get some one as
 innocent as me.

The melons Edict I received
 from the Government in consequence

of Captain Elliot having stated in one of his Communications to them that Americans were on shore at the time the Appray took place and it was impossible to say to what Nation the Murder belonged, I likewise inclose a Copy of my reply which proved satisfactory to the Government,

The Columbian and John Adams sailed on the 6th instant for the Sandwich Islands, and it is a singular fact, that in a few days after, the Commodore was on his way to Hong Kong, a town about 25 miles from Macao accompanied by six hundred troops with a determination to drive the English from the place, he has since been joined by an additional number of Men, On the 26th all the servants were

taken from the English and then
 prisoners stopped, the Portuguese
 were ordered to compel them to
 leave in three days and if they
 were not gone at the expiration of
 that time not an article of food
 would be allowed to enter the
 City. They have consequently all
 left and joined their ships
 at Hong Kong. On the
 24th an English Schooner passing
 from Macao to Hong Kong with
 one Japanese on board was attack-
 ed by two or more Mandarin
 Boats. They boarded her killed
 some of her crew, all Japanese and
 strikingly wounded the Japan-
 ese. They left immediately without
 attempting to ascertain what she
 had on board. She doubtless
 will undoubtedly be followed
 by measures of security on the

Facts of Captain Elliot, and
 our trade may be involved in
 difficulties at a much more
 early period than we have
 anticipated. Although there
 is no ~~direct~~ ^{open} sign of war on the
 station Captain Elliot has a
 sufficient force at his disposal
 to annoy the Chinese in many ways.
 He has fitted a ship as a vessel
 of war that was formerly in the
 Company's service, at the expense
 of his Government, she carries
 32 Guns and is well manned, he
 can take or haul at any moment
 fifteen or twenty fast Breeges and
 Schooners to aid in his hostile
 movements.

Our situation at this
 moment is, I think a critical one
 and trust we shall not long
 remain in our unprotected state,

that a naval force is of the utmost importance on this station the visit of the Columbia and John Adams has demonstrated to all, for the hostile movements on the part of the High Commissioners against Macao were suspended on the arrival of those ships and immediately renewed on their departure.

I beg leave now to offer to your consideration the propriety of the appointment of a Government Agent at this place with more ample powers than are delegated to a Consul, for his are so very limited that he can never be of any essential service to his Countrymen in times of difficulty without an assumption of Authority which his Government denies him, at the same time the

Government here viewing him
as his Nations agent he is some-
times called on to act as such
in cases when his Consular
instructions give him no author-
ity to do so -

The operations of our ships
of war should be as far as is con-
sistent influenced by his advice
and recommendations alone, for the
Commander would be assailed in times
of danger with a flood of private com-
munications from interested men, which
should he be disposed to listen to, he
would find himself at all times
wavering, and from such con-
flicting opinions unable to form
a correct judgement on the course
proper for him to pursue for the
general good -

I am sorry to say, that one
American here from interested

Motives has done every thing in his
 power to degrade the office of
 Consul, and am more firmly
 convinced, that the preservation
 of our trade on friendly terms,
 the correction of Abuses and
 the hope at least of a partial
 treaty with this Nation, that
 may open a door at some
 future day, to a more permanent
 and satisfactory commercial ar-
 rangement, calls at this time
 for the appointment of an Agent
 with powers adequate to the
 importance of his Station,

I have the honour to be
 with great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

To the Hon^{rs}

J. W. Snow,

John Forsyth

U S Consul

Secretary of State.

Recd. with Mr. Snow's N^o 24.

Yo
You & Le Officers deputed from
Their Excellencies the high Com
missioners, Governor & Governor
of Canton Sir Sir

Your Communication under
date of the 21st inst has been received,

And I now have the honour
to state in reply to that Communi
cation, that in compliance with your
request, I immediately addressed a Letter
to the American Captains at Hong Kong,
requesting them to communicate to me all
the particulars within their knowledge in
relation to the murder of a China Man
on the 7th of the present Month, And if
any American Seamen were engaged in
the affray, in answer they state,
that, on that day, there was only one
American boat on shore in which there
was four men, that the boat left the
shore previous to the riot having taken
place, and that the four men return
ed on board perfectly sober. They
express their entire belief that not a
man from any American ship was
engaged in any way, in that fatal
affair, and from their assertions
I positively deny that any American

participated directly or indirectly
in that disgraceful scene.

I have the honor to be
with much respect

Yours Obedt. Servant

J. J. Snow

U.S. Consul

Macao July 25. 1889

Copy

Recd with Mr. Snow's No. 24

An Edict

Copy

You are expected prefect, & Li an expected
prefect, officers of the celestial court. Deputed
the purpose of instituting an inquest. A Com-
munication has been received from their excel-
lencies, the high Commissioner, the Governor,
the 1st Governor, containing, a case in law as-
follows.

"The the Commissioner, the Governor and
the Lieutenant Governor, have heard that, on the
7th of July, Some foreign sea men, going on shore
at Tseenshatung (Hong-kong) to Samter About,
met with Tsen Wicke, who was wounded by
them, And died the following day, And that
the villagers reported it to the relatives of the de-
ceased, who came immediately And took cog-
nizance of the particulars of the Case, We
find that foreigners going on shore to Samter
About is even An infringement of the prohibi-
tory regulations; but the bold presumption -
of beating a Chinese to death, is a most -
wanton outrage of the laws. It is highly proper,
therefore, to Appoint, a special Deputation -
to hold an inquest. For this purpose, the said
deputed officers are hereby instructed to proceed
post-haste to the district of Sen-nagw; and
acting in concert with the magistrate of the
district, and officers deputed from the Admiral,
to Assemble the relatives of the deceased as
eyewitnesses And make careful inquiry.

"respecting the wounds, they are also to ascertain
 "to what shops the murderers belong, & how they
 "originated; & to report the same by express. Likewise
 "they are to require the English Superintendent to
 "Apprehend the principal, And Secondary murderer
 " & Secondary, each of them, to be Conducted to the
 "provincial City And there tried according to the
 "laws. Let there be no negligence or delay"

Having received this communication, the
 the prefect & subprefect, proceeded with the
 magistrate of Singan to Tseenshatung & Mr
 Clear & faithful inquest. Moreover, it was as-
 certained by the said magistrate that Lin
 received one wound on the top of his head, a
 inch and one tenth long & from tents broad
 of a dark red color, the skin broken & the
 bone bruised, the wound of a Club. He has
 one wound on the left breast, one inch & seven eighths
 in circumference, of a dark red color, a wound
 made by the thrust of a Club. He took an account
 of these. He then brought up the color
 of the deceased as a witnesses, with So San
 whose Indication the matter had been hashed.
 He took the depositions of these persons. He
 also discovered an order for money in for
 Characles, which he had translated into Chinese.
 This is on record.

We the prefect & subprefect, on arriving
 Tseenshatung And finding that the said native
 Superintendent Elliot had returned to Mac
 immediately came hither, & required him

believe up the murderers. Where upon he gave the following statement:-

I have ascertained that on the 7th of July, there was a great number of English and American seamen on shore to bathe & sunbathing about, yet this uncertain, I did, accordingly to the laws & statutes of my country, issue a proclamation on board the English ships, offering a reward of \$200 to any one who would point out the murderers, & \$100 for the detection of the leader of the affray, up to the present time I have continued to prosecute the enquiry but have not been able to ascertain the real facts. The case is one which I cannot regard as of little importance."

On examination we find that, by their respective communications, even the deputed officers, the prefect & subprefect, were to require the English superintendent to give up the murderers. The Americans were in no ways implicated. But it appears that Elliot has heard that many seamen of the two nations were on shore to bathe, sunbathing about on the beach. If it be thus, then the Americans cannot be free from this matter. It is right therefore to command an inquest to be made. When this letter reaches the said Consul Snow, let him in accordance with the facts herein contained, faithfully inquire, What sailors of his country were on shore sunbathing about, and whether any of them went into the village -

of Tseenshatung and were engaged in the
 If any of them were associated with the Eng-
 sailors in the affray at the village, then to
 him immediately, in conjunction with El-
 Chosky, ascertain who were the principal
 who the accessory, murderers, and rascals
 to their names let them be delivered over for

Human life is of the highest impor-
 ce, not one of the murderers must be allowed
 to escape. It may be that, on the day the crime
 was committed, no sailors of the said ship
 were on shore or it may be they were on
 but at a different hour, earlier or later,
 it may be they were on shore at the same
 time, but that they entered different vessels
 so that some of them were with the English
 sailors who were engaged in the affray at
 the village of Tseenshatung. If so then it
 is endeavoring, without evidence, to extenuate
 implication. Furthermore, let a faithful
 and a well authenticated report be speedily
 presented in reply to this edict, so
 it may serve as evidence in carrying on
 examination with Elhot. Haste! Haste!
 not. A special Edict

Taoukway 19th year, 6th month, 11th day
 1839 July 25th

L. S. Broomer seals of the prefect of Cant

Memoranda of Returns made by the American
Consul at Canton borrowed from Mr. Pangloss
of the Department of State
7a 1836. No 1 Imports

2 Vessels entered & departed

3 Exports

4. Exports to the U States

1837. Sheets No 1. 2. 3

1. July 1836 to 30 June 1837. No 4. & 7

1. Jan to 30 June 1837. No 4. & 5

21st Aug^r 1839

James M. Clerg

~~Mr. [unclear]~~ Copy all out last p.
 No 25
 [unclear]

Canton Sep: 25 1889

Sir

I have the honour
 to inclose you a copy of an Edict
 received from the Imperial Commis-
 sion and the Governor of this
 Province and my reply to the same

A correspondence with the
 Government is exceedingly troublesome
 for the replies to the Commis^r Edicts
 are seen by the Duong Chowfoo for
 the purpose of correcting any error
 that may have been made in the
 translation, as any unguarded
 expression would bring him into
 certain trouble, the reply of which
 I now send you a copy, was returned
 by the Officer requesting that I would
 add an expression of gratitude for all
 favours bestowed on me by the Great
 Emperor, and likewise a hope
 for a continuance of the Celestial

Dynasty, trade with my Nation
 placing the Celestial Dynasty about
 an inch higher on the paper, than
 my Nation, thereby admitting their
 superiority, I declined doing either
 and sent it as originally written,
 their trifles serve to show their
 determination never to permit a for-
 eign Nation to presume on an equal-
 ity with their own, In my intercourse
 with them I endeavor to conciliate
 as far as reason and a proper sense
 of respect will admit, but on some
 points never to yield, for they are
 crafty and insinuating, and much
 caution on our part is necessary at
 all times.

I likewise inclose a copy
 of a notice from Captain Smith
 commanding Her Majesty's Ship
 Volage, of his intended blockade
 of the River and Port of Canton,

also a copy of his note that it had been relinquished, I had prepared a protest against such a step, considering his reasons neither good or sufficient for resorting to a measure of such importance, partial in its operation and particularly oppressive to our trade, at this moment almost exclusively carried on by American ships, but it is now unnecessary, and hope his intention will not be resumed,

A small English brig was attacked by the Chinese off Canton on the night of the 23rd of August and all hands murdered excepting the Captain and one seaman whom they left for dead but is still living.

On the 26th of August an affair took place at Hong Kong between the English and Chinese in which two or three lives were lost, but is considered of little

importance by either party is

For the want of printed
forms from Macao my returns
cannot go forward until the next
Ship, when they will be accompanied
by Seamen's Account,

I have the honor to be

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

J. W. Snow

To the Hon^{ble}

U. S. Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

with Mr. Harris #25. Copy of
dict of Their Excellencies the Imperial Commis-
sioners and the Governor to Mr. Snow Esq,
V Consul at Canton de la.

Choo the prefect of Canton proclaims
the Hong Merchants for their full infor-
mation that on the 8th day, 8th month and 19th
at Hong Kong, (sep^r 8th 1889) he received from
the Excellencies Lin, Imperial Commissioner
the Hong vic Roy of Canton to be a proclama-
tion to be opened and attended to, In this they
state, We the Commissioner and Governor on the
1st day of 7th month forwarded a proclamation
the said Kwang, Chow foo (or Prefect) to be
submitted to the American Consul Snow,
saying, that whereas the Empty Stone Ships
Holan & Malak having been a long time de-
tained, they should immediately return to their
country, now half a month has elapsed with-
out a reply, It appears from the tide
return at Macao that on the 29th of the 7th month
(6th) Holan passed swiftly outside the
Ladrony, this ship understood, & implicitly
defied the perspicuous order, Now is it then
that Malak in the height of presumption
welds to motivations & still remains, On the
1st inst (sep^r 11th) the Country Ship Chanshena
as burnt, which Malak fortunately (fortunate)
escaped, how much more than ought she
ought as the Courser to pass the Great Ladrony,
is customary by the Eastern passage and

go away, & they do you desire to resort to Hong Kong to operate with every English vessel in the fleet? Besides your Nations newly arrived Cargo Ships should proceed immediately to Whampoa, now Macauden, the highest prices and your Nation alone see the profit, and thus the English in a state they agree procure their own stupidity. As the American Ships pass out of Port with full cargoes & go away, & they ought forthwith to pass directly out by the Great Ladrones Sea sail and return to their Country. How happy it then that on the 18th of the 7th Month, Aug. Carter left the 22nd (August 30) Henderson on the 30th (Sep. 7) Mackinichal each went out of port, but as yet are with the English foreign ships anchored at Hong Kong, this is utterly inexplicable!

We are now examining the English who turns his back upon & violates the Celestial dynasty laws, giving umbrage to and conceals a Murderer, a Malcontent barbarian, This Lord (Elliot) has commanded his Nations Cargo Ships to collect together and anchor at Nin Sha Pu, (Hong Kong) and commit great traffic in Opium, but this cannot be borne, An Correguina of Canton off supplies he persecuted on 27th of 7th Month (4th Sep) Opposite Kowloon to stop and seize a war boat seeking for the blood of victims and in overflowing confusion he first proceeded to open his cannon and bring his War Gun. Therefore this Gun also fired.

self defense and this barbarian "feathers
 was void of skill, My war boat fired
 upon and knocked or killed twenty or more
 men, hit and carried away a hand at the wrist
 the man, also a severe wound was received
 the body of another, and how many more
 do not know. With the Celestial Dynasty
 yet sunk of war how can other Nations
 compare. The English barbarians dared to come
 and blindly violate the Laws and should the
 wounds prove fatal. They are all self imposed,
 not my war sunk, but he himself just resorts
 violence, and he disobeys the most perspicuous
 laws. It is a fact that a war boat Charming
 from the ocean found the Country Ship Tanshena
 Stone Ship selling Opium she was pursued
 run and burnt, two foreigners seized and ab-
 stained for trial, and ten or more of her sail-
 ors, All then after taking their names I will let go,
 I not wound a man, so that it can be said
 'innocence and security were blundered, If the English
 sailors do not again know repentance how can
 allow them to return alive to their Country?
 At the behest of Hong Kong, a Clear Edict
 has been published and posted, commanding every
 ship that desires to avoid calamity that
 throw the Commandment in the fire "not to reject a
 sail, - You American Merchants in going
 out and coming in do not require to be examined
 Elliot. Why then do the empty Stone Ships enter
 to his fleet exposing themselves to the calamity
 burning their own nests and destroying their own
 sons? If after issuing our orders this time there
 again a long protracted delay, there will

be the debt of crimes from your own deeds and
you will equally transgress, you cannot again
be excused nor say you have not been timely
commanded and directed (warned) &

I further mention there is the Affair of the Mun-
Lien Piche the have judged and according to
the evidence, all were English foreigners who did
a cruel deed, and that other Nations were not im-
plicated, but Elliot even to the present time does
Americans were present at the place where the
accident occurred, the the Commissioners and
Governor both have not received evidence that
Snow has examined this business, petitioning &
respecting it, so dispose of this affair is im-
portant, the ought now the subject (or state of
case) is made known to him honestly, to reply
in order according to evidence to settle this case
in hand, let there not be the slightest Ambiguity

Therefore we have issued our Edict to Shoo-
chow-joo, let him immediately attend to the
business and transmit the Edict to Snow. That
he obediently attend to the Affair and reply
without delay, let there be no opposition, Heard
Haston. Having received this Edict, I the Prefect
immediately transmit it to the Merchants that
they attend to it and forward the Edict to Snow
to attend to and reply immediately, Let there
be no opposition. Special Edict

Yoon Kwong 19th year 8th Month. 8th day
September 15th 1889

True Translation
(Sig.) P. Pau.

~~The Dutch M. S. S. No. 25~~ Copy
 To their Excellencies the Imperial Com-
 missioner and Governor of the two Kwang,
 and the Governor of the two Kwang,

A duly-prepared Petition
 I have the honour to acknowledge The
 receipt of your Excellencies Edict under
 date of the 27th of August and likewise the
 one under date of the 15th of the present
 month.

And I beg to state that a more
 early reply would have been given to the
 former, but the difficulties existing at this
 time in communicating with the ships below
 for the want of regular passage boats has
 caused me to wait for a long time for answers
 to my enquiries, What American Ships
 are now engaged in the Opium trade are
 now remaining, I am assured that only
 one of the ships the Roadbury, that brought
 Opium to Shanghai is still here, she
 is now at Shanghai and as soon as her
 cargo is taken in will leave for America,

Out of the Port my Nation has no
 empty Opium Ships.

I take this opportunity to express
 my firm conviction, that there is not an
 American in the country that is in any
 way engaged in the Opium trade and

that it is their intention at all times ^{to pursue} a
 legal one such as the Government of
 China will approve,

I have to offer you the following
 in explanation of the visiting of American
 Ships at Hong Kong. For some years
 past our Merchants have been in the pro-
 cess of receiving Manufactured Goods from
 England and Cotton from India in En-
 glish Ships, they have at this time a con-
 siderable Amount in those Articles out-
 of them, which they are extremely anxious
 to get up to Whampoa as the threatening
 Blockade by the English War Ships, makes
 their property unsafe. In addition to
 our Ships bring from America a large
 Amount in Bills of Exchange and the
 English being willing at this time to sell
 us their Cloths and Cotton and take
 their bills in payment, the American
 Ships go there for that purpose, as it
 enables them to bring up a Cargo which
 they dispose of here and purchase the
 teas and silks to take to America.

My Nations people never receive
 orders from the Consuls of other Nations.

In reference to the Mindee at

Hong Kong, I have to repeat, that
 on the 21st day of July, last I received
 communication at Macao from you and
 officers deputed by your Excellencies on
 the subject, and immediately on my receiving
 this from Hong Kong, in answer to mine,
 making enquiries of the American Captain
 directing the affair, I replied to that
 communication under date of the 25th of
 the same month, and beg to refer your
 Excellencies to the same, hearing as I soon
 afterwards did that it was satisfactory to you
 I considered that no further explanation
 was required of me. I can only add
 that my belief now is the same as then
 that no American participated in that
 disgraceful scene.

I improve this occasion to assure
 your Excellencies that myself and my
 countrymen duly appreciate all favours
 extended to us by this Government.

I have the honour to
 be with great respect
 Canton Sep 28th 1839 Your Obedt. Serv^t



Copy

J. W. Snow
 U.S. Consul

~~with Mr. Jones M. G.~~
Copy

Official Publick Notice

The high Commissioners and Governor
of these Provinces having publicly for-
bidden the regular supplies of food
to Her Majesty's Subjects, having
commanded the people to fire upon
and seize them whenever they go on
shore to purchase provisions, and
certain of Her Majesty's Subjects
having been actually cut off,

Notice is hereby given that
it is my intention at the request
of the Chief Superintendent of the trade
of British Subjects in China to
establish a Blockade of the River
and port of Canton, and Notice
is hereby further given that none
other than vessels actually within
the Port or foreign vessels entering
within six days from the date here-
of will be allowed free egress till
the blockade be declared raised.

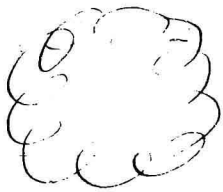
Notice of the blockading

Force will be hereafter promulgated

Given under My hand
on board Her Majesty's Ship
Porpoise at Amoy on

Hong Kong Bay off the
Port of Canton this
eleventh day of September
1839

Signed / H Smith
Captain of the Britanne
Majesty's Ship Volage



Certified true copy
Edward Charles
Secretary & Treasurer to
Superintendency of the Trade
of British Subjects in
China

~~with Mr. Davis N° 25~~ Copy Copy

Official Public Notice

The Safety of certain of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects supposed to have been cut off by the Officers of the Chinese Government having been ascertained, and negotiations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the Proclamations against the lives and liberty of Her said Majesty's Subjects -

It is hereby declared that no further notice be given / founded upon the results of such negotiations / The Blockade notified by me on the 11th Instant will not be established, and vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed

Given under my hand
onboard Her Britannic
Majesty's Ship Colago
at anchor in Hong Kong
Hong Bay, off the Port
of

Canton this sixteenth day
of September 1859.

(Signed) W. Smith

Captain of her Britannic
Majesty's Ship Volage

At the request of Captain Smith
Her Majesty's Ship Volage the
above Notice is circulated -
True Copy

Edward Edmslee
Secretary & Treasurer
To the Superintendent



12th April
Mr. H. J. Gold

4226.

Copy all but the
marked to omit
Canton October 21st 1859

Sir

I have the honour here
- with to inclose you Returns of Vessels
and Tons, Statement of Exports to the
United States, Seamen's Account and
Couchees, with Statement of Duties
on Imports and Exports, the latter
has been made out for some months
but daily anticipating an increase on
the present Rates, I have delayed for
warding it until the present time, No
change as yet having taken place,
+ I likewise inclose a copy of an Edict
from the Imperial Commissioners,

Your directions for refund
- ing of certain fees has been complied
with, with the exception of Gardme.
Matheson who an English house at pre
sent at Hong Kong which I shall
attend to immediately on their return.

Our Trade still continues

accompanied with occasional threats and troublesome inquiries on the part of the Government, Their want of confidence in the opinions of their own Officers leads to a mistrust in the representations of all foreign Agents which makes our intercourse with ^{them} both vexatious and unsatisfactory,

The trade our Ships have been prosecuting for some time past between this port and Hong Kong an anchorage in the outer waters near the entrance of the River, and where all the English Ships at present are, caused strong suspicions in the mind of the Commissioner that our pursuits were not sanctioned by the laws of the Empire, I consequently thought it would be well to make a fair representation to him of the whole of this trade and the objects our Ships had in going to that place, where ~~however~~ he thought no

Ship could go with honest intentions,
In his reply to this communication he
has been pleased to sanction the trade,
and also to allow our ships to bring
up British property on British account.

This business has not only been very
lucrative to our merchants, affording
them high and quick freights, but
offering them every facility in passing
their bills of Exchange, either in the
purchase of English Goods and Cotton
on their own account or realising
the cash for their bills on the sales
of property here brought up on English
account, thus enabling them to provide
for their return cargoes to the United
States.

The Hong Merchants have been
for the last fortnight at Macao, ne-
gotiating with Capt Elliot for the
discharging of the English Ships below
the Bogue, we have frequent and

contradictory reports as to the progress of their doings but nothing that can be relied on and it is impossible for any one even to conjecture, what will be the result, whatever it may be I shall communicate the same to you immediately.

I could not with propriety oppose the departure of Commodore Read, but have often regretted the necessity he was under of leaving us, for every day strengthens my conviction of the importance of a naval force in these waters, the magnitude of the trade strongly claims protection, and we are fondly hoping that Government will consider it of sufficient importance to make this a naval station.

Since writing the foregoing, accounts have reached us that an arrangement had been made whereby the English ships were to discharge at

Chungsee below the Dogue but not
 supposed to take in their outward
 cargo unless they came up to
 Whampoa, two days afterwards
 we heard that the arrangement
 would not go into effect, that the
 Commissioner had renewed his de
 mand for the murderer of the China
 man, and the ships would not
 be allowed to unload at any
 place but Whampoa.

We have this day, Nov^r 4th re
 ceived intelligence of a battle
 having been fought yesterday be
 tween three English Sloops of War
 and a large number of War Junks,
 Report says, some of the latter were
 sunk and from two to three hundred
 China men killed. We are in hopes
 tomorrow may bring us some thing
 official, if in time for this ship
 shall communicate the same to you

When the arrangement was
made to unload the ships at
Chumpee the Commisnaire an-
nuled the permission granted to
American Ships to bring up Car-
-goes from Hong Kong,

I have the honour to be Sir
With Great Respect

Your most obedient and
very humb Servant

J. M. Snow,

U.S. Consul

To the Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

P.S. Having received the translation
of another Edict from the Commisnaire
in season for this, I inclose a copy,
with a copy also of the new Bond
now required previous to any Ships
entering the Bogue. It was first
signed by the Commander of the
English Ship Sir Thomas Daulton
she having come in to Whampoa
in defiance of Capt Elliott's injunc-
tions.

End

2^d with Mr. Snow's N. 2^d

Port of Canton China

Duties on Imports Exports & Transit

On Imports no fixed tariff has ever been published by this Government and foreigners here have nothing to guide them in the settlement of duties on imports other than the rates which have been paid heretofore. In fact most articles of import are sold at short price to the Hong Merchants / The Monopolists of the foreign trade / who settle the duties in their own way, but when the foreign Importer desires to settle duties on minor articles it is done through the Lingist who bargains with the visiting or examining Mandarin, and the article upon which a given rate is paid to day, will be charged with a different rate tomorrow by a different Mandarin.

Therefore nothing certain can be given as to the rates of duties, but the following is about what is generally demanded on the principal articles,

		\$.	1/2	6.	6	Picul
ports	Copper. pig. 50 American	1	7	0	0	
	" Sheathing	1	1	1	1	
✓	Cotton Bombay, Bengal	9	1	0	0	
✓	Cotton Goods. British or American					
	Cambrics 48 yards p. piece	3	2	0		ps.
	Long cloths bleached 40 yds	7	0	0		
	do. unbleached do.	1	0	0		
✓	Cotton yarn as Sweet	1	2	5	0	picul
	Ginseng Amer ^c Condor or blanched	5	6	0	0	"
	<p>Note. Ginseng seldom pays the high duty set against it. It is sold at short price and the purchaser assort it into four or five different qualities a trifling proportion being called best</p>					

Duties on Imports Continued		1896	
and paying full duty, while the remainder is denominated in fensien and by command of the examining Officer is passed at a low rate,			
Iron		3.5.0	Picul
Lead pig and sheet		4.2.0	"
Opium prohibited			
Pepper		1.4.0.0.	"
Quicksilver		2.0.0.0.	"
Pattans		6.5.0.	"
✓ Rice & Paddy	Free		
Salt Peter, sold only to Government			
Sandal Wood		2.4.0.	"
Shakes Sins		1.6.5.0.	"
Skins			
Rabbit fur cas 10 skins		5.2.	
Seal		1.5.2.	ca
Sea Otter		1.5.2.0	"
Land Otter		2.4.	"
Seaver		7.6.	"
Vin. block		2.2.5.0	Picul
Portoise Shell		4.8.0.0	"
Rollers			
Broad Blotter		3.8.5.0.	piece
Long Ells		1.5.5.0.	"
Yarn same as Calico Yarn		1.2.5.0	piece
Camblets Eng. 55 yards		5.7.5.0	piece
Ditto. Dutch 40. do		10.6.4.0.	"
Duties on Exports. with the exception of silk piece goods are always paid by the Chinese who sells to the foreigner and includes in the price all			

Rates on Exports Continued -		1911, 6, 6	
all duties and other charges			
Alum		1. 0. 5. 3.	picul
Amisoi		1. 4. 3. 8.	"
do oil		6. 5. 6. 8.	"
Copia		6 1. 0 4	"
do buds		2 1 5 3	"
do oil		6 5 6 8	"
Campkor		2 7 2 5	"
Hankins. blue & yellow for 100 lbs.			\$6.55
Raw Silk		34. 1. 2. 8.	picul
Silk piece goods			
Camblets for piece	\$ 2.40		
Exantines	1. 45		
Handkerchiefs	58		
Pongees	64		
Lutostings	1. 45		
Daunets	72		
Patins	1. 80		
Shawls	1. 45		
Craps Shawls each	18		
do Embroidered 20 to 70 cts			
Craps for piece	75 cts		
Rugae		1 0 5 3	picul
do Candy		1 1 6 3	"
Teas both black & green in all ways sold to Foreigners duty paid. The Hong Merchants charge about 5% to 6% less for piece more than the prices paid to the Seamen of which about 2% tails are said to be for export duty and the remainder goes to pay Hong charges and for Commissions to			

Rates varying according to weight of goods

With regard to all duties Import or Export it must be borne in mind that they are subject to arrangement with the local Officers and that the rates quoted are merely considered as approximate,

2

Excise or Interior duties on goods usually imported or exported

There are Excise and Interior Transit duties levied but it is impossible for a foreigner to ascertain them with any degree of exactness

2

Of Tonnage Port and Wharfage dues?

Tonnage Duty. Ships are arranged into first, second, and third Classes. The first Class pays for 154 Borts or upwards, Tails $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ p. Bort equal to 188 feet at $\$0.89\frac{3}{4}$ Cents p. foot

The Second Class pays about 125 Borts Tails $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ p. Bort equal to about 82½ Cents p. foot

The Third Class pays for 125 Borts and under Tails $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ p. Bort equal to about 58½ Cents p. foot. The Measurement is ascertained by multiplying the length between the Main and Fore by the breadth at the Gangway and dividing the product by ten

Example. Length. 76.2

Breadth 21.4

by 10 / 1630.68

Borts 1630.68 \times $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ \div 1284

Besides the Tonnage duty a Charge is levied under the name of Camsham present to Government upon Ships of Nations allowed to trade here except

Is it with Mr. Inow N. 26.

The French, of

1600 dals. or Dollars 2220.

1680 do do 2334. on French
Vessels

Portuguese Ships are not admitted and Portuguese
Vessels are confined to the Settlement
of Macao.

A Ship bringing a Cargo of Rice to
Whampoa is exempt from the Measurement
duty and Bunkar and is charged in
low thereof

The sum of Dollars 39.50

Linquists fees upon the Ship 250.

Making the total Charge on a

Rice laden Ship \$1189.50

On all Ships not bringing Rice to
Whampoa fees are paid to the Ship
and house Compladones amounting
to \$220 to 300.

All other Charges such as boat hire per
attach to the Cargo of the vessel.

Whampoa dues or Charges?

None

Portage?

Inward \$60 outward \$60. Total \$120

Light house dues?

None

Custom House fees showing particularly what
are charged on the Entry and Clearance
of American Vessels and on their Cargoes
as well as those on the vessels and Cargoes
of other Countries?

The above question cannot be answered
as the Charges alluded to, being included
in the items under the head of Portage

- and Port dues, or in the duties levied upon
Imports and Exports.
- 2 Documents to be produced at the Customs
on the Entry of American and other
ships, other than the Certificate from
the Master or Consignee that the ship
has onboard no Opium.
- 2, Quarantine and health regulations?
None.
- 2 Regulations relative to the arrival and departure
of Alien passengers?
None.
- 2, Navigation Acts
None that are known.
- 2 What constitutes a National Vessel
Each vessel it is said has a passport
from the principal of the Customs
port where she belongs. They have
no National flag.
- 2 Prohibitions and Restrictions?
Opium, Salt, and Gunpowder, are
the only prohibited articles of Import.
- 2, Bounties and Drawbacks
Are apparently unknown.
- 2, Warehousing in Entrepot
The system is unknown or at least
not practiced here.
- 2, Treaties of Commerce, reciprocity; acts of
grants of exclusive favours to Colonies
or Foreigners?
No Treaties of Commerce exist and
nothing is known of exclusive favours
granted to nations Colonies or Subjects
of China nor have Foreigners ever
been the recipients of such favours.

Coins, Currency, Weights and Measures and the relative value of each to those of the United States?

Coins. The only coin is a small copper one the value of which is about the $\frac{1}{4}$ " part of a Cent, but which varies in this respect according, to its weight and quality.

Ingots of Gold and Silver / 89500 / bearing the Mexican name and the degree of purity of the Metal stamped thereon are in use among the Nations, and for payments at the public Offices.

Currency. The circulating medium at Canton is broken (or stamped) Spanish Dollars by weight. In accounts between Foreigners and Nations the currency is reduced at the rate of 920 Dols per 1000 Dollars, but in payments 917. Cals is equal to \$1000.

Weights, Commercial.

16 Dols is 1 Catty. 100 Catties is 1 picul equal to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ Avoirdupois.

Measures. None.

Board of Trade or other establishments relating to Commerce?

A Chamber of Commerce was established here in 1836 composed of residents of all Nations. The object is to make regulations to facilitate Commercial operations independent of Consuls and to have a general supervision of Mercantile affairs.

Prices of American productions and of similar articles from other countries, and qualities of each imported?

Imports from the United States are

chiefly, Cotton Cloth, Ginseng, Lead, Coal, and Iron, and in price fluctuate greatly according as the stock of the goods on hand is large or small. Well finished bleached Cotton Cloth in pieces of 40 yards long by the yard wide are worth from 11 to 15 Cents per yard, and unbleached Cotton goods, commonly called Domestic in pieces of 40 yards by 36 and 38 inches are worth from 7½ to 12 Cents per yard according to quality of and the demand for goods. British Cotton goods corresponding with the American goods in texture and quality being better finished command about 15 per Cent higher prices.

The imports of Cotton Cloth during the year ending 1st of July 1888 were of British Fabric about 5,800,000 Yds. American Fabric about 4,700,000 Yds. but the quantity of American goods was quite excessive and their prices at the present season, 1889, is very low.

Ginseng is not imported from any other country than the United States, nor indeed is any exported from the United States except that which comes to China. Its value here fluctuates from \$42 to 90 per piece for Crude and from \$65 to \$175 for Clarified.

2. Commercial Statistics, such as the enumeration and Amount of Annual Imports and Exports, Seamen and Steamers Employed?

Replies to these queries are embraced in Consular returns, made up every six months as correctly as can be obtained.

Minigowa.

Letter from Mr. Snow 21 Oct 1839 No 26, with
two enclosures (all but the Consular returns) handed
to Mr. Cushing for the Comm: on For: Affairs of the
House, 2nd May 1840, by the Secretary -

Re. ~~Mr. Ingham's M.M.~~

Effect of their Excellencies the Imperial
Commissioner & Governor, relations to a New
Bond ~

Oct 27. 1859 ~

Choo. Prefect of Canton proclaims to the
Hong Merchants for their full information
that he has now received from the Imperial
Commissioner Lin and Governor Wang, the
an Edict which is as follows ~ The said
Prefect has transmitted as a foreign petition
from the American Consul Suow, which was
sent to him by the Hong Merchants, which
he the great Minister of State and the Governor
publicly, and unitedly, opened ~ The petition
declares the Ship Hoodburg, name has been
changed since she delivered Opium at the
Bogue and that perhaps her former name
was Higginbottom or Pitman, both of whom
have returned to their country, &c. He have
examined the Ships which formerly deliver
ed Opium and find neither the name of
Higginbottom or Pitman, he still wish
the foreigner to declare what was the Hood-
burg's original name. She is now at Wham-
poa, why can he not examine and under-
stand this business? Accompanying is a
list of all the Ships which formerly delivered
Opium, as it is proper Command. Suow
to point to the true name and petition
as back ~ He also declares the purchase
Sung and receiving English Empty Stone
Ships is true and the Hong Merchants
upon a Ship of Paper insulate in a copy
of the petitions, say, They know the Ships
which have been purchased are the Lishe
and Meishan ~ He were just issuing

our Edict when there came a petition from the Viceroy of Macao stating, the American Captain Hancock says, his Nations resident Merchant Delano, purchased and received the Teeske, and that he has bought Cotton of the Count Ship Pittman and requests to come to Shanghai to trade, when urged to speak he was very much confused so that difficult to permit him to proceed.

We have examined the present year the succumbing of Opium, after which the Merchant Ships of every Nation, according to new Law, all required to give a clearly written bond in these words "That if there be any Man who secretly brought up Opium, shall instantly, execute the Crime and Ship and Cargo be confiscated". The American Merchant ships on the 1st of the 5th Month were the very first to enter the port, and leave at that time. The new law, in its day was not promulgated, in a manner rather approaching to confusion every Ship came and went as formerly, they have not yet changed.

2 But now as we have received the new Law in which it is declared "All foreign Men shall bring about their Opium and come to China Land, it is declared, the head Man shall be decapitated and the second shall be strangled. This too is determined and the Ship and Cargo all shall be confiscated.

Therefore all (Ships) hereafter must be according to this form. Already there is a Country Ship Captain Hanner and Capt. Daniel who have clearly written a bond

according to this form and proceeded to Whampoa, truly it may be seen they pursue a correct and honourable trade - are above suspicion and possess a white and luminous heart, therefore They, shall be treated with twofold kindness. Let Chinese endeavours to reflect upon the Country Ships having given a bond according to the form, The American bond hitherto has not been according to Master, Why can they not manifest universal integrity? Hereafter all American Ships arriving are absolutely commanded to give a bond according to this form, then they will be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. It is decided that the Ship which has been bought, which was originally a Country empty store Ship, and which has taken a cargo of cotton from another Country Ship, if she does not give a bond according to the new form it will be still more difficult to permit her to enter the port.

Moreover it now appears the Consul Elliot requests the Officers of Government to examine and testify respecting the Country Ships (and let them discharge) It is therefore necessary and proper, just to make a clear separation and not permit the Americans, instead of the English themselves, to transport their cargoes and irregularly, to enter Whampoa, in order to revert to a true state of things and to manifest justice to all. If the former flagged and Country Ships have traded and delivered our cargoes it is positively required of them also to bind themselves -

according to the prescribed form; then the
 will be permitted to proceed to Shanghai
 Delane who has received a cargo of Cotton
 from Litcham must proceed according to
 the new Law and all hereafter who do not
 give the prescribed Bond will not be allowed
 to enter the port. Certainly they must
 know that this year Americans have been
 Ships, and because the English Ships have
 not come into port, they alone have had
 the great profit - several times double the
 former year, it is obvious, Obeying the
 new rule of procedure is convenient
 and proper, and in deciding to do so no
 injury will be sustained. Therefore with
 a still higher degree grateful for Imperial
 favour, should they fear the laws and the
 them they cannot pursue and opposite course
 and cherish a proud and selfish mind
 those who oppose the new rule of procedure
 will receive a heavy, Chastisement.

Uniting the circumstances as forthwith by
 our proclamations and order the said paper
 to send this form of Bond immediately to
 said Consul Snow, that he proclaim to
 every foreign Merchant, that if hereafter
 having foreign Ships enter the port, he must
 order them to execute the bond according
 this form. Obeying the managing according
 to the circumstances of the case. Before
 Command the said Consul Snow to put
 finger upon the names in the list of Ships
 which formerly delivered Opium and to
 to which Woodbury belonged before he

name was changed, and then truly petition back again, faithfully attend to his business with all despatch, a form of Bond both in the flowing language and in the barbarian Character together with a list of the names of the Empty Store Ships all forwarded in

Having received then orders of the Prefect obediently forward the Edict to the said Hong Merchants, that they immediately send the form of Bond and the Edict to the said Consul Snow, that he proclaim to every foreign Merchant that of hereafter he have foreign ships enter the port he must make out his bond according to the form in a Western, Eastern Special Edict.

Tsun Kwong, 19th year 9th month 21st day
A.D. Oct 27. 1859.

Faithful Translation
Sigsbee T. Parker

over

Minutes of Bond required by Their Excellencies
the Imperial Commissioner and the Governor
of Canton, to be signed by Captains, Consuls,
and owners of Cargo and Ship Companies.

The firm Bond. The American Captain
and foreign Merchant
together with the factors and the Ship
Company, now appearing before the August
Magistrate of the Celestial Dynasty, bind
ourselves, that our Ship is laden with
Cargo, and coming to Canton to trade, ob-
ediently, we will obey the new laws which
have been established by Imperial Ma-
jesty, and will not secretly carry aboard
us any Opium. If on examination it shall
be discovered that the Ship has the Trade
Opium, may the person so offending give
obedience to the Governmental Officers of
Heavenly Dynasty, who shall instantly
put the Law in execution, i.e. Capitally, with
him and the Ship and Cargo, all, shall
be confiscated. But if it is ascertained
that there is no secretly bringing Opium
as is right we beg the favour, to be permitted
to trade as usual. And the excellent and
virtue being clearly distinguished, we are
sweetly (i.e. voluntarily) to submit to the
firm Bond which is sincerely

* Sixteenth part of a Battery

With Mr. Inno's A.D.

Statement of Exports from the Port of Canton in American vessels, during the year ending June 30. 1889

<u>Seas.</u>	
Young Hyson	64999
Hyson	8852
Hyson Skin	8245
Swankay	928
Gunpowder	7758
Imperial	6682
Longo	2898
Souchong	11609
Powshong	7134
Pacco	624
<u>Total</u>	<u>119734</u> Ckts

<u>Silks</u>	
Grape Shawls	26705 1/2
Ditto Embroidered	30270 "
Ditto Damasked	11552 "
Levantine Shawls	600 "
Grape Scarfs	500 "
Handkerchiefs Black	5613 pieces
do Pongee	5004 "
do Lutestring	204 "
do Levantine	1442 "
Grapes	104 "
Shawls	10164 "
Cravats Black	4994 "
do white	230 "
do common	525 "
Satin Levantines	125 "
Satin	3230 "
Pongees	37857 "
Lutestring	1486 "
Saffets	100 "
Sewings	105 Pieces

over

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Grass cloth	725 pieces
do Handkerchiefs	2025 "
Handkerchiefs	800. "
Camphor	47. Piculs
Cassia	3560 "
Whubut	135 "
Spice Oils	130. "
Sugar	196 "
Vine crackers	9841 Boxes
Sweet Meats	3500. "
China waic value	2794. Dollars
Paint & Fire Screens	1900 No
M & Pearl Buttons	120,150 Green

V2 with Mr. Smith N° 26

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st January 1839 to the 30th June 1839 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
1st 6 return	Bark	Venton		Hallett			
"	Ship	Canada		Hicks			
"	Brig	Henry Clay		Gilman			
"	Ship	Cottingham		Holbrook			
"	"	Horatio		Houlard			
"	"	York		Meyer			
"	"	Ceylon		Macdonald			
"	"	Thom Daking		Graves			
"	"	Vancouver		Hallett			
"	"	St. Stephen		Davis			
"	"	Omega		Willut			
"	"	Asia		Cole			
"	"	Girard		Drinker			
8 th	"	Abianthe	451	Graswald	17	2	New York
11	"	London	339	Brace	13	2	Amsterdam
12	Bark	St. Stanton	342	Lefavon	12	4	Boston
28	Ship	Roman	442	McEwen	22	3	New York
18 th	"	Panama	508	Benjamin	14	2	New York
12	"	Nantasket	434	Pennsandy	15	3	Boston
12	"	Paris	356	King	15	1	Salem
17	"	Cashman	397	Meacom	13	4	Boston
17	Bark	Roubin	252	Benson	12		Boston
24	Ship	Morrison	565	Benson	20	3	New York
24	"	Robt Fulton	561	W. Michael	14	3	New York
24	"	Sabina	412	Schouston	16	4	Philadelphia
24	"	Hapler	304	Clasche	16		Boston

表格局部(1)

IN-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
" Silks, and Capia,		11	3	Feb ^y 1 ^o 1839
The do — do		20	2	April 16 "
				Sold
To — do — do		12	3	May 24 "
To — do — do		21	2	June 11 "
To — do — do		14	7	Jan'y 13 "
Last —		11	4	" 15 "
Last —		14	5	Dec ^r 16 "
as —		14	2	May 8 "
" Silks and Capias		15	5	Feb ^y 7 - "
" Silks Matins, Capias		15	2	March 21 "
" Silks and Capia,		18	4	Feb ^y 11 - "
To do — do		14	1	May 6 "
To do — do		17	2	May 9 "
To do — do		13	2	March 9 "
To do — do		19	4	May 8 "
To do — do		22	3	May 7 "
To do — do		19	2	June 2 "
				In Port
				Ditto
				Ditto
				Ditto
				Ditto
				Ditto
				Ditto
				Ditto
P M Snow				
L S Council				

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

W. P. Smith, Jr., Sec'y.
CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES
Received at Consulate General in
San Francisco, January 1899 to the 31st Decem. 1899.
 include.

Name of Vessel	Name of Captain	Number of Persons on board		Condition		Days	Rating	Remarks
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			
1. M. S. S. S. S.		2	4					
2. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
3. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
4. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
5. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
6. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
7. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
8. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
9. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
10. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
11. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
12. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
13. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
14. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
15. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
16. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
17. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
18. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
19. M. S. S. S.		1	2					
20. M. S. S. S.		1	2					

CONSULAR STAFF OF FEES—CONTINUED.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Combs are requested to note under the columns of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have relied; also, all other remunerations and salaries in the respective columns of 4 & 5.

[illegible]

Recd with Mr. Smith's No 26
CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES
 Received at *Consulate Canton*
 from the *1st* of January 1859 to the *30th* June 1859 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	<i>J M Duke</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>Gordon & Salbot</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Judson M Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>			
<i>Stk</i>	<i>Cap. Meyer</i>					<i>2</i>
<i>St Lukens</i>	<i>Cap. Graves</i>					
<i>ton</i>	<i>Cap. Maccondrag</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Wm P Pinner</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Everett</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>ton</i>	<i>Rupple Ho</i>					
<i>ia</i>	<i>Cap. Cole</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>nton</i>	<i>Cap. Wadett</i>					
	<i>Ed King</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>ia</i>	<i>Cap. Cole</i>					
<i>St Gople</i>	<i>J W & J Siers</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>			
	<i>J W & J Siers</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>St Gople</i>	<i>Cap. Davis</i>					
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Rupple Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Gordon & Salbot</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>laban</i>	<i>Cap. Southward</i>					
	<i>Rupple Ho</i>					
	<i>R S Forbes</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>ndon</i>	<i>Cap. Brae</i>					
	<i>Rupple Ho</i>					
	<i>J W & J Siers</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>Jed Stanford</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18</i>			

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STA							
Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending Protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attc	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Am
Dollars							
" 4							
" 4			16				
" 4							
			16				
" 4							
" 4			16				
" 4							
" 4				1	5		
			16				
		8					
4		10					

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Charter No. 1	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									2
									2
									3
									6
									20
									6
									2
									4
									16
									4
									4
									2
									4
									30
									2
									4
									2
									2
									2
									2
									2
									16
									8
									4
									4
									10
									4
									18
Am. Carr. to Sheet-B									\$ 192

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of the "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Two Certificates to Invoices
 Landing Certificate & blank for same
 Certificate to Invoice
 Ditto to Receipts English
 Noting, Protest Deposit Ship's Papers
 Extending Protest do - do do
 Certificate to Registrar, do - do - do
 Certificate to Invoice
 Ditto do
 Protest
 Two Landing Certificates & blanks for same
 Deposit of Ship's Papers
 Certificate to Invoice
 Deposit of Ship's Papers
 Protest and Sworn Certificate to Invoices
 Certificate to Invoice
 Deposit of Papers Declaration of 6 Sailors
 Certificate to Letter of Credit
 Ditto do do
 Ditto to power of Attorney
 Ditto of Landing & blank for same
 Protest English
 Certified Copy of Protest
 Two Certificates to Copies of Receipts
 Deposit of Ship's Papers
 Prototyping bill of Exchange and recording
 Two Certificates to Invoices
 Six Certificates to Letters and Orders

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Revised at the Consolidate Convention
on the 1st January 1839 to the 30 June 1839 inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATE OF FEB 8--CONTINUED.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF PEER8—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Church are requested to note under the column of *General Remarks*, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remembrances not noticed in the respective columns of the *Consecration Document*.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at *the Consulate Canton*
 on the *1st January 1839* to the *30 June 1839* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	<i>J S Gilman</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J H & J Siers</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>paid</i>	<i>J H & J Siers</i>					
	<i>Gordon & Salbot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>paid</i>	<i>Capl Willcut</i>					
	<i>Hyphant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Hutmon Ho</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>J H & J Siers</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>Hutmon Ho</i>					<i>2</i>
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Hyphant Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>4 Dalton</i>	<i>James Ryan</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>Capl Drinku</i>					
<i>Roman</i>	<i>Hyphant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>H Delano J</i>					
	<i>A A Low</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>H Delano J</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Antie</i>	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>in court</i>	<i>Capl Hollett</i>					
<i>in court</i>	<i>Capl Lefarum</i>					
	<i>Hutmon Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>H Delano J</i>					

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STA1

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attor	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amo
<i>Del.</i>							
			16				
" 4			16				
			16				
			32				
			10				
			44				
			16				
			10				
			16				
			10				
		3. 24					
4							
4			10				
4							
4							
4							
			20				
			10				
			10				

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Date	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
			<i>Am't brot from Sheet A</i>						192
									2
									2
									16
									4
									4
									2
									16
									16
									34
									10
									64
									16
									10
									16
									10
									24
									4
									6
									10
									2
									4
									4
									4
									20
									10
									10
			<i>Am't carried to Sheet C</i>						\$ 516

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Certificate to Invoice
 Ditto — do
 Protest against the Gov^t for detention
 Two Certificates to Invoices
 Deposit of Ship's papers
 Landing Certificate & blank
 Protest against Gov^t for detention
 Ditto — do — do
 Two protests & noting protests for detention
 Protesting bill of Exchange & recording
 Four protests against the Government for detention
 Protest against the Gov^t —
 Protesting bill of Exchange and recording
 Protest against the Gov^t for detention
 Protesting bill of Exchange & recording
 Three certified Copies of Protests
 Deposit of Ship's papers
 Landing Certificate and blank. Deposit of Ship's Papers
 Protesting bill of Exchange and recording
 Certificate to Invoice
 Two Certificates to Invoices
 Deposit of Ship's Papers
 Ditto — do do
 Ditto — do do
 Protesting two bills of Exchange & recording
 Ditto — One do — do do
 Ditto — One do — do do

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate General
on the 1st January 1889 to the 30 June 1889 inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATE OF PEES—CONTINUED.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

REMARKS.—The Council are requested to vote under the column of *General Remarks*, as far as possible, the names of the documents on which they have received fees; when all other transactions not noticed in the respective columns of the *Cy*

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.															
Date of Bill's papers	Survey, Report, &c.	Copy of these usually filed	Recording period	Dispositions		Form of Bill		Passed		Committee of Conference		Reported		Remarks on this Bill	
				File	Assent	File	Assent	File	Assent	File	Assent	File	Assent		
			16											516	Direct against the gov't for detention
			22											16	See Direct, against the gov't
														32	Confine body of Direct
														4	Against the gov't
			16											16	Direct against the gov't for detention
			16											16	Direct against the gov't for interruption of business
			10											10	Directing bill of Congress and necessary
														4	See Congress to observe
			16											16	Direct against the gov't for detention
														6	Directing Direct, Against of ships paper
														2	Congress to observe
														2	Direct - -
														2	Congress to observe
			16											22	Directing Direct, Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper
			10											10	Directing bill of Congress and necessary
			16											16	Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper
			16											16	Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper
														2	Congress to observe
														2	Direct - -
														4	Direct - -
														4	See Congress to observe
														2	Congress to observe
														4	Direct to bill and necessary
			30											30	Direct to bill and necessary
			10											10	Directing bill of Congress and necessary
			48											18	Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper
														48	Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper
														48	Direct against the gov't for suspension of ships paper

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *the Consulate Canton*
 on the *1st January 1834* to the *30 June 1839* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>ada</i>	<i>Charles J Bradford</i>					
	<i>Pateloff Hicks</i>					
	<i>C J Bradford</i>					
<i>ada</i>	<i>R Hicks</i>					
<i>prato</i>	<i>J S Hathaway</i>					
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>					
	<i>Melmon Ho</i>					
	<i>Ed King</i>	2	4			
<i>nama</i>	<i>Rapelle Ho</i>					
<i>nama</i>	<i>Cap Benjamin</i>					2
	<i>A A Low</i>	1	2			
	<i>Ed King</i>	1	2			
	<i>J S Hathaway</i>	1	2			
<i>ington</i>	<i>Cap Woodbrook</i>					2
	<i>St Odano Jr</i>					
	<i>Melmon Ho</i>					
	<i>Rapelle Ho</i>					
	<i>Rapelle Ho</i>	1	2			
	<i>Rapelle Ho</i>	1	2			
	<i>J S Hathaway</i>	2	4			
	<i>Melmon Ho</i>	2	4			
	<i>J A Perrier</i>	3	6			
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>	1	2			
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>	2	4			
	<i>Rapelle Sturges</i>					
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>					
	<i>Melmon Ho</i>					

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			16				
			32				
4		1 8					
			16				
			16				
			10				
4			16				
4			16				
			10				
			16				
			16				
			30				
			10				
			48				

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passport.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
			<i>Am't not from Sheet B</i>						516
									16
									32
									8
									4
									16
									16
									10
									4
									16
									6
									2
									2
									2
									22
									10
									16
									16
									2
									2
									4
									4
									6
									2
									4
									30
									10
									48
			<i>Am't carried to Sheet D</i>						\$ 826.

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Protest against the Gov^t for detention
Two Protests against do — do
Certified Copy of Protest
Deposit of Ships papers.
Protest against the Gov^t for detention
Protest against the Gov^t for interruption of business
Protesting bill of Exchange and recording
Two Certificates to Invoice
Protest against the Gov^t for detention
Noting protest Deposit of Ships papers
Certificate to Invoice
Ditto — do.
Certificate to Letter of Credit
Noting Protest, Protest against the Gov^t & Deposit of Ships papers
Protesting bill of Exchange and recording
Protest against Charles Elliot for detention of English Ships
Ditto against the Gov^t & Charles Elliot for detention ship Edman's
Certificate to Invoice
Ditto — do
Ditto two — do.
Two Certificates to receipts
Two Certificates to Powers of Attorney, one to Deed,
Certificate to bills and note
Ditto to bills — one do to note of hand
Three Protests for bills of Exchange and Recording
Protesting one bill of Exchange and Recording
Three Protests against Ships Delkham, Copeland & Sir Robert Compton

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

received at the Consulate Canton
 on the 1st January 1839 to the 30 June 1839 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	J. A. Parson	3	6			
	Netmon Ho.	4	8			
	Mr C. Hunter					
	Mr C. Hunter					
	Mr C. Hunter					
	Rapide Ho.					
	Mr L. Dence	1	2			
	Netmon Ho.					
	Netmon Ho.					

表格局部(1)

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Att	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Am
		3 24	10 30 20 16 48 16				

表格局部(2)

Charter No.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
32			Am. bot from Sheet C						826
									6
									64
									10
									30
									20
									16
									2
									48
									16
			Whole Amount of Fees						\$1088.
			J. M. Shaw						
			U.S. Consul						

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, and marked on every document on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Three Certificates to powers of Attorney,
Four Certificates, two Certified Copies of powers of Attorney, two bills of
Protesting, bill of Exchange & recording, &
Ditto three do — do — do
Ditto two do do
Protest against British Superintendent for detention of English Ship Dek.
Certificate to Letter of Credit
Three protests against Ship Cornwallis, Charles Forbes & Consistent
Protest against Ship Sealby Castle

Recd. from Mr. Snows M. 26

Edict of Lin Imperial Commissioner
and Wang Governor of Canton in reply
to L. M. Snow, Esq. U. S. Consul. Relative to
Putnam Shups. Bills of Exchange &c. &c.

The Prefect of Canton he proclaims to the American Consul Snow for his full information that I have now respectfully received from their excellencies, Lin Imperial Commissioner, Great Minister of State, Governor of the Two Koo Provinces and Yang, Member of the board of War & the Imperial Cabinet and Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces, an Edict, in which they state, If the Prefect had petitioned them, forwarding a petition from the American Consul Snow in which he avers that the American Merchants can secure that not a Man resides in Canton who deals in Opium, And that at present there is but one of the Empty Stone Ships that formerly delivered Opium at the Bogue, named Woodbury, which having taken in her Cargo had entered Whampoa and as soon as she has delivered this and taken in another Cargo, she will go out of Port and return to her Country,

We have ascertained that the Hoodburg upon the 8th month and 8th day (Sep^r 10th) took in a cargo of Cotton and proceeded to Whampoa, We have examined the American Ships that formerly surrendered Dirt but among them there is now named Hoodburg, We suspect the cause the said Ships that before surrendered Opium, are ashamed to be known, they have changed their names in order to come to Whampoa. We ought to Command Show to of

amine the Hoedburg, which with other 60
Ships has come to Whampoa to ascertain
her name as an Opium Ship was and
petition us back, that according to evidence
may examine her.

Furthermore the Tung She (small Officer
Maao has petitioned us stating that Ellie
had communicated to him that among the
English Ships that delivered Opium was
called the Leiske and that this had been
and transferred to American Merchants, Is this
perhaps an account of this being a time of
regularly expelling empty Steam Ships by
closing our things in order that they may leave
we wish to ascertain truly the circumstances
of this ship. Yesterday Gen Tang Ying a
Officer examined Tin Sha Sui, Hong Kong
Anchorage and on the 8th Moon & 29th da
Leiske was still anchored there, If she
had been sold to American Merchants, why
she not separate and not anchor with the
English fleet? What is the reason? We order
also to order Show immediately to ascertain
clearly if American Merchants have purchased
bought and received the English Steam Ship
Leiske, and what is the name of the purchaser,
what day the transfer was made,
is her present name and to what use is
now appropriated? explain all the particulars
one by one, and reply clearly, we
at the same time urge the said ship to
depart without delay, she cannot anchor
with the English fleet at Tin Sha Sui, at the
risk of unfathomable calamities, If American
Merchants have not purchased and received
Leiske, in that case also inform us that
according to evidence we may investigate and

an end to the matter. American ships newly
 arriving, each have just to go to Hong Kong,
 as Snow has already informed us on account
 of having Bills of Exchange to the the Consular
 Honor and Governor graciously accede to this
 as being reasonable. But recently there were
Manton and Lockwood, two ships which had
 not clearly reported what Cargo they have, which
 was anchored with the fleet at that place, we
 do not know whether these are empty ships. The
 Hong Kong the military officer has petitioned
 stating that Lockwood has taken in a Cargo of
 Cotton and entered the port, but has not yet re-
 ported that Manton has left Hong Kong. If because
 the English Merchants are prohibited by Elliot to enter
 port, the Americans privately acting in their stead
 transport their Merchandise, this also comes within
 the limits of excusable business, But if purchase
 instead of this they secretly transport Opium, then
 the Celestial Dynasty's new laws against smug-
 gling will be violated and they shall truly expi-
 ate their Crime and the Ship and Cargo all
 shall be confiscated. The said Nations Merchants
 all equally possess persons, families, and life, all
 of which they themselves ought to secure and
 protect, What necessity is there then secretly to
 to combine with the English and with the
 English fleet to anchor at Hong Kong. If on
 further examination there are those who dan-
 gerously sell Opium, immediately we shall
 order the naval Officers to take fire ships
 and proceed and burn them. If American Mer-
 chants ships do not know enough to get out of
 the way, they will certainly throw the Government
 in the fire. There can be no repentance. In this
 we ought to order Snow immediately to urge Man-
 ton at once to separate. Hereafter Americans

again having ships come they are not per-
 mitted to anchor at Hong Kong. If they, again spe-
 and turn their backs, and voluntarily, we
 the English ships throw themselves upon
 board, the said foreigners will bring upon
 selves a just destruction, and let them no
 way. They were not early warned, therefore
 we have issued our proclamation to the
 Prefect, let him immediately forward it
 Snow, that he obediently attend to the bu-
 siness and petition as again without oppo-
 sition or delay. Having respectfully received the
 I transmit it to the said Consul Snow,
 directly, to attend to the business. let there be
 no opposition or delay.

Special Edict.

Wan Kwang, 16 year 9th Mo. 8th day

October 14. 1839.

True Translation

P. Parker

28 Nov

Canton

New York Nov. 26. 1839

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry you have through
 another to solicit your enquiries respecting
 trade with China - Your first letter came
 to hand, but in the "pressure" of affairs it was
 looked being put aside at first for some
 queries - The best answer I can make to them
 I send you the accompanying pamphlet
 printed at Canton - It is under the head
 "Import and Port Charges" you will find the "Im-
 duties on U.S. Shipping" and the "mode of
 clearing cargo" - The Duties on Station Ship
 I am not able to state - If any I presume
 are all local exactions not recognisable
 the Government at Peking - I know of no
 regulations I presume they are an-
 in the Chinese system - In reference to the

"Duties" you will find the Chinese Law in the pamphlet. It shows their system. System it can be called - you will observe that "Rice" so far from paying a Duty, for the Ship that brings it from a large proportion of the Port Charges & Duties upon the that brings it - "Cotton" & "Cotton goods" are important articles of Import there, and you will find the Duties particularly specified - but the Duties on the other Articles cannot be stated and if they were free, they are not consumable or at least not in competition with Chinese production - Some might be carried there to be re-exported India or the Archipelago - but this is precisely one of the very bad features of the Chinese system, which is to double the Duties on Re-exports in place of allowing Drawback - I think

now gather from the Pamphlets all the
 reply that can be made to the queries
 have sent me - I do not see that I
 throw any further light upon them than
 those given - China is a dark subject
 I am glad to find the Western go-
 vernments begin to regard it as one
 worthy their attention - and they will
 do it to be their interest to pursue it
 as they bring themselves into closer con-
 tact with the浩荡 of 350 millions of
 people - If I can be of any service I will
 give more attention in future - I remain

with regard and respectfully

Yours O. H.

O. H. C. P. Hunt

Fair Copy

? 14 April
Mr Ringgold

No 27 Copy

Canton November 27. 1854

Sir

I have the honor to
inclose you a copy of the last
Edict received by me from the
Government, Likewise a copy of
a Certificate and pass granted by
me, and obligations given by the
purchasers of five English Ships at
Hong Kong, and the oath they
have all taken.

As the English found it
impossible to get the cargoes of their
ships to Shanghai in any other
way, than by freighting them up
in American bottoms, and as the
number of American ships arriving
was comparatively small with the
English, freights rose to so high a
rate as to hold out strong induc-
ements to the American Residents
here to hazard the risk of fire

chasing, English Ships to be used
 for that purpose, a further in-
 ducement for these purchases has
 been, the increased facilities given
 our merchants for the realization
 of their Bills of Exchange and their
 South American Dollars, which
 latter are uncurren in China
 and sold chiefly for export.
 The difficulties to be apprehended
 in the purchase of these ships, were
 the risk of capture and the pre-
 venting their entry by the
 Commissioners, so far these
 Certificates have been respected
 by the English Ships of War, and
 the entry of these ships into
 Whampoa sanctioned by the
 Commissioners and Governor,
 the obligation on the part of the
 purchasers to furnish these ships
 with a legal complement of

American Seamen before leaving,
these waters, has been objected
to, but I deemed it proper to
exact this and have insisted on
its being strictly complied with,
my object in this is to prevent the
purchase of any English Opium by
any American that might be re-
gardless of a solemn oath, as
a non compliance with his obli-
gation would cause his certificate
to be annulled & I am well acquaint-
ed with the parties and have every
reason to believe the purchasers are
honest ones.

Nov: 30. 1839.

Since writing the foregoing
an Edict has been sent forth by the
Commissioner announcing the fact
that the English trade with China
will be closed forever on the 6th day
of December 1839. A copy of

This Proclamation I herewith inclose you six as also a Newspaper containing, an account of the battle at Chuenpee on the 2^d of November between U. S. Ships of War *Albatross* and *Hyacinth* and twenty nine Chinese War Junks,

Our Commercial Affairs here are becoming daily more precarious and it seems almost impossible that our trade can long continue under the changeable and vexatious course of the Commissioner, none of his movements can be relied on for a moment, he sanctions to day and annuls tomorrow, calculations in commercial transactions is out of the question and every operation is left to chance,

He seems determined to put as many difficulties in our way as possible, and I believe all are

heartily, tired of the vacillating
times.

An additional Duty of
Two talis per Picul on Teas was
levied on the 22nd inst, no previous
notice having been given by the
Government.

I have the honor to be Sir

With Great Respect

Your most obedient &

very humble servant

J. T. Shaw

To The Hon^{ble}

U. S. Consul

Wm. Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~See with Mr. Snow's N. D. D.~~ Copy all

The Imperial Commisconer, Tang,
the Governor, & the Hooguen and Gu
the Hoop's suspicious Edict Official
by promulgated.

On the above Dignitaries on
the 10th month and 15th day, received
the Imperial Edict relation to the foreign
ships producing a firm Bond upon which
we could truly rely, from which if after
a time they should retract them as is
right, we would command to the Sol
diers, by their intermediating power, etc
namely, to prohibit people from afar from
trading to China, and to give the Crowd
of Stupe as follows to know, that of
which they should be afraid and a
gainst which they should be guarded,
therefore respect this. We examined
on the 12th month the Sung Shu of
Macao who stated that Elliot begged
to give Bonds and trade. We The
Commisconer be treated with him in
sincerity, but he was full of suspicion
therefore as can be proved, according to
the state of the Case we reported to the
Throne, looking up we requested the
Great Emperour to prepare in antici-
pation for unforeseen measures of these
contemptible foreigners as it would be
difficult to avoid their retracting.

Now the English have presumed to resist and to decline the Bond, & is retracting, in an unprecedented manner. But it is difficult to abscond from holy ones (the Emperors) clear and profound research. We as in duty bound immediately in obedience to the Imperial will, cut off the trade, except that the ships of other nations, together with the two Country ships Wain and Iowa, all of whom have obviously given the prescribed Bond, shall then pursue and honourable trade, & these Merchants shall be permitted trade as usual, But it is determined upon the 1st day of the 11th Moon (Dec^r 6th) to close the Ports to the English we have reported to the Emperors clearly, and in conformity to the Imperial will the Commerce of England is at an Eternal End.

Uniting the Circumstances we up this Edict, making known to the Offices of way barrier to the Hong Merchants, Linguists and Pilots, And to the foreigners of all Nations for their full information. That for the closing of the Ports to the English and forward, those who have

English Country Ships will not be permitted to trade in these excepted way Nations foreign Ship that gives a Bond according to the prescribed form shall be allowed free trade,

This Edict is published for the information of Those who have done wrong, and to distinguish between the excellent and the vile.

But it is not permitted to listen to the English and league with them, taking their Ships and Cargo, either changing their names in a rash and disorderly manner, or transshipping in their stead. If on examination they are detected, their trade (that is of the Nation to which they belong) shall also be cut off. This is in obedience to the Imperial Will, in order to exterminate the source of Opium poison, and to warn foreigners not to retract, neither to regard this as an affair of little moment. Let every man as is right reverently obey, let there be no opposition, A special Edict

Iwa Kwang

19th year. 10 month 21st day

November 26. 1859.

copy

~~With Mr. Snow's N. 27. Copies - Copy~~
American Consulate Canton

On this Fifth day of October in the
year One Thousand Eight hundred
and thirty nine, Before me I. M. Snow
Consul of the United States of America
for China personally appeared Haron
Delano Junior of New York in the State
of New York, now residing in Canton
and doing business under the firm of
Russek & Tung's Hoo, and being solemnly
sworn, declared, that on or about the
twenty seventh day of September in the
year One Thousand Eight hundred and
thirty nine he purchased from Joseph
Abraham Douglas at Hong Kong, an
Anchorage in the waters of China near
the mouth of Canton River. The ship
lately called The Mermaid, but now
called the Lantao which was built
in Arkab in Anakan, in the year
One Thousand Eight hundred and thirty
three of the following dimensions as per
his late Register

Dimensions

And that the said ship Lantao
is now his property as will appear
by the bill of sale from said Douglas,
and reposing full faith and credit
in the solemn oath and declaration

of the said Delano, I hereby declare
her to be American property, and as such
I ask of all Emperors, Kings, Princes &
Potentates, and of those acting under
them to suffer the said Ship Lantau
freely, to pass without let hindrance or
molestation.

In testimony whereof

Obligation for American Seamen
Having bought the English Ship Marn
as per Bill of Sale Dated — a
copy of which remains at the Office
of the American Consul, and it being
my intention to run the Ship under
American Flag, bearing now the name
of Lantau, I hereby Agree that the
said Ship shall not leave the Coast
of China without her having her
complement of American Seamen
the United States Laws direct.

Witness,

Obligation for return of Certificate
 I. A. - B. a native Citizen of the
 United States resident in Canton
 having this day received from L. H. H. H.
 Consul of the United States for China
 a Certificate and pass for the ship
 to do hereby agree that in case
 of the sale or transfer of the said
 ship to the said Certificate and
 pass shall be surrendered by me or
 by my heirs executors or assigns
 to the American Consulate in Canton

I witness a

In presence of

Oath -

You solemnly swear that
 the English ship now at
 Hong Kong has been purchased by
 you of and that you are
 at this time the only true and lawful
 owner of the said ship. So help
 you God

~~Part of Memo No. 27~~ Duplicate Copy of
 Edict of Their Excellencies The Imperial
 Commissioner and The Governor of
 Canton, November 9th 1859.

Choo Prefect of Canton proclaims
 to the American Consul Snow for his
 valuable information, that he has received
 Their Excellencies The Imperial Commis-
 sioner and Governor's Edict stating, that
 if the said Prefect had transmitted
 to them the American Consul Snow's
 Detention, affirming that he had received
 Their Excellencies Edict concerning a form
 of Bond, names of Ships, and that he
 had examined clearly the purchasing and
 securing of two English empty Steam Ships
 Hanson and Scott, and that the form
 of Bond which was sent him he had
 circulated among the Merchants. This
 coming before us The Great Minister of State
 and Governor as was proper we opened
 it and found it all correct, that he
 had received the form of bond and
 circulated it among all the Merchants,

Now it is manifest that as is
 reasonable, with profound reverence
 you will keep the laws of the Land
 and be able to obtain the lasting enjoy-
 ment of the gains of Commerce, without
 the slightest apprehension of danger,
 there are those who have given the
 Bond and entered Whampoa Bay,

The American Ship Hancock, the
 Country Ship Warner, Thomas Co
 the Swedish Ship No, the French
 Ship No, together with the Danish
 and Portuguese, which have not yet re-
 appeared, all these have well an-
 to secure their own safety. Besides
 then the merchants ships of every nation
 all having, obeyed the presented form
 of bond, shall as is right be treated
 with the same kindness, and we guar-
 tee them coming into port and their
 crews in peace and safety, but if
 they do not give this bond they shall
 be driven away, and shall return
 their nations, and will not be allow-
 ed to enter a United Kingdom. The circumstances
 we have issued our Edict to the Duke
 let him immediately send the same.
 The American Consul Snow that
 obediently regard it, let their be
 opposition is

Hearing just received this Edict
 I immediately transmit it to the same
 Consul Snow, that he obediently re-
 gard it without opposition. Special

A faithful translate

Yoon-Hwang, 19th year (Signed) P. Park
 10th month 4th day
 November 9, 1839.

11.2 April 14. with M. Trow's N. 27.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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To the Canton Register and General Price Current.
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do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.
do. Continued for 3 months..... \$ 6

VOL. 12

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1839.

NO. 46.



FOR BOMBAY.
THE "TRIUMPH," Captain GREEN,
to sail on the 20th instant.



THE "FORT WILLIAM," Captain HOGG,
to sail on the 1st proximo.
For freight apply to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

NOTICE.—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (for his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London and EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co. Calcutta.

ROBERT EGLINTON.
Calcutta, 10th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDOX, to be partners in our establishment.

REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENDAN residing at Singapore are partners in our firms of PITCAIRN SYME and Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KER MURRAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1838.

KER, MURRAY & Co
Manila, 22nd July, 1839

WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

WANTED.—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 6th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of the spare hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.
Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839, with a copious appendix. Price 9d. —do for 1839-40 price 3d. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

FOR SALE.—at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the Canton Register and Price Current for 1839, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Dns.

FOR SALE.—CALCUTTA BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE at \$2 per 100. LONDON BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot stamped at \$11 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office.

NOTE.—Chargé for JOB PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, .. per 100 \$1.
Opium Order and Boats notes..... " 1.50
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c. " 5.
Policies, and Folio post " 3.
Auction Bills..... " 3.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

SELECT POETRY

OUR SAILORS AND OUR SHIPS
BY ELIZA COOK.

How dashing in sun and light the frigate makes her way,
Her white wings spreading full and bright beneath the glancing ray;
The gale may wake, but she will take whatever wind may come;
Fit car to bear the ocean god upon his crystal home;
She cleaves the tide with might and pride, like war-horse freed from rein;
She treats the wave like abject slave—the empress of the main.
All, all shall mark the gallant bark, their hearts upon their lips,
And cry: "Old England, who shall match thy sailors and thy ships!"
Stout forms, strong arms, and dauntless spirits dwell upon the deck,
True to their cause, in calm or storm, in battle or in wreck.
No foe will meet a coward hand, faint heart, or quailing eye—
They only know to fall or stand, to live the brave or die.
The flag that carries round the world a Nelson's victor name
Must never shield a dastard knave, or strike in craven shame;
Let triumph scan her blazing page, no record shall eclipse
The glory of Old England's cross—her sailors and her ships.
The tempest-breath sweeps o'er the sea with howlings of despair,
Death walks upon the waters; but the tar, must face and bear
The bullets hiss, the broadside pours mid sulphur, blood, and smoke,
And prove a British crew and craft alike are hearts of oak.
Oh! ye who live 'mid fruits and flowers—the peaceful, safe, and free,
Yield up a prayer for those who dare the perils of the sea.
"God and our right!" These are the words e'er first upon our lips,
But next shall be, "Old England's flag, our sailors, and our ships."

THE COLONIST, July 31st, 1839.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE. A CONTRAST.

(From a Review of Ermann's Travels in the Athenaeum.)
Kichia, the famous border station of the two greatest empires in the world, namely the celestial empire and that of all the Russias, is situated about 200 miles southeast of Irkutsk, half way up the ascent to the desert of Kobi. The town is fenced round, and strictly guarded to prevent contraband traffic. The houses are well built, and handsomely painted; proofs of opulence offer themselves to the eye on all sides. Chinese merchants are seen pacing the streets demurely, in cloaks of black silk, and felt caps, in form like a crown, with a small tassel of red silk at the top, in the middle of which the officers and mandarins wear the button or precious stone which distinguishes their rank. At sunset they all hasten back to Maimachin, or the Chinese town, which is separated from Kichia, or the Russian quarters, by a high wooden wall that marks the boundary of the two empires. Above the broad portal, through which the two towns communicate, is placed, facing the north, the Russian eagle. In spite of the wealth of Kichia, the place has the grave and earnest appearance characteristic of all Russian towns; and, to a stranger passing through the gate which leads into Maimachin, the immediate change of scene appears

like the work of enchantment. A more striking contrast is nowhere to be found on the face of the earth. On the one side every thing wears a sober appearance; on the other is such a display of bright colours and varnish as rarely meets the European eye. The streets in Maimachin are made smooth with a hard cement. The houses on both sides are plain plastered edifices, only one story high, and the flat roofs not being visible, it is only by the windows of Chinese paper that the stranger discovers that the walls on both sides are those of dwellings. They are covered over with paper lanterns, and poles projecting from them bear flags and streamers of the gayest colours, on which are inscriptions (setting forth the name and business, probably of the merchant) and sundry fantastic devices. At the corner of a street was a tall brazier of cast iron, with burning coals, round which the Mongolian porters and coolies sat preparing their tea and smoking their tobacco. At the junction of the two principal streets stands a temple of considerable dimensions, with four towers, open arcades, and galleries, and having long coloured flags hanging from every projecting point. Sunset is proclaimed by the ringing of bells from the upper galleries of this building, and shots fired in the private court below propagate the intelligence. M. Ermann, who witnessed the signal of the close of day, reluctantly commenced retracing his steps to the Russian town. As he passed along, the only answer to his greetings that he received from the gentle and orderly Chinese was "pashel" or "go;" while they, at the same time, pointed to the northern door. In Maimachin, as every where else along the frontier of the two empires, the Chinese of the better class whether military or mercantile, make a favourable impression on Europeans, by their personal neatness, the elegance of their dress, the softness of their manners, and easy self-possession. If M. Ermann was mortified, on his first visit to Maimachin, that the sun should so soon set on his exploration, he was amply indemnified, two days later, for his disappointment in the first instance. In the year 1829, the Chinese festival of the "White Moon," or the beginning of the year, fell on the 18th of Feb., and was celebrated, in Maimachin, by a treat given to the Russian officers and merchants. Our traveller was, of course, invited; for he had made himself an object of curiosity. Some asked him if he were a sultan, or geylan—a name often given by the Chinese to Europeans in general; while others, more knowing, concluded that he was a Chandi, or redhead—that is, an Englishman. The feast day being arrived, a long train of carriages, of various descriptions, issued from the Russian fort a few miles from Kichia, and attended by a numerous company of Cossacks and interpreters, proceeded in joyous procession to Maimachin. The Russians, alighting from their vehicles at the gate of the Chinese town, marched in order to the house of the Serguchei, or governor. When about half-way, they were met by a fantastic company of masqueraders, who welcomed them with all kinds of antics. These, as was after words learned, were professional actors; and M. Ermann observed, that those among them who personated females showed a skill quite equal to the delicacy of their task. Their performance, which was intended as a homage to the visitors, detained the procession some time, and made such an impression on our author's olfactory as brought forcibly to his mind Shake speare's excellent advice—

"And, most dear actors, stay no visions."

With the odour of the crowd who exhaled garlic, was mingled that of the fireworks, and of innumerable pastilles lighted on the joyful occasion. The Russian party at length arrived at the house of the Serguchei, and were ushered into the presence of the chief—an elderly man, of calm and dignified manners. The feast began with an attack on an infinite variety of preserve fruits, from Bokhars, the Indian Isles, and the richest gardens of the east. The various preserves, were lodged in niches of turreted porcelain, which were soon emptied by the inquisitive appetites of the guests. Then followed tea, and afterwards came in, course after course, more delicacies than Uddé or Kitchiner ever dreamt of. Each course, consisted of a number of small plates, or rather saucers, completely covering the table, and each filled with a different viand. The plates on which each succeeding course was served were laid on top of those that preceded, so that, at the last, the empty porcelain, accumulated on the table, formed what Mr. Ermann very happily styles a gastronomic pyramid. He endeavoured to conform to the Chinese notice of refined eating, and to taste every thing. But we fear this his curiosity, as a naturalist, to discover what he was eating, must have narrowed his "tastes, so that he confessed only to have tasted a bun, a dish of Brandy, soup,

and tobacco conclude the treat. The Russians, on rising from the table, followed their host into the temple of Fu, which adorns his house, and amused themselves in contemplating the symbols of a creed which seems to delight in the most monstrous conceptions. The dwellings of the Chinese merchants, visited by M. Ermann, were internally much more elegant than the palaces of the Sarguchei; but their warehouses were deservedly the chief objects of his curiosity. Of the goods stored in these, the most important, by far, were tea, and a woollen stuff called *Siba* (we presume, a coarse kind of flannel, which is indispensable to the Siberian peasant). But porcelain of various kinds, paper ornaments, toys for a large—some of them were of a scientific character—made the chief display. The current money in Kiachta is the brick tea, which, according to M. Ermann, is prepared in Southern China from the refuse of tea, mixed with the leaves of other plants. The mixture is pressed into a solid mass with bullocks' blood, and, in brick-shaped lumps, is exported in immense quantities for the consumption of Central Asia. From Kiachta it is annually carried northwards, for the supply of the Mongolian tribes in Eastern Siberia, about 300,000 lbs. of brick tea. As a proof of the luxury and taste of the Chinese, it may be mentioned, that some of the ornamental productions displayed in the warehouses of Maimachin—viz. representations of flowers, made with hard stones, jasper, agate, cornelian, &c.—bore no less a price than 4000 bricks of tea, equivalent to about £400 sterling. A commerce of amazing extent arises from the intercourse of the Russians and Chinese. The furs collected on the shores of the Polar Sea owe their high price to the demand of the latter. German linen also, our author informs us, is in great request with them; and it is not unusual for the Russian merchants of Kiachta to visit the great linen markets of Prussia, and to return with their purchased goods, so as to complete, within the year, a journey of 10,000 miles.—*Cal. C. Aug. 7.*

TRADING MISSIONARIES.—It is our duty to state that we have received many anonymous letters from New Zealand, and the Islands of the South Seas, complaining that certain missionaries there are more traders, either directly or indirectly. We cannot publish the documents we have received, unless guaranteed by the authority of a respectable person. The complaints, however, if founded in fact, had been much better forwarded to the heads of our societies at home, to which these trading missionaries may belong; and, at the same time, publicity should be given to their conduct through the medium of the English newspapers. The question is simple. Are certain missionaries traders, or are they not? It is easy of solution. We could tell many funny (excuse the word) stories upon this subject. The spades, the shovels, the pots, the pans, the gridirons, the hammers, the nails, sent out upon the Christianizing expeditions, are almost beyond belief. Do not laugh, reader; this is true. We fear much that there are too many "trading missionaries"—too many who set up a "store," mere for the benefit of themselves and of the natives. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that the religious bodies in England will not tolerate such conduct on the part of their servants, when once they are made acquainted with it. *Herald.* We know that there have been a few who have departed from the devoted zeal of the missionary calling, and engaged and debased themselves by the worship of Mammon. Every such missionary, however, should be made known to the Christian community which has sent him out, and to the public at large in order that he may meet his deserts. We hope, therefore, if the reports which our contemporary's correspondents have sent up from New Zealand be true, that they will leave the candour and courage to assert what they allege against "certain missionaries," in an open and unequivocal manner, and give their own names to authenticate their statements. As for anonymous insinuations, the Christian public will not give credence to them against men who have once devoted themselves to so sacred a work as that of the missionary enterprise. The charges must be distinctly made, and proof offered before the scandal will be believed to. There ought to be a clerical commission appointed to visit and inquire into the state of the missions in New Zealand. The matter might be put beyond doubt in this way.—*The Colonist, July, 17, 1839.*

Manners and customs of the Japanese. *From recent Dutch accounts of Japan.* *and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.*

No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 182 No. 45.]

Upon approaching the desired port, the excitement of those about to set foot for the first time upon the prohibited shores of Japan is raised to the highest pitch, and they are, in the first place, gratified by the appearance of the country, which is said to be very beautiful.

"Hills clothed with fresh green," says Siebold, cultivated to the very summit, adorn the foreground, behind which arise blue mountain peaks in sharp outlines. Dark rocks here and there break the glassy surface of the sea, and the precipitous wall of the coast glittered

with ever-changing hues in the bright beams of the morning sun. The mountain side of the nearest island, cultivated in terraces; tall cedars, amongst which white houses shone, & insulated temple-roofs jutted magnificently out, with numerous dwellings and huts bordering the strand and the shores of the bay, afforded a really attractive sight. We neglected not the opportunity of obtaining explanations from our Japanese guests, and learned with surprise that the pretty white houses, which we had taken for the mansions of the grandes, were nothing more than store-houses, the walls of which are coated, as a precaution against fire, with mortar prepared from shell-chalk. Sailing-vessels and fishing-boats enlivened the mouth of the bay. At the call of our Japanese guests, many fishermen approached, and offered us their fish, with a liberality and affability astonishing in their rank of life. They were most friendly, and evidently enjoyed presenting to us and their rescued countrymen the fruit of their toil. They refused gold and gifts of value, but begged some empty wine-bottles. Common green-glass bottles are much prized in Japan. These fishermen were as nearly naked as was compatible with decency."

It is here, without the mouth of Nagasaki Bay, that the annoyances, resulting from Japanese law and Japanese suspicion, begin. Guards, stationed on the coast, keep a constant look-out for ships, and as soon as the approach of one is reported at Nagasaki, a boat is despatched thence to demand her name, country, equipment, and every other necessary particular. This is accomplished, without the exchange of a word or any personal intercourse, by papers drawn up from the boat, and returned, after inserting the proper answers. This done, the ship must wait further orders where she is, on pain of being considered and treated as an enemy; and the interval is occupied in packing up bibles, prayer books, pictures or prints representing sacred subjects, should any such be on board—in short, every thing connected with Christianity—in a chest, which is duly locked and sealed.

When the governor of Nagasaki has received these answers, a boat is again sent to demand hostages, and when these have been delivered and conveyed to their destined temporary abode, a Japanese deputation, headed by a police officer of the highest rank, called a *gobanyosi*, and accompanied always, at the express request of the governor of Nagasaki, by one or two members of the Dutch factory, visits the ship, in order finally to ascertain that she is one of the two lawful, annual merchantmen. Should she, at any stage of the proceedings, prove to be an interloper, she is at once ordered to depart; if in distress of any kind, is supplied with whatever she may need, and that gratuitously, the more strongly to mark the determination to suffer no trade; but she is not permitted to enter the bay, or to hold any communication with the shore, beyond asking for and receiving the necessities of which she is in want. If the investigation proves satisfactory, the Dutchmen return home, the *gobanyosi* taken possession of the guns, arms of all kinds, ammunition, &c. which, together with the chest containing religious objects, he removes to an appointed place on shore, where they remain in deposit during the vessel's stay, to be restored at her departure.

Of course, the result was satisfactory upon the occasion of Siebold's arrival, although some difficulties interrupted the smooth course of the established proceedings. In the first place, Dr. Siebold avers that the Japanese interpreters spoke better Dutch than himself, and they immediately declared their disbelief of his being a native of Holland.* Luckily, however various

* The statement of the Dutch writers, that the Dutch of the interpreters is so Japanese in idiom, grammar, and construction, as to be scarcely intelligible to a new-comer, seems somewhat contradictory to the German's assertion. They may, perhaps, be reconciled, by supposing that the startling panegyric of the latter refers solely to pronunciation; through even with respect to this, it is generally agreed that Japanese organs can perceive no difference between the sound of L and R, or of G and H.

accents and dialects prevail in the different districts of Japan; and, in consequence, his assertion that he was a *Yamr Holland*, or Dutch mountaineer, proved fully satisfactory. Similar mistrust had been excited in the last century, by the accent of the Swede Thunberg. In the second place, the shipwrecked Japanese sailors had to undergo a long and careful examination, to justify the suspicious and illegal step of going on board a foreign ship. This also proving satisfactory, and the vessel, rendered spiritually and physically innoxious, by the removal of her bibles and her guns, was towed by Japanese boats into the inner harbour, and conducted to her regular anchorage.

"The bay," Dr. von Siebold says, "becomes more animated as we approach the town, and offers on both sides the most delightful variety of objects. How inviting are the shores, with their cheerful dwellings! What fruitful hills, what majestic temple-groves! How picturesque those green mountain-tops, with their volcanic formation! How luxuriantly do those evergreen oaks, cedars, and laurels clothe the declivity! What activity, what industry does nature, thus tamed, as it were, by the hand of man, proclaim! As witness those precipitous walls of rock, at whose feet corn-fields and cabbage-gardens are sown in terraces from the steep; witness the coast, where cyclopean bulwarks set bounds to the arbitrary caprice of a hostile element!"

A superior police-officer is now stationed at Dezima (the Dutch residence adjoining Nagasaki), to watch the unloading and subsequent loading of the vessel, towards which not a step may be taken except under his immediate superintendence. Nay, not a soul is permitted to land without undergoing a personal search in this officer's presence; a new chief (*opperhoofd*) of the factory being the only individual exempt from this annoyance.

The offensive custom originated, probably, in the stratagem long employed, to facilitate the immoderate smuggling carried on. We are told that, formerly every captain of the annual ships was wont, whilst the bibles &c. were in process of packing, to clothe himself in loose attire, which was made to fit him, in external appearance, by internal waddings. Thus enlarged, he presented himself to the visiting Japanese officer. When about to land, he exchanged his waddings for the contraband articles intended to be introduced, wore his waddings during his stay, and repeated the former operation prior to re-embarking for departure. This practice has been rendered impossible; but it should seem that, in spite of Japanese suspicion and vigilance, other modes of introducing and extracting prohibited goods have been adopted in its stead, inasmuch as all the members of the factory agree that such prohibited goods are brought on shore, and secretly sold or bartered for such Japanese wares as the Dutch wish, but are forbidden to acquire. Of these last, many specimens are even now extant, in proof of the fact that they can still be exported as well as purchased, in the Royal Museum at Hague; whilst the possibility of introducing prohibited articles into Dezima, at least, further appears from President Deff's statement, that the factory have bibles and psalm-books, the possession of which, President Meylan observes, is now connived at. It may, perhaps, be inferred, that the Japanese dread of Christianity has very much subsided during the long period that has elapsed since the last missionary endeavours to convert the empire.

But to return to the annoyances connected with landing. The indispensable necessity of searching the persons of new comers, as well as the inexorable rigidity of the Japanese system of exclusion, may be illustrated by an incident that could, hardly have occurred elsewhere. It appears that, in the year 1817, Doeff's successor in the presidency of the factory, Heer Blomhoff, threw the whole town of Nagasaki into population and government, into consternation, by bringing with him, not an armed force, but his young wife, their new-born babe, and a Japanese nurse; a contravention of Japanese law, the heinousness of which was enhanced by its having been imitated by the mate of the ship, who had likewise brought his wife with him, less criminally, indeed, than Heer Blomhoff, the mate intended to marry his

fully away again when the vessel sailed, whilst the new head of the factory meditated the atrocious offence of obtruding his wife upon Nagasaki, at least upon Dezima, during all the years of his presidentialhip.

The governor at once objected to the lady's ven landing. Heer Doeff, kindly desirous to procure for his successor, perhaps for all future *opperhoofds*, and the whole factory, the solace of virtuous female and domestic society, entered into a negotiation upon the subject, the course and issue of which he thus narrates.

"I appealed to the precedent of 1682, when the Chinese pirate, Coxig, having taken Formosa from the Dutch, as many women and children as fled thence to Japan were admitted into Dezima; and solicited the self-same favour now. The governor replied, that the cases were not alike; that, on the occasion cited, the women had come through necessity, as fugitives, but now by choice. In the first case, the Japanese could not refuse an asylum to a friendly nation; the second was altogether different. He promised, however, to submit my request to the court at Yedo and to allege the precedent in question in its support. Meanwhile, Mevrouw Blomhoff was allowed provisionally to land at Dezima, with her child and servant, awaiting the answer thereto. Still, a great difficulty remained. No one who sets foot in Japan is exempt from an examination of his whole person, the *opperhoofd* alone excepted; the governor himself has no power to dispense with this search. I took it upon myself, nevertheless, to arrange this affair in regard to the women, as well with the superintending *gobanyosi* on board as on shore at Dezima; and although the examination could not be omitted, it was managed with the utmost forbearance and decency. After an interval of two months, the answer to Heer Blomhoff's petition, for leave to keep his wife and child with him, came; it was a refusal. Myn Heer was naturally much dissatisfied and dejected, but all our efforts to soften this decision were vain; against this presumed decision of the Emperor, the Governor dared not offer any fresh remonstrance or representation. This severity of exclusion was not directed expressly against Hollanders, or even foreign women, but against all persons who are not *positively necessary to the trade*. The general principle of the Japanese is, that no one must enter their country without cause, so that not even to a Dutchman is access allowed, unless he belongs to the ship's crew, or to the counting-house." Thus when, in 1804, Captain van Pabst, a military officer, accompanied his friend, Captain Musquetier, of the *Gesins Antoinette*, from Batavia to Japan, being entered on the ship's muster-roll as 'passenger,' we were obliged, in spite of all I could say against it, to enter him on our muster-roll as 'clerk,' or 'mate' (I forget which), before he could come ashore. The amiable character of Heer van Pabst caused his presence to be winked at; yet might he not bear the name of a 'passenger'?

"It may easily be imagined how affecting was the parting of the wedded pair, now condemned to a long separation. On the 2d of December, Heer Blomhoff conducted his wife, child, and nursemaid on board the good ship *Vrouw Agatha*, in which I was to return with them to Batavia."

We may now give a brief sketch of the appearance of the people whom the voyager has come so far to visit, as they first meet his eye; some, before he even sets foot on Japanese ground; others, standing with the head of the Dutch factory, all in full dress, to receive him as he lands. And first of their persons.

The Japanese have all the organic characteristics of Mongol conformation, the oblique position of the eye included; but they seem to be the least uncomely of that ugly race. Klapproth considers their Chinese nature to be happily modified by greater energy, muscular and intellectual. They are generally described as strong, alert, and fresh-coloured; the young of both sexes are smooth-faced, rosy, and graced with abundance of fine black hair. The Dutch writers, indeed, attribute complacently upon the beauty of the young women, of which a specimen is given in a portrait Siebold's work. The gait of both sexes is awkward, and the women's the

worst, in consequence of their bandaging their hips so tightly as to turn their feet inwards.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

MACAO.

NOVEMBER 12TH, 1899.

LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	26th Sept.
H. States	9th July	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	13th Oct.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—None Reported.

SAILED.—PLANTER, —, and SAOVENDRA PROVY, —, for New South Wales. EDMONSTONE, McDougal, CORNWALLIS, Clarke, and PEARL, Reddie, for Bombay. ROSS, (Am.) —, for Manila. MOREA, (Am.) Watson, and TALBOT, (Am.) —, for New York. CYNTHIA, (Am.) Johnston, and APHORPE, (Am.) Gay, for the United States.

We take the liberty to borrow from the columns of our cotemporary of the Canton Press, his account of the action between H. M.'s Ships Volage and Hyacinth and twenty nine war-junks; this account contains more details than we have been able to collect, but we have heard—as in the affair at Kowloon—mercy tempered justice on the part of the British. It would have been easy, it is said, either to have captured or sunk the Chinese admiral's junk; the former would have been more politic, as he would then have had to write his despatches from the cabin of the Volage. Indeed, the whole of the Chinese fleet could have been destroyed or captured, had the British force put forth its strength and followed up the blow.

The admiral—descendant of Confucius—will, we fear—for perhaps he deserves a better fate—meet with but indifferent treatment at the hands of the high commissioner or the great emperor: Voltaire said,—alluding to the fate of the slandered admiral Byng, that the English made their admirals fight by shooting them if they did not; now the Chinese really do act nearly on this encouraging system; and disgrace, dismissal, degradation, banishment, death, are inflicted on those who fail in executing orders.

This *repulse*, though disgraceful to the imperial invincibles, whose fiery glances melt the stones, has caused a public expression of satisfaction, which is indicative of the opinion the people hold of the high commissioner's measures; if he makes an attempt to redeem the disgrace, we think H. F. will be very secret in his proceedings; he should, therefore, be well watched, & all means of obtaining intelligence should be used.

There must have been at least 3000 men and 300 guns on board these 29 junks, who were opposed, we suppose, to between 3 and 400 British seamen and about 50 guns. The Chinese fleet, we have heard, came down in three lines, and the Hyacinth passed between them; this near proximity accounts for the slight damage she received.

We not know whether our friends in the fleet will be able to recognize the names of any of the unfortunate Chinese dealers in opium in the translation of the edict by Lin and Tang, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend; but it is certain they have been decapitated, for three heads are exposed in cages near the Bar Fort.

Naval Action at the Bogue.

We stated last week that the ships of war, the Volage and Hyacinth, had left the Macao roads on the 28th October, and proceeded to the Bogue. Strong northerly winds delayed their arrival there until Saturday morning the 2nd November, when capt. Smith

sent a dispatch to the commissioner at Chuenpee the purport of which was a demand that the commissioner should withdraw his often repeated threats of burning and destroying the English merchant fleet now at Hongkong, and allow them to remain there unmolested until the order of the home-government had been received, or until other arrangements for the discharge of their cargoes had been made; that, if these threats were not withdrawn, he, capt. Smith, would be obliged, in defence of the lives and property of his countrymen, which it was his duty to protect, to take effectual measures for their safety. This ship, having been delivered, the Chinese requested the ships of war to remove some way farther away from the Bogue, and capt. Smith complied with their wish and dropped down about three miles, waiting for the reply. On the following morning the dispatch was returned, unopened, we believe, and without an answer, and twenty nine war-junks were seen coming down upon the two ships, when capt. Smith sent again a letter to the Chinese admiral warning him not to come too near as he would be obliged to fire on him in self-defence. To this the admiral returned an answer that he should proceed as he thought proper, and again demanded the immediate surrender of the murderer of Lin Weihe. Upon this, the junks coming very near with a fair wind and tide, the Volage we believe fired a shot across the bows of the Admiral's ship, which was immediately answered with four from the Chinese. An action was now inevitable, and in less than an hour's time, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole of the 29 Junks were disabled—three had been sunk, one was blown up, several others drifted on shore in a sinking state, and of many the whole crews had jumped overboard to save themselves by swimming leaving their vessels at the mercy of wind and tide. The junk in which the admiral was, had been so roughly handled, that that officer, who is represented to have displayed considerable personal courage, left her when sinking, for another junk, some say badly wounded. The Chinese, though they displayed courage, seem to be very bad gunners, few of their shot having told, and only done some slight damage to the rigging of the Hyacinth. The English had only one man very slightly wounded, and though the loss of the Chinese is not known to a certainty, it cannot have fallen short of between four or five hundred men. Six hours after this engagement the frigates anchored in the roads here, and Captains Elliot and Smith and Mr. Morrison came on shore; immediately after which the event was made known to the English residents here, about forty or fifty in number, with a recommendation to embark immediately, there being some probability that the Chinese in revenge for the defeat might secure their persons. All the English, with a few exceptions, accordingly left Macao early the following morning, for Hongkong, whither the Volage also proceeded, leaving the Hyacinth in the roads, whence she sailed for Hongkong on Thursday last. The Chinese have hitherto observed an impenetrable silence on this affair; the troops, about 500 men, at the barrier, whose presence we noticed last week, still remain quietly in their tents; there are still some rumours of more soldiers moving from Heungshan towards Macao, but we know not whether they deserve any credit.

It is difficult to understand what can have led the Chinese to the attack on these two English ships of war, except it be a total misconception or ignorance of their strength, and that they relied on success on their great superiority of numbers. It is pos-

able that in the report sent to the commissioner of the little affair at Kowloon in which the Queen's cutter and the small schooner *Pearl* were engaged against three Junks and the fort, and which was undecisive either way, the small English vessels having only a few rounds of powder and shot, that their strength has been much overrated by the mandarins whose interest it was to report the affair as much more formidable than it was; it is even said that the report to the Yumchao said that the three junks and fort had been engaged the whole afternoon with the two English frigates which they succeeded at length in driving them away as night came on. The officer in command of Kowloon has in consequence, it is said, been rewarded with a higher rank (a red button and peacock's feather). It is also rumoured that the admiral gave to the commissioner a very false estimate of the strength of British ships of war; he is said to have reported that, though it was true that the English had large and very good guns, and that, though in point of sailing the English had the advantage over the Chinese, yet, that their crews were lazy and good for nothing, lying on deck the whole day either sleeping or smoking, and that it would be an easy thing for two Chinese junks to take one English ship; the Junks had only to go alongside, one on each side, then board the ship, immediately cut down her masts, make the crew prisoners, who would only be too glad to beg for their lives, and then destroy the ship. The compliance of capt. Smith on the previous day with the desire of the Chinese that he should move farther down the river, may probably also have been by them construed into fear, and was possibly one of the causes of the total destruction of the fleet, which came down the English ships with fair wind and tide, and could therefore, when in danger, not retreat under the batteries of the forts, which have lately been much strengthened, and a new one built with a formidable row of cannon. Upon such accounts and surmises the commissioner is said to have proceeded in ordering the attack on the *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, and to be quite certain of success, sent the great number of Junks we have mentioned, some of which mounted as many as sixteen guns, and none, we believe, less than eight; their crews may have numbered between 100 and 200 men each. It was evidently their intention to have surrounded the two ships, and to have driven fire ships against them whilst they were at anchor, some of the Junks it is said being filled with combustibles for that purpose.

An American ship the *Morea*, passed through the Bogue during the engagement, and was spectator of the fight; her passenger represents the destruction of the Chinese flotilla as complete. The firing had brought forth immense numbers of the inhabitants to the sea-shore, and the battlements of the Bogue forts were filled with spectators. The engagement took place just opposite the small fort at the southernmost point of Anson's bay.

Canton Press, 9th November, 1839.

An Edict by Lin and Tang.

LIN, high imperial commissioner, director of the Board of War, governor of the two kwang provinces, and commander in chief of the military and naval affairs of Kwangtung province. Tang, director of the Board of War, and member of the censorate, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangso provinces, supervisor of their military affairs, and regulator of the duties:

Issue our commands for full information. Now whereas the naval officers have seized the outlaw Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing; also seized the banditti Thang Sante, Thang Yashing and Thang Yats, and again have seized the rebels Phang Yakhao, and Gow Yachoo, who have been successively delivered over by the admiral to us: We the commissioner and governor bringing them to a fair trial, the said criminal Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing confessed having had illegal connexion with foreigners. Formerly, when the soldiers seized him, through the interference of foreigners he was permitted to escape; hence when arrested again he was clearly recognized. The said criminal Thang Sante confessed that he had been concealed at Hongkong on the foreign vessels *Pile*, *Hekle*, having opium to carry into port. The said criminal Thang Yakhao also confessed that he had been secretly at Hongkong on the foreign vessel *Kahsan* buying opium to carry into port. And according to the new law being leagued with foreigners, clandestinely buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: are offences of the first order, for which they should suffer decapitation, and the heads of the offenders be exposed to public view. Now Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante,

and Phang Yakhao; that, for being leagued with foreigners, and when taken obtaining the soldiers until liberated; these, for being concealed on foreign vessels, buying opium to carry into port, and selling it for gain: most assuredly have committed offences which cannot be forgiven: therefore they ought severally to be beheaded and their heads exposed for an admonition to the crowd. Besides having requested the royal death warrant: take the said criminals Hwang Theenhwa alias Hwang Meenshing, Thang Sante, and Thang Yakhao, conduct them bound to the market place and there execute them; deliver the heads to a deputy officer to be taken to Macao, Wampoa, Hongkong, and the Great Ladrone; and suspend them on poles to admonish the multitude. Moreover as in duty-bound we issue this clear edict, hereby commanding both Chinese and Foreigners to conform to the tenor thereof.

All and each of you possessing a life and family ought henceforth to reform, and engage in legitimate pursuits for a livelihood. On no account trifle with the laws! By clandestine intercourse with foreigners, & making profit by the trade in opium you involve yourselves in death. If you still adhere to this deception, and will not be aroused to repentance, but as formerly wickedly trample underfoot the laws, when once discovered and seized: no matter whether natives or foreigners, you will equally and severally be dealt with according to the new law—your heads cut off and suspended on poles for an admonition or warning to others! Now, at the execution of Hwang Theenhwa and the others, the carriage is gone before, do ye take warning. The new laws are so stern and severe that it is utterly impossible to forgive perverseness. At them let each tremble and attend to these admonitions. Do not oppose. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 9th month, 30th day.

November 5th, 1839.

Translated by I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

JOHN SLADE,

Rua do Hospital.

* The *Hyacinth* had not arrived on the 4th of Sept. When the affair occurred at Kowloon. Ed. C. RR.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

Therm. Bar.	Mean, from 6 A. M. to night.	Winds.
Morn. Even.		
L.A.M. 3 P.M.		
1 76 79	29.80	NE. a E. Cldy. fr. Gale lat. pt. cldy. Gale moderating since 10 a.m. wind fr. at East.
2 77 70	29.84	E by NE. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
3 76 80	29.86	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
4 76 75	29.90	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
5 74 80	29.88	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
6 74 81	29.83	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
7 75 82	29.74	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
8 74 77	29.69	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
9 74 80	29.81	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
10 73 80	29.76	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
11 73 79	29.80	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
12 77 79	29.91	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
13 76 79	29.90	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
14 75 80	29.86	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
15 75 80	29.87	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
16 77 80	29.98	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
17 75 79	30.02	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
18 76 79	29.97	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
19 76 80	29.93	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
20 75 81	29.92	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
21 75 80	29.84	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
22 75 78	29.94	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
23 76 80	30.04	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
24 74 81	30.04	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
25 73 81	29.99	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
26 71 80	29.91	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
27 73 80	29.91	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
28 74 80	29.97	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
29 73 80	29.91	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
30 72 69	29.93	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.
31 67 69	30.10	NE. E. fair fr. mod. sun. & shine. wd. fr. at East.

Shang
in King's road

12.28

Wanton Dec^r 31' 1889

Sir

I have this day drawn
on you in favour of M Delane &
Sigs for One hundred and Eleven
Dollars and nine Cents - \$111.09
at thirty days sight, being
for balance of Deacons, ac-
count, which bill please
honour and place to account
of your most Obedt
and very hum^{ble} Serv^t

J. H. Snow

US Consul

To the hon^{ble}

John F. Bryant

Secretary of State

~~W. 5/2/40~~
~~Mr. Kingdon~~

No 29 Account to Mr. Smith

Copy to

Canton January 11th 1840

Sir

I have the honor to
inclose you Returns of Ships and
Hes, Scamers Account, and Copies
of the two last Edicts from this
Government.

Our trade state continues
under additional restrictions and
new and vexatious regulations, that
makes it difficult for our Merchants
to continue their business with safety,
but many of them having a large
Amount of property in Charge, must
remain until compelled by the unjust
and unreasonable policy of this
Government to leave.

We are in daily expectation of
learning the determination of England
in regard to her difficulties with this
Country, and it is the general opinion
here that war is inevitable, should

this be the case a strict blockade of this port would follow and the fear on the part of this Government that information would be conveyed to the English would induce them to cut off all communication with the outer waters, and the safety of property, if not life would be in an unprotected state to say the least very precarious, It is not improbable that from the thousands depending on foreign commerce for their daily food that a Rebellion may be the result of war, in fact there is a manifest disposition at this moment on the part of many to resist the unheard of oppression of this tyrannical Government, as encouragement has always been held out by the Government itself to ~~the~~ subjects to revolt in as much as every Rebellion has been put

down by such an alone, our
anticipations of the future are
rather of a gloomy cast but we
may be happily disappointed.

The consequence of the
stoppage of the English trade, the
transshipment of English Mucan
down from English ships to our
into American vessels has been
prohibited, and this prohibition
extends to the ports of Penang,
Singapore and Manila, likewise
to American property in English
ships direct from England.

Every Master of an American
Ship is now obliged in addition
to the former bond required, to make
oath before me that his ship
has no transhipped British prop-
erty on board.

The Commissioner has several
times of late called on me for a

Should, he does not state, for what purpose, but probably, as additional security, to the obligations given by the American Captain. I make no reply to these calls,

The traffick in Opium is still carried on by the English to a great extent both on the Eastern and Western Coast of China, The article now commands the high price of 1000 to 1100 Dollars per Chest of 134 pounds, I believe no American is in any way engaged in the trade.

I have this moment received an official notice from the British Superintendent that a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton will be established on the 15th instant for reasons therein stated, a copy

of this notice I have the
honour to inform you,
time will not allow me to
make any remarks on the
same.

I have the honour to be
With great Respect
Your Obt Servant
T. F. Snow

To the Hon^{ble}

U. S. Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

CONSULAR RETURN
of American Vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st May, 1905, to the 31st May, 1905 inclusive.

Date of Arrival	Ship	Owner	Master	Country	Where Discharged	Where Loaded	Port of Origin	Port of Destination	Value of Goods	Value of Passengers	Date of Departure	General Remarks
May 1st	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 1st 1905	
May 2nd	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 2nd 1905	
May 3rd	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 3rd 1905	
May 4th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 4th 1905	
May 5th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 5th 1905	
May 6th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 6th 1905	
May 7th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 7th 1905	
May 8th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 8th 1905	
May 9th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 9th 1905	
May 10th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 10th 1905	
May 11th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 11th 1905	
May 12th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 12th 1905	
May 13th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 13th 1905	
May 14th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 14th 1905	
May 15th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 15th 1905	
May 16th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 16th 1905	
May 17th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 17th 1905	
May 18th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 18th 1905	
May 19th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 19th 1905	
May 20th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 20th 1905	
May 21st	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 21st 1905	
May 22nd	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 22nd 1905	
May 23rd	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 23rd 1905	
May 24th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 24th 1905	
May 25th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 25th 1905	
May 26th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 26th 1905	
May 27th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 27th 1905	
May 28th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 28th 1905	
May 29th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 29th 1905	
May 30th	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 30th 1905	
May 31st	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	May 31st 1905	

Net with Mr. Inow's No. 29.

CONSULAR RETURN

*Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from The Port of Canton
from the 1st July, 1839 to the 31st of December 1839 inclusive.*

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
<i>1836 Return</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Antarktic</i>		<i>Remondy</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Paris</i>		<i>King</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Castanea</i>		<i>Meacom</i>			
	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Thule</i>		<i>Benson</i>			
	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Monson</i>		<i>Benson</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Robt Fulton</i>		<i>McMichael</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Silina</i>		<i>Johnstone</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Maple</i>		<i>Crocker</i>			
<i>30</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Osage</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>Perot</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Oscar</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>Carter</i>			<i>Sandwich Islands</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Porcia</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>Pitman</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>S^o America</i>
<i>31</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Splendid</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>26</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Providence</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>Pruce</i>	<i>13</i>		<i>Providence R.I.</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Synthia</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>Johnson</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Bacon</i>
<i>28</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Oncida</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>Daniel</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>18</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Althorp</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>Gay</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Morca</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>Preston</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>23</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Valbot</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>Story</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Canton Packet</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>Osgood</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Navigator</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>Bridges</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Bacon</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Albion</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>Corbett</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Calperauo</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>Lockwood</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>24</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Serant</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>McDaniel</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>26</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Lion</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>Martin</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Providence R.I.</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Lautao</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>Houison</i>			<i>Hong Kong</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Laconia</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>Gore</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>
<i>16</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Stenton</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>Walsh</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Linton</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>Woodbury</i>			<i>Boston</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Lehigh</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>Rogers</i>	<i>22</i>		<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>Lema</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>Tratt</i>			<i>Hong Kong</i>

表格局部(1)

CONSUL

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Philadelphia	None	Ginseng		
Saltun	None	Sandal wood		
New Bedford	"	Copper		
Philadelphia	"	None		
Providence RI	Manila	Ree		
Saltun	Singapore	None		
New Bedford	do	"		
Boston	Penang	Bathurst		
Boston	Pedun	do		
New York	Dally	Ree		
Boston	Datania	"		
Newburyport	"	"		
New York	None	None		
Philadelphia	"	"		
"	"	"		
Providence RI	"	"		
New York	"	"		
"	"	"		
Boston	"	"		
"	"	"		
Philadelphia	None			
Boston				

表格局部(2)

IN-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
as Silks & Caspia		Same as in		July 17. 1859
one		"	"	" 20 "
as Silks & Caspia		"	"	" 20 "
itto " " "		"	"	" 29 "
itto — " " "		"	"	" 29 "
itto " " "		"	"	Sept' 5 "
itto " " "		"	"	Aug' 2 "
itto " " "		"	"	July 29 "
itto " " "		17	2	Dec' 4 "
				In Port
itto " " "		Same as in		Aug' 2. "
itto " " "		"	"	" 10 "
itto " " "		11	2	Nov' 5 "
itto " " "		Same as in		Oct. 2 "
itto " " "		13	14	" 3 "
itto " " "		Same as in		" 20 "
itto " " "		"	"	Nov' 2 "
itto " " "		"	"	" 2 "
itto " " "		"	"	Oct' 17 "
itto " " "		"	"	Nov' 24 "
itto " " "		"	"	" 29 "
				In Port
				" "
				" "
				" "
itto " " "				Nov' 25 "
				In Port
				" "
				" "

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—CONTINUED.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the River Trade, between Shanghai & the other Anchorage No
List of Crew

In the River Trade

In the River Trade purchased here, No list of Crew

In the River Trade absent from Boston six years No list of Crew

In the River Trade purchased here, No list of Crew

CONSULAR RETURN										CONSULAR RETURN-Continued.	
Of American vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of Canton from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December 1937										GENERAL REMARKS.	
Date of Arrival	Ship	From	Master	Company	Where Made	When Made	Port of Call at	Days at Port	Value of Freight	Days at Port	Value of Freight
17 8 th	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
18	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
19	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
20	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
21	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
22	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
23	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
24	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
25	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
26	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
27	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
28	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
29	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
30	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien
31	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien	Shan Lo-tien

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st July, 1889 to the 31st December 1889 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
6 th	Deck	Ladion	318	Cassin			Ton Woo
16	Ship	Eben Doble	493	Crocker	14	5	Boston
17	Brig	Argyle	264	Cedman	12	1	Baltimore
20	Ship	Roscius	501	Cushman	14	2	Boston
26	"	Olivia	474	Cole	17	4	Boston
28	"	Alabama	850	Davis			Young Woo

表格局部(1)

CONSUL,

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Salem				
Boston	Datara	Rice		
Baltimore	Lima	Copper		
Boston	Cape Town	Wool		
Boston	Datara	Rice		
New York				

表格局部(2)

IN-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				<i>See Port</i>
				" "
				" "
				" "
				" "

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—CONTINUED.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the River Trade, purchased here. No list of Crew.

In the River Trade, purchased here. No list of Crew.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Printed at the Commonwealth Stationer,
the Springfield, 1869, to the 31st Decem^r 1869 inclusive.

Placed with Mr. Spaulding. A. 29.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Printed at the Commonwealth Station,
the Proprietors, 1869 to the 31st December 1869 inclusive.

Placed with Mr. Spaulding. A. 29.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STAFF OF FEES—CONTINUED.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES--CONTINUED.

Notes.—The Councils are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received him; also, all other circumstances not noticed in the respective columns of the Councils.

[illegible]

Recd with Mr. Sma's N. 29.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton.

the 1st of July 1859 to the 31st December 1859 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Waco</i>	<i>Cap. Carter</i>					
	<i>S D Sword</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>W. Fulton</i>	<i>Cap. McMichael</i>					
	<i>Gordon & Tullot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>S D Sword</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
	<i>Gordon & Tullot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Wanda</i>	<i>Cap. Bauck</i>					
<i>Wuthia</i>	<i>Cap. Johnson</i>					
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
<i>W. Duckel</i>	<i>Cap. Ryood</i>					
	<i>Holmes & Co</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>G. Skye Jr</i>					
	<i>U. A. Low</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Gay</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Mason</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Woodbury</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Boston</i>					
	<i>G. Skye Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Story</i>					
	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
	<i>Cunningham</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Power</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
<i>W. H. J. J.</i>	<i>Cap. Briggs</i>					

表格局部(1)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

date	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									2
									4
									4
									2
									20
									10
									20
									4
									20
									4
									10
									10
									4
									2
									10
									4
									4
									4
									4
									2
									4
									10
									2
									4
									8
									4
									<hr/>
									184
									<hr/>

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Certificate to Invoice

Two Landing Certificates & blanks

One do do do

Protesting two bills of Exchange

do one do do

do - two do - do

Two Landing Certificates & blanks

Protesting bill of Exchange

do - do do

Certificate to power of Attorney

Protesting bill of Exchange

Two Certificates to Invoice

Certificate to Invoice

Power of Attorney

Certificate to letter of Credit

The Deposit of Duck Lining paper two trips from Hong Kong

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *The Consulate Canton*
 at the *1st July 1859* to the *31st December 1859* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protests.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Cham Loon</i>	<i>Cap. Hallet</i>					
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
<i>Alparaiso</i>	<i>Cap. Lockwood</i>					
<i>Libion</i>	<i>Cap. Coritto</i>					
	<i>Elephant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>San Tao</i>	<i>Th Delano Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>ion</i>	<i>Cap. Martin</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J D Edward</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>24</i>			
<i>conia</i>	<i>Cap. Gore</i>					
	<i>J D Edward</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>			
	<i>G. Aye Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
<i>ma</i>	<i>Robt B. Forbes</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>			
<i>inten</i>	<i>Russell Ho</i>					

表格局部(1)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

	Pasports.	Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.	Certificate of Citi- zenship.	Burial.			Sum total received on this vessel.
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
				Amt. sent forward			184
							4
							6
							16
							4
							4
							2
							6
							6
							24
							4
							8
							2
							10
							6
							2
							16
							10
							4
<i>Whole Amount & Fees</i>							\$ 318.-

J.H.W. Allen
U.S. Consul.

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Three Certificates to Survivors
Protect against Cap. Elliot & others

One Landing Certificate & blank
Certificate to bill of Sale
do to list of Crew
Twelve Certificates to Survivors

Four do do

One do do

Protecting bill of Exchange

Certificate to bill of Sale

do to Letter of Credit

For Protect against Chinese Government

Three Certificates to Survivors 1 to letter of Credit 1 to bill of health

~~1839~~ Edict of the 18th December 1839

The Imperial Commissioners Lin and Governor Tang, proclaim to Hong Kong and all the Hong Merchants for their full information, that we the Commissioners and Governor on a former occasion have promulgated that on the 1st day of the 1st month / Dec^r 1st the English trade would be closed, that besides those only nations would be permitted to trade as usual, but there could be no clandestine transshipment of English Ships Cargo, In the Edict all was free of Ambiguity, and the perispicuous proclamation is on Record, But it is to be apprehended that English Cargo having remained a long time in the Ships is becoming damaged, they are therefore urgently scheming secretly to send it into Port, and as the Merchants of every Nation are profiting by this transshipment, it is difficult to secure that they will not do it. Therefore we ought clearly to fix regulations so as to dam up this foul Channel. Consequently, we issue our Edict and send it to the senior Hong Merchant and others that they immediately make known to the American Consul Snow that from the time of issuing this Edict and onwards as to all American Ships coming to China, he must and he direct the said Consul that he examine clearly whether the Cargo is truly American produce or whether it be English territory produce illegally foughted to come to Canton, At Macao they must petition to Viceroy, who through the Hong Merchants acting in his stead

will forward the same that according
 to evidence they may be permitted as
 to enter the port, also before discharging
 they shall give a firm Bond, and in
 Bond it shall be clearly stated that
 they have any, transhipped English Shi-
 Cargos whether from within or without
 Great Ladrones, upon the Ocean, for
 at Singapore, Penang, Manila, or at
 any foreign Port transhipped, on being
 found out they will voluntarily confess
 ship and cargo, such a bond is to be
 to the Hong Merchants, who will forward
 it to the Office of the Commissioner and
 Governor. Besides as the Dutch Consul
 has returned to his Country and Mexico
 Sweden, Prussia Hamburg and France
 are all destitute of a Resident Consul
 China, it is right also to require and
 from these Countries that they also give
 the bond and be examined according
 to law and let the Hong Merchants be
 honest, duly explain the case and report
 to us. The Commissioner and Governor
 who are unwilling to depart from these
 measures tell us out of the same of Opium
 The said English are not obedient to the
 and are desirous of scheming, irregularly
 to sell their New Opium, therefore it is
 impossible that their trade should be
 cut off; in order to extirpate root and
 branch, Every Nations Merchant vol-
 untarily ought with all his heart to consent
 to obey this prohibition, as to the original
 cargo the port at which it is transhipped,
 New and The Old, which are not the same
 on examination, the true and the false

will not be difficult to distinguish or to ascertain from which port the Cargo was brought, for the Cargo has its original mark the bills of Lading, and the color of the Box of different kinds of Cargo, and upon the outside, all have each Nations peculiar mark Therefore it will not be difficult for us the Commissioners and Governor by means of translators to understand them, whence they come, Let every foreign Merchant take care lest instead of obtaining a little profit he sustains a great loss, bringing mischief upon himself, let the Hong Merchants make this Edict known to all, Also receive the American Consul's views firm bond and forward it to us, Let there be no opposition, hasten hasten —
 Special Edict

Yuen Hwang, 19th 4th 11 Mo 12th day
 Dec 18th. 1889.

copy.

~~Recd with Mr. Snow's A. 29~~ Copy
 Edict of the 24 December 1889 from
 Their Excellencies Lin and Chang

Choo the Prefect of Canton pro-
 claims to the Hong Merchants for
 their full information that he has
 received from the High Commissioner
 and Governor an Official Edict stating
 that Jao Kwan 19 Year 15th month
 and 21st day the American Consul
 Snow petitioned declaring that he
 had received Their Excellencies Edict
 of the 11th month & 12th day. Now
 this coming before the Commissioner
 and Governor as is right we reply to the
 petition which proposes that the said
 American Nations Ship coming to China
 first shall give a bond according to the
 prescribed form and request the Sengche
 of Macao to permit them to take a pilot
 as usual and enter Whampoa and on
 the day of arriving at Whampoa the
 Consul again in obedience to the Edict
 of the 13th inst will examine clearly -
 whether or not in the waters of China
 within or without the Great Radiation they
 have transhipped English Cargo in their
 shed to bring it into port, then the Consul
 will produce a sealed Certificate which
 shall be for proof. Those deliberations
 belong to feasible things (i.e. they are
 practicable) Hereafter the said Nations
 Cargo Ships coming to Whampoa im-
 mediately & truly examine them if they
 have been lawfully engaged or not in
 illegal and irregular business, to which
 the Consul shall testify and seal

and shall direct every Captain to
 to give this Certificate to the
 Hong Merchants to keep, that according
 to evidence they may secure the Ship
 and manage the business. But
 at an after day it shall be ascertained
 that there has been transhipping of
 English Goods then Ship and Co.
 shall all be confiscated and the
 Consul also will be blamed, as
 the American Ships Hale, Coles and
 Grant / Folos, Asia and Thom^d Pe.
 these Ships which on the 20th and
 21st just entered Whampoa, take
 them and begin to carry into effect
 the plan proposed.

As to the American produce ad-
 mitted to the Chinese Market being limited
 and foreign Merchants going to other
 Nations ports and seeing cargo buy
 it and bring it to China to sell, from
 the beginning this has not been probable
 But we are apprehensive that you
 will combine with the English and that
 there will be false purchases & merely
 nominal, while there will be real pur-
 chases of goods and this in their stead
 that the trade will go on, Now the Govt
 Edict not permitting at Singapore, Batavia
 and Manila & elsewhere to tranship, as
 we mean by the expression tranship,
 viz it refers to bringing that cargo which
 is to be taken on board English Ships
 Not to prohibit said foreign / American
 Merchants at Singapore & other places
 themselves buying cargo and bringing

To China. From those who sell this cargo it is necessary to have every foreign ports original bill of Lading, and their Mark as proof. The Consul also in their stead must fully speak out clearly, "How this cargo was shipped from such a port, and this is her bill of lading," and shall give it to the Hong Merchants who with Government Officers shall make an examination and we the Commissioner and Governor also must have a sample of every ships cargo new and old that which has been ship loaded and that which has been but a short time & thus we may distinguish the true and false.

The Consul is also expected to make known to every foreign Merchant that they must keep the laws of the land under the Celestial Dynasty and guard against rash & disorderly scheming for profit and meddling themselves not into mischief &c.

During the circumstances we issue our Edict to the Prefect, let him immediately transmit it to Hongqua & others who must forward it to the Consul Shown to obey accordingly, let there be no opposition. Hearing, around this of the Prefect immediately transmit it to Hongqua let him forward it to the Consul Shown to obey accordingly, let there be no opposition.

Special Edict

Daan Kwong 19th 11th 24 day,
Dec^r 29, 1839

~~Under the name of Mr. Smith~~ Copy
Official Public Notice

Whereas a British Subject seized
by the Officers of the Chinese
Government on the 27th ultimo
has been detained in Captivity
without cause to this date, not
withstanding formal demands
for his release in her Majesty's
Name

Notice is hereby given
that it is my intention at the
request of the Chief Super-
intendent of the Trade of British
Subjects in China to establish
a Blockade of the River and Port
of Canton on the 10th instant

Given under my hand
on board Her Majesty's
Ship Colage at Anchoe
off Chumpee this 8th day
of January, 1840

Signed/ W. Smith
Captain and
Senior Officer

Enclined to true Copy
Signed/ Charles Elliot
Chief Superintendent
of the Trade of British
Subjects in China



62-25 Jan
in King's

The Chairman of the Comm.
on Foreign Affairs for the H. R.
presents his compliments to
the Secy. of State and has the
honor to return the papers on
China affairs sent some days since to
the Committee, and takes this
occasion to say that one member
22^d is missing and was so when
v. 2.

28. Jan. 1842
Com. room

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmits to him the original papers referred to in his note the 13th instant, with a request that they may be returned when the Committee shall have no further use for them.

Department of State
17th Jan'y: 1840.

Mem. of letters to. sent to Mr. Pickens Jan 17 '40

- Mr. Smith's No. 17, containing 2 extras of the Canton Press
& Mem. of Imports & Exports of Opium for '38
No. 18. with Canton press of 8 20-Mch '39
No. 19 with 14 sheets of the M.S. proceedings,
Edicts, Mr. Smith's reply to 45 newspapers
No. 20 with copy of Edicts of May 8 '39
No. 21 with letter to Mr. Snow from Hongkong
May 5 '39 & Smith's reply
No. 23. no enclosure

Returned Jan 28.

May 26
Kinggold

Copy all

No 80

Canton Jan 31. 1840

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that the Blockade intended to have been established on the 15th instant according to Public Notice issued by Captain Smith of her Majesty's Ship Calage, a copy of which I forwarded to you on the 11th inst has not gone into effect.

This Ship of 28 Guns and the Hyacinth of 18 are the only British vessels of war now on this station, The English, both at Soong Koo and Macao are daily exposing themselves to capture by Chinese Officers, after having been forbidden to go on shore and warned of their danger, The Gentleman Captured was on

board a smuggling boat, merely as a conveyance from one English ship to another, he had arrived from Bombay only a few days previous, and would have been liberated on the day (as the Chinese assert) that the notice of the Blockade reached here, he was in consequence of this, detained a few days longer,

Being strongly impressed with the belief of the illegality as well as the injustice of such a Blockade with an incompetent force, I entered my Protest against the same a Copy of which you is herewith inclosed. This is the second notice of an intended Blockade, they have both been vexatious and injurious to our Merchants, and a trade of so much importance as our own.

never ought to be interrupted
 by any act of a friendly
 power without full and
 justifiable reasons, no con-
 ditions were announced to the
 Public, and no notice of its
 withdrawal has yet appeared,
 as soon however as the person
 captured reached the ships
 of war they both left their sta-
 tion at Chuen-pu and returned
 to Foo-y Koo - no interruption
 has been offered to the entrance
 or departure of our ships,

I likewise inclose you
 six two Newspapers published
 at Macao, they contain a
 translation by an unknown
 hand of an Edict from the
 Commissioner and Governor in
 reply to a communication from
 me on the subject of Amuseon

ships bringing cargo to China
 of the growth or manufacture
 of other countries, my object
 was merely to ~~show~~ from
 this Government their determi-
 nation as to the admission of
 such cargo at this time, not
 a word was said by me as to
 permission to trade to any of the
 ports named, further than the
 admission of goods as above
 and no engagement has ever
 been made by me to examine
 our ships at Whampoa.

Editorial remarks in that paper
 on Americans or American af-
 fairs must be received with
 caution. I should not have
 noticed these remarks if the
 article was confined to this
 community but as it goes
 abroad some explanation

is proper.

A rumour is current to day, that the Commissioner has sent two thousand troops to Macao, with a determination to expel the English or destroy the place, and that every Chinaman is ordered to leave it in five days, I have little doubt of its truth.

The High Commissioner has received the appointment of Governor of this Province and enters on the duties of his Office on the 30 day of February, being the Chinese New-year.

I have the Honour
to be with great

Respects

Yours Obedient

P. W. Snow

over

U.S. Consul

To the Hon^r

John Howyck

Secretary of State

Recd. Mr. Sumner's No. 30

Sir

I have had the honor to receive from Charles Elliot Esq., Chief Superintendent of British Trade Cons. of your Public Notice dated 8th of January, inst.

The importance of the measure you have thought proper to resort to, in consequence of the capture and detention of a British subject by Chinese Officers, makes it incumbent on me to Protest, against the Blockade intended to be established on the 15th instant,

In my opinion sufficient cause does not exist for a measure so destructive to American interests, so partial in its operation, and bearing with such peculiar severity on a friendly Power.

The shortness of time allowed, the unconditional Character, and the incompetent force at hand to carry the proposed Blockade into effect, are in my opinion sufficient grounds for refusing my Consent thereto.

The force now at hand is ample to prevent the entrance and departure of American ships but to the vessels of this Nation

That ought to feel force to
its effects it is harmless, ^{the}
age and ingers to them can
be prevented by the force of
disposal.

Therefore I now enter
my most solemn Protest against
the establishment of a Blockade
illegal and consequently unjust.

And I do hereby declare
in behalf of my Government that
it shall hold the Government of
Great Britain responsible for
any act of Violence on Citizens
of the United States or their
property, and believing the sanction
of the Sovereign to be necessary
in order to legalize a Blockade
ordered by a Government Officer,
we likewise hold yourself and
Charles Elliot Esquire Chief Super-
intendent of British Trade per-
sonally responsible for any Cap-
ture, detention injury or molestation at-
tributed to American persons or property.

I am Sir

Yr Most Obedt Servt

With Great Respect

Commanding the Majesty

Your Obedt Servt

Whit Volage

J. P. Snow

and Senior Officer

U.S. Cons

Champer

Canton Jan 13 1840.

60/19

Q. P. with Mr. Smith No 30
Copy all

Official Public Notice

Whereas a British
subject seized by the Officers
of the Chinese Government
on the 27th ultimo has been
detained in captivity without
cause to this date, notwith-
standing formal demands
for his release in Her Majesty's
Name.

Notice is hereby
given, that it is my inten-
tion at the request of the
Chief Superintendent of the
Trade of British Subjects
in China, to establish a
Blockade of the River
and Port of Canton
on the 15 instant.

Given under my
Hand on board
Her Majesty's

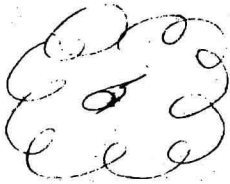
Ship Belag - at
Mocha off Chumpe
this 8th day of January
1840

(Signed) A Smith
Captain and
Senior Officer

Outfired to true copy

Charles Elliot

Chief Superintendent
of the trade of British
Subjects in China



SUPPLEMENT
to the
CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1840.

of the foreign community, for the communication that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the ungenerous insinuations in Britannicus, *second* annotation on the manner in which captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on the *rafter-Sunday's* dinner-clovers; & most particularly to the covert slander contained in these words: "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself cheered, we rather think he did not, but we certainly mean to say that his vehement gesticulation elicited those cheers, which a little mere coolness and moderation might have prevented." Canton Press, 4th January. *We rather think!* We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—*yes I'm rather married.*

The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent gesticulation; captain Elliot read the notice in the most impressive manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britannicus must know that gesture is part of the art of an orator.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to nearly the following effect.

"Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concord with the Chinese government so long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with these views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had, by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, commencing with the intended execution of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 12th of Dec., and the unhappily and stealthily effected execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 26th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it, he had to inform the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to sever from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war—small indeed she is—outside, commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now prisoners in Canton. I would also observe that two American frigates are hourly expected, & I confidently rely upon the cordial support & co-operation of their captains in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—"that you may surely do.") I have now only to exhort you to unanimity and moderation; and I exhort you all, as Christian men, and as the subjects of your different countries, that it is your duty in this peculiar country to consider yourselves as the subjects of one nation, as your different interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, are one."

And what does Britannicus mean by the question being settled at once by three cheers?—What question, and how did the cheers settle it? And we "appeal to any

man of common sense,"—yet it would appear that Britannicus thinks himself the only one present on that occasion possessed of this vulgar but somewhat rare faculty—whether the cheers were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the gestures of capt. Elliot?

But what does Britannicus mean by the assertion "that circumstances compelled lord Napier, virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away"—is it founded on the following documents?

Canton, 14th September 1834.

To W. SKOTT BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR.—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date, 11th September 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th September 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen,—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby. Indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 18th September 1834.

To W. SKOTT BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR.—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and

that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your's obediently, T. R. COLLEDGE,

Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

Or what retraction did lord Napier offer to the governor of Canton? We never heard of any; and is not this assertion of Britannicus a libel on the memory of lord Napier?

When in Canton we saw a translation of an edict from the hoppo, dated the 9th of June (see C. R. 11th of June); in which the commissioner and governor informed the hoppo, as follows:

"It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned us, saying—that the foreign ships full laden have left Whampoa, and will immediately get under weigh to return to their country. &c. &c."

"In reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this edict, that capt. Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to hoodwink the commissioner; to bamboozle that man who had said to all the foreign consuls, "after then the full completion of the present deliveries let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries only you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Macao, after the contumacy evinced by himself and his countrymen—for in such light must the proceedings of the superintendent and the English merchants be viewed by the commissioner—has ever appeared to us most strange—most unaccountable. The attempt at the renewal of the British trade outside the port, and the voluntary concessions then made by the British superintendent, only added to our astonishment and wonder; which were increased by the letter to the governor of Macao; surely capt. Elliot must have entirely forgotten the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Macao, 10th Nov., 1834, and signed by himself as secretary, in which notice the then superintendents thus expressed themselves.

"The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed H. M. commission in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject.

Any determination in regard to the future, which it may seem fit to his wisdom to adopt, the superintendents permit to anticipate. It has been their humblely to

W. F. M. Thomas, P. 30

THE

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 17.] Macao, Saturday, 25th January, 1840.

[No. 225.]

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICE—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

WETMORE & Co.

THE subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the residuary Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere; parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate Venus on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232.67 cents at 40 days sight.—Please apply to

Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

From the Peking Gazette.

We must again begin with Keshen, his reforms, suggestions, &c. Some unfortunate fellow, either by accident or design erected a small Pagoda near a grave with an inscription and various other paraphernalia, that gave evidence of some lurking heresy. To make the crime still more glaring, a book was found upon the innovator, the preface of which contained characters that are exclusively used for the names of the Imperial family, and on that account strictly forbidden to be employed in writing. For many years the matter had slumbered and the district officer had merely driven the people away, that had come to burn incense. The vigilant Keshen however who has an hundred eyes, soon discovered the spot, confiscated the property on which

the monument was erected, and degraded the officer who had charge of the district. This is a small matter, but it shews the man with whom we shall have to deal. There arose a fire in some district under his jurisdiction, and he has made the Mandarins pay all the losses, because they did not prevent the calamity. By his assiduity several officers have again been deposed. Now this is the work of a single week. Notwithstanding however of his prying disposition, he gets occasionally into a scrape, and an enquiry has been instituted, why he left a district magistrate in office, well known for his incapacity.

By taking Cabul under our protection, we have fairly come in contact with the South Western frontier of Turkistan; this is the third point where our colonial territory touches upon the Celestial Empire. The Great Emperor knows very likely nothing of these matters, for he is woefully misinformed respecting the Western and Southern countries of Asia. We have never yet heard of the slightest allusion to the extension of our Indian frontiers, and though the Peking Gazette, replete with reports upon every subject, the name of Hindostan is never mentioned. Some dark rumors may occasionally reach the dragon's ear, but this is all, and the misconceptions are of such a nature as to render all approach to a knowledge of the true state of things impossible. We were led to this remark by a mention of Yarkand, one of the nearest fortresses to Cabul, in the Gazette, for which place the monarch has voted 70,153 taels to maintain annually the garrison and Government. This is a very small sum; and what is wanting to keep things going on, is likely squeezed from the people. For Faur too kirk another frontier town, not far distant, 95,110 Taels have been allotted from the Imperial treasury. The Chinese is decidedly a cheap Government; but though the pay of the officers in this distant region is very small, still large sums are annually required to keep possession of Turkestan. We do not understand why the Mantchoos should have burthened the country with such an useless Colony, unless it be to secure the western Provinces against incursions from the Barbarians.

Severe measures have been taken to guard the coast of Leaou tung against the introduction of opium by the Poken and Canton junks, a high officer having been appointed at Kin choo, the most flourishing port, to search every vessel.

More than twenty edicts have successively appeared respecting the transportation of the grain on the great canal to the Capital. Officers have been degraded on account of the water being too shallow to admit the navigation, whilst on the other hand several superintendents that neglected to succour the craft when on the point of sinking were treated with the greatest ignominy. Yet notwithstanding this great severity, there is as little water as ever, and several mandarins have declared their inability to make up the loss. To crown the whole, the sailors of these transports who are a privileged set of men and formidable on account of their numbers have regularly mutinied and committed many disgraceful acts.

The coppermines of Yunnan have of late years produced very little, and many of the mines are in arrears to the supreme government. As the people who work them are very poor, they are unable to pay by instalments, and His Majesty has therefore been obliged to remit their debts.

There were this year a great number of candidates at Peking for obtaining the degree of Tsintse. The law insists upon their giving security for their good behaviour. As this however was refused by the students, they hesitated to enter into the hall, and serious consequences might have ensued on account of their obstinacy, if a good natured examiner had not condescendingly managed the matter, so as to give satisfaction to the Court as well as to the votaries of Minerva.

The worthy Lieutenant Governor of Che kang has published a manual for coroners. The cause

for entering upon this work was, that several civilians did not observe the proper rules, when holding an inquest, so that he has now become their instructor. As there are none of that profession amongst us, we shall not furnish our readers with a translation.

We hear very seldom from the distant Shense; but in the last paper that has come to hand, a censor has undertaken to give us some idea of the several relations, that exist in that distant province. The pest of the society there are a set of lawyers that do incalculable mischief by repairing to the public places and goad the people into disgraceful lawsuits. From another Province the same complaint was addressed same time ago to the throne. The memorial of the reformer points out the doings of these pettifoggers in very lively colors, but it appears that notwithstanding the destructive tendency of their machinations, they are in great favor with the people and above all with the police.

Governor Tang is requested to determine in conjunction with the Provincial Judge a case of the law, which had already been brought 14 times before a prefect of a Foo, who has not yet been able to give a satisfactory decision. Several magistrates in Che kang who were not diligent to finish their legal business within a stated time, have been suspended from their functions. What a lesson for our Court of Chancery!

Great changes have lately taken place in the six supreme tribunals and a number of officers in all departments have been dismissed; the reason is not stated.

From a report of the Governor of Sze chuen, we should be led to believe that the border warfare on the western frontiers with the unruly aborigines of Kokonor is carried on without cessation. These wild mountaineers are hostile to their civilized neighbours, and constantly commit depredations upon the Celestials. His Excellency is therefore anxious to retain experienced military officers in his service and not allow them to depart for other places.

A Tatar general in one of the Western provinces had been casting 60 pieces of cannon. On trying them they were found unfit for use, and ought therefore to be recast. He has to refund the expense incurred and get a set of good pieces according to the model sent him. Our readers are perhaps aware, that the Chinese cast their guns as well as the barrels of their matchlocks entirely, and that they know nothing of the process of boring, which on account of the brittle state of the metal might perhaps be impracticable. Hence it often happens, that the pieces are out of all shape, that being honeycombed they burst on a sudden, and that the touchhole being very large it is more dangerous to fire them, than to be fired at.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.
SIOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

Brig "Giraffe."

Toonkoo, January, 15th 1840.

Dear Sir,—I should feel obliged by your giving insertion in your valuable paper to the particulars of the Shoal on which the "Frances Charlotte" and "Camden" have been lately lost.—It is 10 or 12 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts above water; it bears from Ylin N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and from Semerara, N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Its centre is in latitude $11^{\circ} 52'$ N. and longitude $121^{\circ} 15'$ E. by 3 good chronometers and several observations taken by Capt. Metcalf of the "Frances Charlotte," and Capt. Hains late of the Brig "Allice" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known for the good of navigation. I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
THOMAS WRIGHT.

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Macao, 25th Jan'y. 1840.

The arrivals during the week are limited to two vessels from Manila. The so anxiously expected *Triel* with October dates from England still keeps out.

We published a fortnight since a Public Notice by Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Folage* declaring a blockade of the river and port of Canton, to commence after the 15th January, in consequence of the seizure and forcible detention of a British subject. This blockade was in force only a few days, and we have heard that one or two salt junks were prevented by H. M. Ships from entering the Bogue, and on the 17th Mr. Gribble, having been sent down by the Canton authorities, was delivered on board H. M. S. *Folage*. The ships of war soon after left the Bogue for Tungkoo and Macao, and we presume the blockade to be raised though we are ignorant of any Public Notice to that effect.

We have been favored with the translation of a curious document, which though not as complete as we can wish, is yet sufficient to prove in what utter ignorance of the progress of affairs between the Chinese and English the Government at Peking is kept by the highest officers of the Province, and even the High Imperial Commissioner coalesces with them to deceive Heaven's son. What the *six victories* claimed by the Chinese over the English are, will be found in a note to that translation. We should like to know if all or even most Chinese public documents are equally void of truth? If this be so, the history of this empire compiled from such sources, and they are the only ones to which the foreign historian is admitted, must be received with all due allowance. If the naked truth could be come at, it would no doubt be amusing to compare it with Kien Lung's poetical history of the subjection of the Tartar tribes, composed in his study by that Monarch who never headed his own armies, from the reports of the Lins, Tangs and Kwans of his day.

We find that we are censured by a correspondent of the Register, 'Delta,' for having stated "that the Ship Camden vitiated her insurance by an intended deviation," and Delta says moreover that he considers "this subject very unfit for newspaper discussion." We are obliged to our cotemporary for repelling the former charge as it deserves, for, indeed, we never said what Delta accuses us of. Why a subject of considerable interest to the commercial interest of this community, should be unfit for newspaper discussion, we are at as loss to understand, nor does Delta's *ipse dictum*, unsupported by any argument, aid in convincing us of the propriety of such discussion. One advantage in bringing the subject forward has already been gained, namely the production of legal authority and precedent, applicable, in our opinion, to the case of the *Camden*, by our cotemporary, from which it appears "that a design to deviate does not vitiate the policy."

We hear that an Agent from the Manila Government (*Delegado*) is shortly expected to arrive here to claim the liberation of the mate and men of the *Bilbaino* still retained prisoners by the Chinese, and payment of the value of the vessel burnt. Will the Chinese authorities still persist in calling the *Bilbaino* an English Opium smuggler? We believe they will—the fact is on record as one of the six victories!

We direct the attention of our readers to the translation of the Commissioner's reply to Mr. Snow, concerning the importation, in future, of goods the produce or manufacture of British possessions, in American bottoms. It will be found that permission to import these, if *bonafide* American property, is given, and that the Commissioner and Governor are able to find out, whenever goods are so imported, their real ownership.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following note of Doctor Colledge:

"A few months ago I was on a tour in the United States of America, and when in Philadelphia had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Professor Gibson of the University of that City, and

was kindly taken by the worthy Professor to visit a married lady upon whom he had twice performed the Cæsarean operation, and am happy to state that I had the satisfaction of seeing the mother and children in good health. I cannot lay my hand on the memoranda of the particulars communicated to me at the time, but if my recollection serves me rightly I think the eldest child is about four years of age, and the youngest under two, the one a boy and the other a girl, both fine children. Professor Gibson is deservedly one of the most distinguished surgeons in the United States, and after this interesting case may be ranked among the ablest surgeons in the world."

T. R. C.
Surgeon H. M. Service.

LOCAL NEWS. At the expiration of this year the distress amongst the native population is extreme. The debtors cannot pay, and the creditors have not wherewithal to meet the demands that are made upon them. A general gloom has overspread the mass of the people, the bickerings and re-criminations are incessant, but still no money is forthcoming. The consequence naturally will be that debts must be placed on record, and that even wealthy men must declare themselves bankrupts to screen themselves against duns.

The Teen tsin trade, one of the most lucrative branches that the people of Canton possessed, is nearly annihilated. In vain do you now look for the numerous vessels with specie and northern produce, that in times of yore filled the river. A total change has taken place, the junks dare not to enter for fear of the Commissioner, and it has the appearance, as if it had been stopped as effectually as the English commerce.

Our worthy prefect of Heang shan has published an admirable edict about his grievances. It appears by his own shewing, that he is a pure magistrate, who only watches for the public weal. He is early and late busy with giving repose to the good and exterminating the wicked. In pronouncing sentence he is always just, in fact, he is the beau ideal of magisterial perfection; a thing which all have heard and know. As he does neither insult men nor heaven; he is much grieved that notwithstanding his numerous virtues, he is 48,000 taels and 11,200 shih of rice in arrear to the provincial government, a debt arising from a defalcation in the landtax. The gentry of his district however care very little for this matter, and leave him sorrowing, without discharging their dues. He had already previously in some doggerel verses intimated, that it was now time to pay the taxes, but nobody has heeded this gentle admonition. As he is determined to turn himself collector he gives fair warning beforehand. Let each therefore, he says, rouse that Celestial goodness, which is the inmate of every breast (especially amongst the Celestials, the barbarians have, alas! very little of this commodity) and feelingly reform his former wicked deeds.—But—(and now mark the clause of this venerable and meek officer) if you go on in your dogged stupidity, without shewing symptoms of intelligence, Celestial reason will not allow you to do so, and royal law (a terrific thing) will not forgive you, and I, the Heen magistrate, have only to punish you according to the whole extent of the law. This is a very comfortable prospect; Chinese Mandarins however are not Turkish Paschas.

Towards new year the fishing smacks return in great numbers to their respective harbours. If any body wishes to form an idea of the huge anthill called the Central Empire, he must just take the trouble of counting these boats—of which myriads may be observed in every creek and corner, in fact the unfortunate fish that approach the coast of China have scarcely any chance of escaping their grasp, nets and lines being every where in their way. The fishermen are here as in all other countries very poor. Dressed in rags and living upon sweet potatoes, and rice with a little refuse of their fish, but in spite of their great industry, they cannot obtain a scanty subsistence. They are therefore obliged to take provisions from the shops on credit, for which they pay in kind, but as every thing is advanced at a high price, they can seldom get clear of debts, and are most peremptorily required by the laws of the land, to settle accounts on new year's eve. As however nothing can happen of which police runners and soldiers do not take an advantage, the assemblage of miserable fishing smacks raises their cupidity, and it is in that account that the following edict is annually issued, with what effect may easily be guessed.

"The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Canton have issued through the district magistrate a severe admonition to the whole tribe of degraded opium smokers, to remind them that the time for their entire reformation draws near. The great Emperor, who is extremely tender in regard to the preservation of human life, has compassionately allowed the term of 18 months, during which period all ought to wean themselves from this dreadful habit, or fall under the axe of the executioner—which we all fully know. Do not, says the edict, dread the sickness that may arise from leaving off smoking or the death that may ensue. On observing those that have given up this evil practice, one will not always see them sick, nor constantly dying. Which is however easier or which is more difficult, to die a natural death, or to be executed?" Now taking all this into consideration it is far better to reform; to which we fully agree. Yet without a moral leaver—though heads might be as thickly exposed as in the habitations of Dayaks, we very much fear, that people will be little benefited in moral excellence by the lesson from the logic of the guillotine.

The great excitement that existed regarding our affairs amongst the native officers of every rank, has gradually subsided into gloomy indifference. It is now the general impression, that the Emperor is able to effect every thing by his edicts, and that one strong word from the throne will silence all the clamours of Barbarians. Their belief is very justly based upon what has occurred in former times, where all the matters that made, at first, such a tremendous noise, ended in mere smoke. Almost a year having passed and nothing as yet heard of the consequences that are likely to ensue from the measures of the Commissioner, they are daily growing more confident, that the whole will soon be buried in oblivion. Few retain their wonted vigilance; the energy at first shewn is very great but by no means lasting. So long as the principle holds good, that the Celestial Empire can command at pleasure, and exact implicit obedience from, Barbarians, nothing is to be feared. This is however then immutable law, and though frequently woe fully defective when put into practice, the theory remains the same. Foreigners that appear on the shores to make demands, are not merely considered in the light of enemies, but as rebels, that defy the sacred authority of Heaven's son. When the Turks mans fought for their liberties, they were only viewed as daring rebels unworthy to inhabit mortal earth, which entirely belongs to the Emperor. The Chinese Generals do not march forward in order to conquer, but to extirpate all that opposes the imperial will. They must execute their master's behest, no matter whatever may be the difficulties and they certainly do so always, on paper. Hence the impossibility of a true account of the state of war being transmitted to the monarch. Victory upon victory follows, and the rebels are cut off root and branches. Yet though the design is very grand, the commanders are much circumscribed in their power. They cannot draw supplies at pleasure nor reward the soldiers at their own option for the services they have performed. All must be reported to the Court, which renders delays unavoidable. No generals are sent out with plenipotentiary powers, this would be too dangerous a thing to entrust to the sons of Mars. A commissioner is general dispatched from the Capital to direct all movements and frequently supplanted by others in his function. But the most extraordinary thing is, that old civilians like Governors and Lieutenant Governors are in fact field marshals, though ignorant of the military art. When such men command and the generals obey their orders, the event may easily be foreseen. As this however is old custom, may still see here a veteran of 80 leading forth troops whose destructive fire melts diamonds and granite.

The following paper (and there is not the slightest doubt of its authenticity) contains certain extracts from the joint memorial of the Commissioner Viceroy and Admiral Handed the Emperor a detailed account of the battle of Chuenpee &c. &c. is truly lamentable to see how the god-nature Emperor is gulled by his officers! We are sure that we have not yet succeeded in getting the value of this precious document, but perhaps *le bon viendra*. The Commissioner has also garbled Emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts not fit for vulgar eyes to see. The said Imperial chop which appeared in the Press of the 11th inst. copied from the walls, which public mode the G

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...had adopted of conveying to the people as political information as he judged it fitting for to know. In the following we have done our to restore the text.

I respectfully take the Emperor's reply to our memorial, which arrived here by an Imperial courier, telling day and night, on the evening of the 28th of the moon, (2d January 1840.) and copying the same hand it up for your Excellency's information.

In the 16th day of the 10th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (21st November, 1839.) we memorialized the Emperor regarding the engagements which took place at Chuenpee, Kowloon and other places with the English ships of war, and on the 29th day of the 11th moon (3rd January 1840.) we received the Vermillion Reply, which was added the command to give respect the accompanying Imperial Edict. Further we were sundry remarks written with the Emperor's own hand, on the margin of said memorial: viz those sentences which particularly attracted Majesty's attention:—thus—

Imperial comment: "the said Admiral thrust forward his own person (in front of the battle) and stood up before the mast!"

Imperial comment: "Oh! most worthy to be praised!"

Joint memorial: "if however they (the English) can yet repent, and awake to a sense of their folly and criminality, we may permit them to turn round, (and resume their intercourse with us)"

Imperial comment: "You ought not thus to act, fear that you will thereby compromise the dignity of our government!"

Joint memorial: "then our stout soldiers, drawn up in close array, each grasping tight his weapon, calmly awaited (the enemy) with the greatest deliberation and firmness"

Imperial comment: "Altho' each might firmly stand to his weapon, yet this seems a plan of warfare not likely to last very long."

Joint memorial: "those who obey the laws—let them come;—those who oppose, let them be driven out!"

Imperial comment: "This view of the case which you take is exceedingly correct, nevertheless, in putting it in force, we could hardly steer clear of contradictions!"

Joint memorial: "We have given orders to find out what has become of her (alluding to the *Royal Sutton* Capt. Townes) and shall have her escorted under our protection to Whampoa."

Imperial comment: "Altho' to show respectful obedience, and to offer contumacious opposition, are certainly not the same, still they are *de facto* the people of the same country; you ought not thus to conduct matters!"

Amended Imperial Edict.
On the 8th day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (13th December 1839.) we the Grand Council of War received the following Imperial Edict.
Whereas, Lin, Tang and Kwan have sent up to sea memorial respecting the engagements they had with the foreign ships (of war), I, the Emperor on usual thereof perfectly understand it's contents. The foreigners of the English nation, from and for the time &c. &c. &c. (see said Edict *Canton Press* Vol. 5, No. 15; i. e. 11th January 1840.)

Imperial comment: "But this time the foreign ship *Smith* (i. e. H. S. Volage) having again dared to be the first to fire his great guns, and moreover having endeavored to seize a stronghold or fastness at Kwan yung (in the neighborhood of Hongkong) in six encounters which we sustained, our troops gained six successive victories; and in five we took the fleet of foreign merchantmen lying at anchor in the Hongkong waters, and drove every one of them outside!"

Imperial comment: "We are a good deal puzzled to say who is the person speaking and who the person spoken to. We there however that it is the Commissioner banding of the Imperial Comments and Edict to the Admiral." Translator.
Imperial comment: "We are at a loss to say what the Emperor means by this comment. Possibly that it will not always do and merely on the defensive. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the exact meaning, without having before me, the joint memorial referred to. Translator.
Imperial comment: "The Emperor appears to be quoting the language of the joint memorial."

Thus even granting that they (the English) were at this time to give the duly prepared bond &c. &c. After the order given to stop the English Trade, and drive away the English ships, read—

There is no occasion to exact the duly prepared bond from them (the English). neither is it necessary to cause them to deliver up the foreign murderer who beat to death one of our native people (Lin wei he); as for Townes single ship there is no occasion whatever to enquire what has become of her. Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations &c. &c. After the concluding sentence as it appeared in the *Press* of 14th instant, read—

Let Lin and his colleagues consult together and watch the opportunity for sending secretly civil and military officers and troops to all places along the sea coast, to the most important passes and defiles, and to those islands nearest the foreign possessions: let there not on this head be the slightest sloth or remissness! In the engagement with the foreign ships on this occasion, it appears that our trusty and well beloved Admiral Kwan gallantly pushed forward into the heat of action before all his men! Most deserving indeed is his conduct of praise! Cause that he be forthwith greeted with the title of Fa-hae ling-oh Pa-too-loo and further let him be recommended to the Board of appointments that other honors be super-added to serve as encouragement. As for those other civil and military mandarins who have exerted themselves in this affair, let their names be reported to me in a special bulletin, that I, the Emperor, may award them suitable marks of my acknowledgment. Regarding those officers and common soldiers who have either fallen on the field of battle or been wounded, let Lin and his colleagues examine clearly and report them to the Board (of War) that they or their relations may be provided for according to rule and custom. Take this Edict and make them acquainted with the same. Respect this!

DUTCH TRADE.

Yn. Hoppo of Canton by Imperial appointment &c. &c. issues this Edict to Howqua and the other sea.

A Tartar title we believe of considerable distinction. Translator.

An intelligent Chinese friend remarked to us that this request of the Emperor's would bring a good deal of grist into Lin's mill. For instance, it being known that the Emperor has solicited the names of those officers, Civil and Military, who distinguished themselves in the six engagements with the English, many men of large fortune will come forward, one will cry "oh! put me down!"—and another will cry—"do pray for any sake put my name down!" and great sums of money will change hands, so very desirous are the Chinese of being individually brought to the notice of their Emperor. We confess that we once entertained a high idea of the personal character of the Commissioner, and only a few months ago we should have looked upon such a remark as mere insidious slander;—but now (?)—why—the aspect of matters is much changed, and if Lin can condescend to dupe his too-confiding master by boasting of Victories which were never achieved, and informing him of battles—which—in point of fact, were never fought, it requires no stretch of credibility to suppose him capable of handing the Emperor the names of those who distinguished themselves in no other battles than those fought in his own imagination. What, we should like to ask, induced him to suppress that sentence about the six battles and the six successive victories in the garbled copy of the Imperial Edict which he had posted up for public inspection?—nothing—but that he knew the public, or any one of the public who had seen it, would have laughed him and his colleagues to scorn, and might have told them flatly that they lied. The six battles alluded to by Lin and his colleagues are we suppose: 1st, the attack by three large boats filled with armed men, on the Black Joke, passage boat, having on board, 6 lascars and one passenger; 2d, the burning of the unarmed Spanish Brig *Bibiano*, by a whole flotilla of Chinese craft! 3d, The affair of Kowloon, between the fort and Junks there, and the *Lonia*, Cutter, and *Pearl*; 4th an attack on five English gentlemen in which one was wounded, by a number of Chinese soldiers, whilst the former were taking a walk on shore at Hongkong; 5th the firing off the batteries at Hongkong, when the British shipping moved to the anchorage at Tungkoo; 6th, the engagement at Chuenpee, between 29 Chinese junks and H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, in which one junk was blown up, three sunk, and a great number disabled.—Marvellous victories all of them! Translator.

Errata. In our translation of the Imperial Edict in the *Press* of 11th inst. in the preamble for "13th day 1840" read 3rd January 1840, and line 31st of said Edict, for "not worthy of a monarch's consideration," read "not worthy of a moment's consideration."

curity merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas these said hong merchants handed me up a petition written in the foreign character from the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman, which being translated was found to contain the following,—

I the said foreigner on the 9th day of the present moon had a ship belonging to my native country called Leen sze tat (?) which coming to Canton to trade, first in conformity with the law, gave a duly prepared bond outside the Bocra Tigris, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Whampoa. The said ship had laden on board foreign tin, sandal wood, gold and silver thread, sharks maws and fins, blankets, carpets and such like, besides she had a quantity of a new kind of foreign money, which she brought for purposes of trade. But as this was the first time that Captain Leen-sze-tat had ever come to Canton, he was not aware that from this new kind of foreign money must be deducted a mace for every dollar (about 12 per cent) before that people were willing to receive it, and so having no resource, he took this said new foreign money, and bought with it eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton, which he had put on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time.

Having with deep reverence submitted to the new laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, and not having smuggled or brought any prohibited articles of any description, not daring to oppose or offend, being willing should any irregularity be discovered, to be adjudged to death by the new statute, your petitioner hereby begs that Y. E. will cause the hong merchants to secure his said ship forthwith, that she may speedily open her hatches and having discharged her Cargo, take advantage of the monsoon to spread her sails, and return to her own country, for which your petitioner will feel deeply grateful &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that on the 13th day of the present moon (18th Decr. 1839.) I received a joint dispatch from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, to the effect, that henceforward the ships of all and every foreign country, shall not be permitted to load on board the goods and merchandise belonging to the English foreigners, and dispose of the same for them, and that a duly prepared bond be at the same time exacted from these said foreigners to that effect, and that the hong merchants be commanded to consult together as to how this object may be best obtained, and hand up the result of their deliberations for the approval or disapproval of said High Officers, &c. &c. &c. which having been duly received, I, the Hoppo, at that time in my turn impressed the commands on the hong merchants, as you record.

Now however it appears that the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman petitions, saying, that on the 9th day of this present moon (14th Decr. 1839.) he had Leen-sze-tat's ship which arrived laden with foreign tin and other commodities and that outside he bought eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton which he took on board and brought up to Whampoa all at the same time. Now, having already given the duly prepared bond according to law, and thereupon proceeded to Whampoa, this item of Cotton, altho' it was received on board after that the port was shut (against the English) yet in the aforesaid petition it is distinctly said that it was done before he had received any authentic document to such effect, therefore let the said hong merchants examine matters and instantly secure the ship, begging of me permission to open her hold, that everything be done according to law and custom. But beyond this, the 14th day of the 11th moon (19th Decr. 1839.) is to be considered the commencement, the said hong merchants must give implicit obedience to the contents of the Edict of their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, and in real earnest put matters on the footing therein set forth! Do not oppose or deceive! At the same time let every foreign merchant be made acquainted with this! Hasten! Hasten! A special Edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 11th moon, and 14th day. Canton, 19th December, 1839.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Choo, specially appointed Kwang-chow-foo &c. &c. issues these orders to the Hong merchant that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas I (the said Kwang-chow-foo) have just received an edict from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, and Viceroy Tang to the following effect.

Whereas on the 21st day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (26th December 1839) the American Superintendent Snow duly petitioned—

I have just now received the Edict of Y. E. dated the 13th day of this moon (18th December 1839.) in which it is said,—“Afterwards if any merchant vessels come: “to Canton, let him (the said American Superintendent) “examine clearly whether or not the goods on board “are the products of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, “originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming “to Canton, and duly petition the Kowloon foo, who “will thereupon give a chop and a pilot to the end that “the vessel may enter port &c. &c. &c.” Now I (the said American Superintendent) find, that any ships coming afterwards to Canton, it will be necessary for me to examine and then they will be permitted to enter

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the port, (by this regulation) I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time)! (I have therefore to beg) that afterwards when any ships of my nation come to Canton, the said Captains may give the duly prepared bond that they have brought no opium as exacted by the new law, and that they may request the Keun min foo to give them their chops and pilots and first proceed to Whampoa. Wait till they have arrived at Whampoa when I (the American Superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of Y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not within or without the Canton waters been conveying Cargo up for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office to serve as proof.

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, so soon as these goods are discharged they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo &c. &c.," we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the Commissioner and Viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vessels of our said country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond and then petition the Keun min foo to grant the chop and pilot that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American Superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods for English vessels within or without the Ladsin islands in the Canton seas to transport them to Canton, then the said American Superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office as "proof of the same," this proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the afore mentioned irregularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the Captains and Supercargoes must deliver over to the said Hong merchants to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships. If afterwards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English), then ship and cargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American Superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment, the said nation has got these ships vizt., Palik (?) Kowloo (?) and Keletse (?) which arrived at Whampoa on the 20th and 21st of the moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton for resale, this in itself is not what the law forbids. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, falsely borrowing your own name to say that you merely tranship them and hoist your flag and dispose of them for them, therefore it is that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods en route. What we call taking on board goods en route is only pointing to goods transhipped from English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may bonafide themselves be there for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as these buy themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof; let the said American Superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice and deliver it to the Hong merchants who will hand it to the authorities for inspection and examination! We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves and seeing whether they are old or new—whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said American Superintendent must in his turn show all the foreign merchants that they submissively

obey the laws of our Heavenly Dynasty! Beware! do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye disobey!

We therefore unite the circumstances and issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang-chow-foo, let him immediately issue the commands to the Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress them on the said Superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said Superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A special edict!
Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, and 24th day.
Canton, 29th December, 1839.

Yu, by Imperial appointment Hoppo of Canton &c. &c., hereby proclaims to Howqua and the other Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas the said Hong merchants have just presented to me a foreign petition, written in the Chinese character from the English Ship Captain Tonglong (Townes) wherein is stated the following.

Several months before, when I was at Macao, I petitioned clearly the Keun min foo, and having already given the duly prepared bond according to the new law, I got his permission to enter the port. However being prevented by two war ships, one called Warren, the other called Smith, I could not proceed, and in consequence my ship has been lying at anchor in the outer seas for a long time, which has caused me to lose a great deal of money. At present all the cargo within my ship is utterly spoiled, but more especially my foreign rice it's smell is insufferable and as the people on board my ship inhale it, it is really to be feared lest it breed a plague among them! Now my said ship having already entered the port several days, I earnestly beg that your Excellency will command the Hong merchants promptly to secure her, so that I may speedily get rid of my spoiled cargo, for which I shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that Townes' ships had already given the duly prepared bond according to law and obtained permission to enter the port before that the port was shut against them, as I had duly then informed the Viceroy, who conjointly with myself gave orders to Howqua to proceed in person to Whampoa and after clearly examining the vessel, cause one of the Hong merchants to petition me and secure her, as is duly recorded.

Only, just at this moment is the time when His Excellency the High Commissioner has commanded these said Hong merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations, to be handed up to His Excellency for examination, by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the Hong merchants must give a joint bond, and in order to put them all on the same footing, the said Townes' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause therefore as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other Hong merchants give instant obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Commissioner, and settle these new laws, for giving the bond which they must hand up to His Excellency, and then let them petition me to open the said vessel's hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 2nd day.
Canton, 6th January, 1840.

WAREHOUSING BRITISH GOODS AT MACAO.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.
Sir,
I am desired by the Chief Superintendent to transmit for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the inclosed correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Macao, and.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
To, W. SCOTT, Esq.
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Her Majesty's Ship "Volage,"
Macao Roads, 1st January 1840.
The undersigned Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, pressed by the measures of the Imperial Commissioner and the Provincial Government, is now driven to ask permission in the name of Her Britannic Majesty, to deposit the remainder of the

British cargoes in the warehouses at Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place. He makes this request, however, with no intention that the goods should pass into consumption by the Chinese against the will of that Government, but solely for purposes of safe deposit, to the end that the empty ships may depart.

He need not repeat that he is deeply sensible of your Excellency's kindest personal dispositions towards His Majesty's Subjects, and it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to him to reflect that your Excellency's interference on their behalf in the actual conjuncture cannot fail to conduce to the immense and lasting advantage of the settlement. The time is arrived when it is in your Excellency's hand to render Macao the seat of the Foreign Trade with China, without any violation of existing arrangements with that Government.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your Excellency the expression of the sentiments of his highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
To, His Excellency,
DON ADRIAÑO ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO,
&c. &c.
True Copy, EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,

(Translation of His Excellency's reply)
Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To, The Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The undersigned Governor of Macao and it's dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British Nation, actually anchored at Tongkoo Bay should be introduced into this City, for deposit only, in order that the vessels may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized, according to the laws which govern the settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; And he therefore laid the Superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what should be most suitable in that respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that, it being prohibited by the law of the settlement to accede to the Superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound, impose upon them the painful but imperative duty of rejecting the Superintendent's proposal, feeling much regret that they are obliged to make this refusal, and for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the Superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Macao with the Chinese Government, it being the first duty of the Government of the said settlement to maintain it for his most faithful Majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the Superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed) ADRIAÑO ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.
True Copy. EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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PASSENGERS.—per *l'Asie*, Captains Larkin and Reade.

SAILED.—Span. *Rafaela*, Tayag, Buen Suceso for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.—for London, *Thomas Coult*, Warner, for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*; Harbinger; *Thames*, Castle Humity and Scaleby Castle for Manila; *Earl of Clare* and *Caledonia* for Bombay; *Ternate*, for Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, *Valparaiso* CALCUTTA, 25th November *Water Witch*. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, *Water Witch*. JAVA, 20th October *Ben Preble*. MANILA, 9th January, *l'Asie*.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1840.

NO. 4.

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THE fast sailing tank boat, Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VAUX, will have prompt despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to
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NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.
WETMORE Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

THE Subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
JOSEPH COOLIDGE junr.
Canton 1st January, 1840.

NOTICE.—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR., and of Mr. ABEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO, JUNR., is admitted a partner therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

NOTICE.—THE firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANO, JUNR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at Hong and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Tongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A BILL of EXCHANGE drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate VENUS on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for Francs, 29,232,67 cents at 30 days sight.—Please apply to
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.
17th December, 1839.

TO LET.—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to
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WANTED.—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

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NOTICE.—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

FOR SALE.—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1840.—with a copious appendix.—Price \$1½.—do for 1836-37-38 price \$1. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

Cessation of the British trade in China.

OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MADRAS, 11th JULY, 1839.

I am desired to state my opinion how far the chief superintendent of the trade of her majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of China, and of the conduct of those subjects so trading, has (under what pressure of circumstances) to stop the legitimate trade between those subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton or elsewhere.

The question is represented (as indeed is self-evident) to be one involving vast positive interests inasmuch as this stoppage without full notice would necessarily involve the whole or partial loss of immense investments in money and goods intended for the Chinese markets, independently of the loss of resulting profits expected from the specific trade and speculations thus already engaged in and subsequently to be abandoned.

This is a question which also involves the mutual interests of two nations; and it naturally arises for consideration how far, under any circumstances, such a right in any individual subject of one nation, not accredited either as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state, to affect the public interests of another nation can be contended for. It cannot be doubted that, primarily at least, the authority to declare a total cessation of commercial intercourse between the Queen's subjects and those of a foreign nation at the ports of the latter must rest with the respective governments of each country. The just exercise of this authority, and the just mode of exercising it, can only be determined by rules which each country may respectively recognize as the law of nations. I conceive it to be a breach of that law as recognized in England for the supreme power of one country to delegate the exercise of this authority to any individual subject not accredited as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state according to his own judgement of the occasion. I do not suppose it requisite to detail the grounds of this opinion further than by stating that I conceive each nation may equitably look to a judgment being formed by those exercising the supreme authority itself, and to a decision by that supreme authority, or at least by its representatives, upon such judgment, in all matters affecting the mutual interests and well being of the respective countries. As between the two countries, therefore, I consider that any statute, or order of council, delegating to one or more such individual subjects to judge of and determine a total stoppage of the legitimate trade which might otherwise be carried on between them would be in breach of the law of nations and, a fortiori, would be the exercise of any such delegated power.

But the more immediate question I have to deal with is, not the legality, or rather justification, of any measure according to the law of nations and as between one country and another, for such questions are not properly matters of law. The question rather is, how far, as between the chief superintendent or those whose agent he is and the other subjects of the Queen, such a stoppage of trade is legal, according to the municipal laws under which those subjects live—and how far legal liability to afford redress of any consequent injury attaches to parties enforcing such stoppage. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to consider even with reference to this latter view of the subject how far the law of nations would sanction the measure, in as much as every presumption arises against any supposed attempt to delegate, or any actual delegation of, a power contrary to that law which ought to prevail.

The general opinion is, that it is even beyond the prerogative of the crown itself to interdict its subjects from trading at their free will with a foreign nation. But it is sufficient to say that, at all events, whether such an interdict can only be affected through an act of parliament or not, it must be clear that the power of deputed discretionary exercise of such an authority could not be assigned to the crown, or to any other body in the state, except through the supreme sanction of an act of parliament. Such an act would in some degree affect the constitution of the government of England in a very important subject-matter, namely, our national relations with foreign powers. I think, therefore, it would have to be construed very strictly, and every presumption should prevail against any intention of introducing an organic constitutional change in the exercise of the functions of government.

The act which raises the powers and functions which are to be delegated to the chief and other superintendents by her majesty in council a third and 4th William 4th chapter 93. This act does not, in my opinion, affect to authorize her majesty in council, upon any occasion arising, to stop indiscriminately the trade between her subjects and the Chinese at the ports of the latter. Still less does it affect to authorize her majesty in council to delegate the exercise of such power to chief or other superintendents. The act contemplates, as the very basis

of the authority and functions to be assigned to the chief and other superintendents, the existence of that trade. The object of appointing such superintendents is expressed to be "the protecting and promoting such trade." Their powers "over and in respect of the trade," which are to be given by orders in council under authority of this act, can, under no circumstances whatever, be construed into powers to abrogate the trade altogether. Even the "directions and regulations" touching the said trade and commerce, and for "the government of her majesty's subjects" are to be "made and issued" by the Queen in Council and not by the superintendents. I cannot therefore gather from this statute that there was any intention whatever in the legislature (much less can I gather the effectuating any such object) of authorizing the privy council to depote the exercise of powers as between nation and nation, and as regards the trade of the Queen's subjects, to any different party or authority from that in which it is vested by the constitutional law of England.

Independently of what the law of nations may require it would be most unreasonable and mischievous that such an authority should be so delegated and exercised; one or two individuals apart from the constitutional councils of the nation would become the arbiters of the mutual interests of both countries and might injure those interests, interrupt the amity between them, and even, under a prospective sanction of the executive, and without its cognizance of facts or grounds, give occasion for war. They might deal with the interests and property of their fellow-subjects so as to affect what would be tantamount to a confiscation of them without notice, and they might be placed in the alternative of either assenting to pledge, at their own discretion, the revenues of the British government to recompense such confiscations, or of leaving their fellow subjects uncompensated altogether.

But it may still remain for inquiry whether, legally or otherwise, the privy council has assumed, under authority of the above act, to delegate to the chief superintendent the powers in question. Of this I am of course altogether ignorant. I can but say that, if it has, no law is shown in my opinion, to obey orders emanating from a functionary to whom such an illegal power has been delegated. I do not say that it were justifiable that it were advisable to resist by force the exercise of any such assumed power, by a constituted authority acting professedly and bona fide in the performance of a delegated duty. But I conceive legal redress is open to a party forcibly compelled to abandon a profitable trade, which is neither in contravention of the Chinese or our own municipal laws; and I do not think a party has a legal right to any compensation for obeying injunctions not attempted to be enforced, which emanate from a party who has not the legal authority to issue them.

Whatever indignities or ill usage may be imputable to the Chinese government or its functionaries towards the Queen's functionaries or subjects, I consider that as regards any questions of a consequent stoppage of all commercial intercourse the decision ought to be referred to the consideration of the executive government of England, as much as the decision of any question of war or peace. Moreover in the settlement of any such question I conclude that the English government would take all possible precaution to prevent losses and secure existing interests as far as practicable by notices and proclamations.

(Signed) GEORGE NORTON.

MADRAS, 12th JULY, 1839.

CASE, AND OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

CASE.

The superintendent of British trade in China proposes stopping all British subjects from trading with that country, and intends issuing the proclamation which accompanies this: whether British subjects are bound to obey such orders or not must involve the trade and shipping interest most seriously.

It may so happen that the Chinese themselves may stop the trade, in consequence of some default in the British in complying with the rules and orders of that government, to wit, the delivering up the whole of the 20,283 chests of opium or some other reasons may induce them to do so. In the case before you A. B. chartered a ship from London to Madras, Straits, and Whampoa in China, and agrees to pay in Canton a certain freight for the use of the said ship at 60 days after the safe arrival of the ship at Whampoa.

Suppose the trade is stopped by the superintendent of trade or the Chinese, and the ship is prohibited from proceeding to Whampoa by the order of the British superintendent of trade or the Chinese government.

Is the captain bound to keep the ship in the four waters, to wit, at some of the havens or anchorages of the port, until the disputes and differences between the two countries are settled and he can proceed to the port

he is chartered to and can be, in the event of his not being bound to do that, proceed of his own free will to the first British or other ports and there discharge his cargo, or wait other course would it be desirable for him to pursue under the circumstances hereinbefore mentioned.

The bill of lading binds him to deliver the cargo at Whampoa in China the act of Gou, the King's enemies &c. excepted, and can be in such a case claim the freight which as before stated is payable in Canton.

And in case the ship is detained in the outer waters for the reasons before stated, or is compelled to proceed to another port, in either of these cases, is the ship entitled to any and what demurrage for the time so occupied?

And generally you will please advise both the captain of the ship and the charterer for their mutual benefit, how each ought to act, and how the law is on the respective points before referred to.

In the event of landing cargo at Macao (a Portuguese settlement), would it be legal according to the charter party? Madras, 25th July, 1839.

I do not gather from the proclamation adverted to, as intended, any partiality of the trade by the superintendent, either in carrying on the trade, or in pointing out to the Chinese authorities, having banished from their territories certain merchants, and a "caution" is given against bringing ships into port. This may be more easily understood, under circumstances, but I can scarcely be convinced into a strict prohibition, and indeed, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the course of carrying on trade in the Chinese waters, to be exact meaning of the phrase to know if any trade be carried on, or if the ships are not brought into port, and without better intelligence on the actual terms of the proclamation, and the other points, I have not felt it proper to pronounce on the true effect of such a supposed prohibition. But I have no hesitation in saying that any private right, or by a superintendent to the Queen's subjects to trade with the Chinese in such way as the Chinese authorities are willing to allow, would be illegal, and not entitled to obedience. I can hardly, however, advise any forcible resistance to forcible measures by the superintendent, should any be attempted, in prevention of such trade after prohibition by him.

Whether the Chinese authorities, or the superintendent, should prevent the due completion of the voyage by arrival and delivery at Whampoa, or not, is in my opinion, entered in case of such prohibition, unless indeed, (which I have no reason to suppose, any express stipulation should be made in the charter party as regards payment, or rate or otherwise, under such circumstances). Moreover, I am of opinion that the captain is not liberated from his engagement to proceed to Whampoa by any temporary suspension of the trade, but would be bound to wait. Even should the stoppage be to all appearance absolute, I think he would act well (tho' not bound so to do) in waiting in the outer waters, or some neighbouring port or anchorage, while any reasonable hope remains of earning his freight, by completion of his voyage, and at the same time probably of meeting the objects of the charterers; but he will have no right to de murage or exp. fees.

In case of an absolute prevention of the contemplated voyage and delivery of the cargo, I consider the contract dissolved, and each party is remitted to do the best possible for their interests, if the charterer or his agent is present with the captain, and the captain must do so the best of his judgment for the interest of all in case he be alone. The captain and his owners may lose both freight outward, and freight homeward too, by retaining the goods on board; the charterers on the other hand may by the same course lose all benefit what ever from any portion of the voyage performed outward, or which might be derived from delivery in a neighbouring port. The mutual interests of both parties, with reference to the making the most of the cargo, appear to me to suggest the storing the cargo at the nearest safe port where least expense is entailed by so storing. If the charterer accepts the goods so delivered, he is bound to pay pro rata. It is clear that he may be nearly all the freight agreed on, or a smaller portion according to circumstances. The amount, if they could not agree, would have to be settled by a jury. If the charterer refuses to accept, or there is no such party on the spot competent to accept, I conceive the most prudent course (as apparently the most beneficial) will be for the captain to secure the cargo so stored, as above suggested, under protest, and then to refer homewards for advice.

But I believe it has been usual, and I think it the most beneficial course, that, if the charterer or his agent is on the spot, a mutual arrangement should be come in for the delivery of the cargo at such port or place where it may be most advantageously landed, on terms of paying freight either pro rata, or with some reference to the distance of the substituted port of delivery. Where so much depends on circumstances, and considerations not as yet explained, nor probably as yet arisen, I feel it impossible to advise any thing conclusively or satisfactorily on such question of the most beneficial course.

I can only add that I do not think the captain can protect himself from liability from nonfulfilment of his contract under any orders, not of a legal and binding nature, emanating from the superintendent, but which are not attempted to be physically enforced. If prevented by such force, let well the owners as the charterer have their legal remedy against him, personally, and even against any functionary who whose orders he may be acting under.

27th July, 1839.

GEORGE NORTON.

PETITION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

Choo, specially appointed Kwang chow loo &c. &c. issues these orders to the hongmerchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, I (the said Kwang chow loo) have just received an edict from their excellencies the high commissioners Lan, and viceroy Tang, to the following effect:

Whereas, on the 21st day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (20th December 1839) the American superintendent, Snow, duly petitioned as follows:—

"I have just now received the edict of Y. E. dated the 14th day of this moon (18th December 1839), in which it is said, 'Afterwards if any merchant vessels come to Canton, let him (the said American superintendent) examine clearly whether or not the goods on board are the products of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming to Canton, and duly petition the Keun min too, who will then give a chop and a pilot in the end and that the vessel may enter port &c. &c.' Now I (the said American superintendent) find, that any ships coming afterwards to Canton, it will be necessary for me first to examine and then they will be permitted to enter the port, (by this regulation). I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me for many more days (at a time). (I have therefore to beg that afterwards, when any ships of my nation come to Canton, the said captain may give the duly prepared bond, that they have brought no goods, excepted by the new law, and that they may request the Keun min too to give them their chops and pilots and first proceed to Whampoa. What will be done, as far as Whampoa, when the American superintendent will in accordance with the terms of Y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not within or without the Canton waters been conveying cargoes for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect, under my seal of office to serve as proof.

"It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, so soon as those goods are deposited there, they are to be sold. But our ships go to many places, they produce, and bring goods on produce, they buy goods, or produce, and so on, as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. and 'permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo &c. &c.', we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree. We therefore, sincerely, hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c."

Now (this coming before us, the commissioner and viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says: 'when the merchant vessels of our said country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond and then petition the Keun min too to grant the chop and pilot that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods (or English) vessels within or without the Ladrone islands in the Canton seas to transport them to Canton, then the said American superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office, as 'proof of the same.' This proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the afore-mentioned irregularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the captains and supercargoes must deliver over to the said hongmerchants to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships. If afterwards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English), then ship and cargo, will be wholly confiscated, and the said American superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment, the said nation has got three ships viz., Pak (1) Kowlo (2) and, Kolesse (3), which arrived at Whampoa on the 20th and 21st of this moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them to Canton for resale, this in itself is not what the laws forbid. Only, having a person do fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, and that you may be tempted to sell to them, therefore it is that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other place and take on board goods en route. What we call taking on board goods en route, is only pointing to goods transhipped from

English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods of products, which the said (American) merchants may themselves buy there for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Such goods as these buy themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof, let the said American superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice & deliver it to the hongmerchants who will hand it up to the authorities for inspection and examination. We, the commissioner and viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves, seeing whether they are old or new, whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said American superintendent must, in his power, know all the foreign merchants that they actually obey the laws of our heavenly dynasty. Beware, do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing upon yourselves imminently evil! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye desire it!

We therefore unite the circumstances and issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang chow loo, let him immediately issue the commands to the hongmerchants that they in their turn impress them on the said superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang chow loo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said hongmerchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A special edict! Taoukwang 19th year, 11th moon, and 21th day. Canton, 29th December, 1839.

WAREHOUSING BRITISH GOODS AT MACAO.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.

Sir, I am desired by the chief superintendent to transmit for the information of the British mercantile community, the enclosed correspondence with his excellency the governor of Macao, and.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

To W. SCOTT, Esq. Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Her Majesty's ship "Volage," Macao roads, 1st January 1840.

The undersigned chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, presided by the measures of the imperial commissioner and the provincial government, is now driven to ask permission in the name of her Britannic majesty, to deposit the remainder of the British cargoes in the warehouses at Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place. He makes this request, however, with no intention that the goods should pass into consumption by the Chinese against the will of that government, but solely for purposes of safe deposit, to the end that the empty ships may depart.

He need not repeat that he is deeply sensible of your excellency's kindest personal dispositions towards her majesty's subjects, and it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to him to reflect that your excellency's interference on their behalf in the actual conjuncture cannot fail to conduce to the immense and lasting advantage of the settlement. The time is arrived when it is in your excellency's hand to render Macao the seat of the foreign trade with China, without any violation of existing arrangements with that government.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your excellency the expression of the sentiments of his highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, To his excellency.

NON ADRIAO ACCACIO DA SIVEIRA PINTO.

&c. &c. &c. True copy, EDWARD ELMSLIE, Secretary and treasurer,

for a passport, and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor to put a stop to the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Dansche Koepge and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyuen shall come down to seal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear alike—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, and day.

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notices of the 19th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the letter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or enjoinders; any person might have disregarded them on his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imputation of having abandoned this trade applies, in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the sixteen proscribed, whose outlawry released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprehends in itself a system of rights, claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own code & the will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjustly the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or however headstrong and inexorable the other, founded on and nourished by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be made known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government: claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be its duty, to be a contradiction & error, possibly be wrong?

The unfortunate results to the British trade to this country are more justly chargeable on H. M.'s government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot or the resident merchants!

It is evident from the petition of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese trammels. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo;" for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was seen only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confess the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on an illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenues, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment or of his own; but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the customs, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state: but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral, to the emperor: (vide Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts, not fitted for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermilion pencil, what scruple will he have in most remorselessly mangling the communications of the British superintendent, eh? Therefore, we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cause—even if he does not allow it to be a sufficient excuse—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents he has received from the commissioner in reply; for had captain Elliot published those replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the very letter; but from the sample with which the Translator has favoured the public it is evident how grossly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the replies of the commissioner.

We do not comprehend why the translator and the commissioner, the authenticity of this document. Having ourselves swam in a gondola, we should put but little faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, under the most charitable surmises,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the rescript of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mischance it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Chumpe & Co., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, *in toto*, from the leaning of Britannicus 'to the line of argument,' that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his strictures on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Macao, 23rd of March.

1stly. With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, is at least its immediate preliminary;" and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Basel, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner had, by this unpremeditated and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the hongmerchants, of their property; he had, by "the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and others menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannicus, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hongkong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join his countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March: he was then considered as the lever which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first sounded the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by rehoisting the British flag.

Britannicus damns with faint praise the act of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannicus first censures him for his *impassioned gesture*—the result, probably, of his natural temperament—and then salves his censure with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannicus should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered four horses cannot overtake it. His insidious representation of the *three cheers* (by no means faint but *not three*) deserves severe censure: so far from capt. Elliot joining in the *general cheer*—not from the *juveniles only*—that officer immediately checked that ebullition of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice; to avoid, as he remarked, irritating the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square, and as the *juvenile* principle, as the amount of the after-surrender of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the name

See Supplement.

~~2. 1840~~ "Amended? to Mr. Stubb,
Memorandum, N^o 31.
1840

Canter March 7th 1840

Sir

Since I last had the
honour to address you nothing
of importance has occurred here,
Our trade still goes on attend-
ed with as few difficulties
as we can expect in these busy
unsettled times - Rumours are
abroad almost every day of
some contemplated changes,
such as the stoppage of all
foreign trade, or the limiting
of exports of Tea to two hun-
dred & fifty thousand 250,000
Chests yearly, &c &c Such
projects have been laid before
the Emperor, and may be ac-
ted on, but it would result
I believe in disappointment.

We are still without
information from England re

which to form any opinion
of the measure, & he will adopt
towards this country, but are
nowly expecting the Overland
Mail that may relieve us
from our present anxiety.

omit

I herewith inclose
you six the vouchers that ought
to have accompanied my acc^t
up to December 31st 1839, but
were accidentally left out of
the package.

I have the honor to be
With great Respect
Yours Obedt^{ly}

W. H. Snow

U. S. Consul

To the Hon^{rs}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~Mr. Keygold~~

Ms. 3.2

Copy. 211

Macao April 14. 1840

Sir

Since I last had the
honour to address you, nothing
new of note has transpired,
the trade still continues with
some vexatious arrangements that
our Merchants under existing cir-
cumstances think it far from in-
desirable and their friends at home
to submit to, but all are endea-
vouring to bring their business to
a close as fast as possible, and
it is their present expectation to
be in a situation to leave early
in June.

The accounts from England
leave no doubts on my mind
that war is inevitable, and
that a large force will be here
in all the month of May; the
ships from England and India

met at Singapore, It is confidently reported that the whole force will consist of twenty ships of war, and about ten thousand troops, what their just operations will be, or where is unknown, It is however rumored that one quarter of the force will act here, the remainder to the north near the Emperor's residence.

We are anxious by looking for some of our ships of war and hope they will soon make their appearance.

My infirm health has obliged me to seek a change of air, and am now at this place hoping to derive benefit therefrom. I have left Warren Delano Esq of New York as vice Consul at Canton during

My absence

I have the honor to be
with great respect
your obedient and
humble servant

I W Snow

U S Consul

To the Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

25 for
Mr. Drygold

City & Co

at 20

Macao June 10 1840

Sir

I have the honour
to inform you that by the
arrival of the British Sloop
Alligator yesterday from
Singapore, we learn that
The Mellesby, seventy four and
three other vessels of War, with
several transports would leave
that place for China on the
20th of May. We are therefore
highly expecting their arrival
The forces come on by divisions,
each stopping a few days at
Singapore. We are of course
looking for counts of interests
and importance. The
American Merchants it is
thought will all be out of
Canton by the first of July

Two American ships are on their way out, five at Shanghai. Three of those will be out in a week or ten days, leaving two uncertain.

Nothing as yet has transpired as to the first operations of the British forces. The Chinese have a number of large junks prepared to stop up the Channel to Shanghai above the Bogue by sinking them as soon as an attack is made on the forts at the Bogue is.

The overland mail by the Allegator brings us London accounts up to the 5th of March - 96 days -

Lord John Spencer Churchill Senior Officer of R.S.M. naval force in

China died on the 3rd inst
after a short illness.

I have the honor to be
With Great Respect
Yours Obedt Servt.

L. W. Snow
U. S. Consul

To the Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

June 22nd

P. S. Since writing, the
foregoing, the fleet has
arrived, two steamers form
a part of the force —

Hostilities will not com-
mence it is said until
the ^{Admiral's} arrival who is shortly
expected from the Cape
of Good Hope, bringing

with him an additional
force.

The April outbreak
made from England reach
ed him last Evening in
seventy eight days

How do you?
I'll know

June 18th 1840. Col. L. A.
Mr. Kinggold

Mr. P. Jones presents his compliments to
the Secy of State and has the
honor to return the within papers
to the Department

M. R.
15. June 1840.

Letters of Mr. Snow, Consul at Canton, N^o 26 & 30, with
enclosures.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmits to him a letter, with its enclosures, received from Mr. Snow, Consul at Canton, dated the 31st of January last, containing information respecting the affairs of China.

The Secretary requests that the letter and enclosures may be returned to the Department when the Committee shall have no further use for them.

Department of State,
May 27th 1840.

~~25 Mr.~~
~~W. Forsyth~~

Copy 1/2

at 34

Macao Sun 23rd 1840

Sir

I have the honour
to inclose you Copies
of Public Notices of an
intended Blockade of
the River and Port of
Canton, received this
morning from Charles
Eliot Esq.

I have the honour
to be with great

Respect

Yours Obt Servts

J. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

To the Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Let Mr. Anson's No. 312. Copy
-Copy

Public notice of Blockade of the River
and Port of Canton

By Sir James John Gordon
Commodore H.M.C. B.N.C. St. Com-
-mander of the 1st-class, and Commander
in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's
Ships and Vessels of War employed,
and to be employed on the East
India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Command
of Her Britannic Majesty's Govern-
ment, I do hereby give notice that
a Blockade of the River and Port
of Canton by all its entrances will
be established on, and after the
28th Instant.

Given under my hand
on Board Her Britannic
Majesty's Ship *Wellington*
in Haeco Roads this twenty
second day of June 1840

(Signed) J. J. Gordon Commander
By command of the Com-
mander in Chief

(Signed) William Dyer
Secretary

True Copy
(Signed) Edward Elmsly
Secretary, and Treasurer
to the Superintendent

1116 Mr. James Gordon 3H

Copy

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer
Knt C. B. K. C. H. Commodore
of the 1st Class and Commander in
Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's
Ships and Vessels Employed on the
East India Station and Seas adjacent

With a view to the convenience of
British and other foreign Merchant
Ships resorting to the Coast of China
in ignorance of the Blockade of the
River and Port of Canton. Notice is
hereby given that the Senior Officer
off that Station has been instructed
to permit them to repair to, and
remain at any anchorages in the
neighbourhood of the Port, which
he may see fit to indicate from
time to time.

Until further notice, it is to
be understood, that the anchorages
of rendezvous for such purposes of
convenience, are Capdgymoon and
Maers Roads.

Given under my hand on
Board Her Britannic
Majesty's Ship "Hellas"
in Maers Roads this Twenty
second day of June One
thousand eight hundred and

forty /Signed/ J. J. Gordon Bremer
By Command of the Commander
in Chief

One Copy
Forwarded to the
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintending

/Signed/ William Dyer
Secretary

Rec^d 27 Feb 74

No 35

Macao Aug^t 7th 1840

Sir.

I have the honor
to inform you that by
the arrival of H. M. Steamer
Enterprise on the 31st Ult^o
we have received informa-
tion of the capture by the
English of the Island of
Chusan on the 5th of July.

It is rumoured that
the Admiral and the
Chief Superintendent pro-
ceed to Peking.

The Blockade
of the River and port
of Canton I consider an
illegal one for there never
has been a single ship
of War stationed off
the Western entrance of

the River, and China junks
and boats pass in and
out the same as ever;—
At times there is not a
ship of war at the Bogue,

There is strong
fears entertained that in
consequence of the reward
offered by the Governor of
Canton for the heads of
Englishmen that one a 'Mr.
Stanton' has fallen a victim
to this diabolical measure,
he has been missing since
early yesterday morning,
now about forty hours and
as yet we have no tidings
of him. Whatever he went
out about a mile from the
City for the purpose of ba-
thing, and although a very
expert swimmer it is pos-
sible he has been drowned

We shall have
perhaps in a few days
further information of the
movements of the English
forces -

I have the honour
to be with great
Respect -

Your M^t Serv^t

W^m Howard

U. S. Consul

To the Hon^r

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

C.P. with Mr. Snow's N. 35

THE CANTON PRESS

VOL. 5, No. 44.] Macao, Saturday, 1st August, 1840.

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNAAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner from this date.

China, 1st July, 1840.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

China, 30th June, 1840.

DANIELL & Co.

With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

China, 30th June, 1840.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Coppy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs JAMIESON, M'CRACKAN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.

Signatures at Glasgow, of
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.
JAMES HOW, (absent in China)

NOTICE—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

JAMIESON & HOW.

NOTICE—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclosed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. Bibby ADAM & Co.

THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 20th June, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DUAN. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Ship NUEVA VICTORIA, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board,

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to PEDRO MARC, AL. at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing Dutch Barque ELIZABETH, having good accommodations, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 10th of August. For freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Capt. LIEBSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOR, Capt. A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be despatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

18 Chests Hyson Tea.
100 Chests Hyson Skin do.
140 Boxes Pekoe do.
155 Half Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.
44 fancy Boxes Souchong do.
300 Lacquered Boxes of Sonchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian markets.
A few Chests, Half Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Teas, the finest of the season.
100 Bales Nankin Silk.
31 Cases Cassia Oil.
5 Boxes Vermillion.

Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, July 11th 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRUERE. TAGOVENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue MANKEENS. Apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CABBINER, SALT BEER and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "St. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS and ALLSOP'S PALE Ale bottled in Calcutta. PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

Macao, 26th June, 1840.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE

F. A. VANCEL, JUNR.

A Complete Set of Concoeryware for Dessert service, consisting of about 100 of CLARENCE'S new pattern; White and Blue Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, FABLES, in Chinese with a free translation into English, by SLUTE, price

TERMS

Of Subscription to the Canton Press For one year payable in advance, For six Months For three Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERY

The following remarks on the discovery of the Southern Continent, as stated in the Sydney of 17th March, extracted from which will below, have been kindly given us to do thought best, and we therefore hasten them, certain as we are that we could not our readers on a subject of more general interest.

"As we are still without the May intelligence from the northward of the of the squadron, the accompanying of the Sydney Herald of the 13th March, prove a relief to some of your readers. Editorial sparring with your brother, glister and from the discussion of what iron could and should have effected, while blockades—manifestoes, etc. would appear ado about nothing.

"The discovery of the Antarctic land source of great satisfaction and just commander of the American Expedition sincerely congratulate Mr. DUN on his equal success, when failure would have severe reflexion, however unjustly the depending so much on the season and state of the weather.

"His own experience will not be an eminent navigator more liberal in his statements of others, than in his address to the meeting of the Soc. on 10th and Arts at Batavia on the 19th June, 1840.

"In 1823 however a ship named Weddell, pretended to have 74th degree without difficulty, and that in those high latitudes the sea was ice and the temperature much milder than in regions less close to the Pole. If what was reported were true, it was natural to analogy that it would be profitable to nearer and nearer the South Pole again. "We then directed our course to "Polar regions, within the space compassed between the New Shetland Islands and "Land, the theatre of the pretended discovery of Weddell."

The sneer at the pretended discovery of a simple seal fisher might have been spared assigns grounds in a subsequent paragraph. Capt. Weddell might have been more than himself, but will not give the Capt. for them. "On the 15th February (1840) (Urville) after having stood along this for 200 leagues, without discovering "opening, having traversed the whole space "Weddell pretended to have made his way "without difficulty; it becomes evident "mitting the statements of Weddell to be "must naturally suppose him to have "with a much more favorable spring than "len to our lot, or rather that the state "changed singularly its form and nature "to certain seasons of the year, unheard of regions. For myself, I am induced

THE CANTON PRESS.

which it would copy too much time to believe that Capt. Weddell has a very ordinary manner of proceeding. Now, Weddell was no traveller, but a simple and reported that he had seen, and Capt. D'Urville cannot be ignorant that the trade vessels fish one season after another where they are for months by impenetrable barriers of ice, which he attempts to penetrate. His statement is also misplaced; that he found the temperature in that place more cold than further from the Pole. It is on the other hand well known that the temperature is entirely dependent on its altered position or other circumstances, rather than approach from land. Indeed reports that at Melville Island, 60 degrees nearer the Pole than Weddell, the thermometer averaged 60° below the zero, the officers of the ship were able to open air for two or three hours, when the drift. This much appeared due to the simple seal-fisher."

The Sydney Herald, of 13th March. OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

The arrivals to be found in our shipping list is that of the United States ship Vincennes, commanded by Charles Wilkes, Esq. The ship was absent from this port almost eighty days, which time has been spent in southern waters, and we are happy to have it in our power to give the latest authority, that the researches during the voyage, after a southern continent, completely successful. The land was first discovered on the 19th of January, in latitude 54° 15' S, longitude 154° 18' east. The ship arrived in our harbour on the 1st of March, disabled from her contact with ice, and having soundings in a high southern latitude, beyond doubt the existence of the continent. But the Vincennes, more fortunately, completed the discovery, and the coast from 154° 18' to 97° 45' east, to the southward, within a short distance, and often so near as to get soundings of the land, during which time she was exposed to a heavy gale of wind, exposing her commander, Mr. Wilkes, to great danger. We also understand that she has secured specimens of rock and earth, and that the weight of them weighs upwards of one ton. It is probable whether this discovery can be of any use to commerce; but it cannot be otherwise gratifying to Captain Wilkes and the crew, in this most interesting expedition, which has brought to a successful termination the long and arduous journey, and it is probable a commencement in the career of discovery, will induce the government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that will lead to the point of termination. It is also probable that the Vincennes will sail on Sunday for New Zealand, where the Porpoise will join her, should they have been separated, with their two consorts in company. The Porpoise will follow as soon as her cargo is completed; whence they will all proceed in the objects of the expedition. We add, that we wish them God speed.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, containing a succinct account of the two French corvettes, the *Astrolabe* and the *Zeelee*, commanded by Commodore D'Urville, the length, and the late hour at which it was received, we are unable to give in type this information. We are, however, glad to hear that the French Commodore have been successful. On the evening of the 19th January, in S., and about 130° east longitude, land was discovered. On the 21st the two corvettes approached the land, and two boats' crews put off in small boats from a point which was clearly a land, as stretching from the W.S.W. as far as the eye could discern. D'Urville was desirous of continuing his voyage, but was stopped on the 23rd by a bank of ice, and was consequently compelled to return. The following day the vessels encountered a furious gale of wind, during which the *Astrolabe* narrowly escaped being wrecked. Further

progress was prevented by (*la banquise*) which hindered any further progress towards the south. Although not much had been gained by this enterprise in point of utility, it will add greatly to our geographical and scientific knowledge. It does not appear that any living beings or animals exist in these cold and dreary regions, not even a seal was seen, nor any very useful kind of whale. Capt. Dumont D'Urville has by this discovery, earned an additional title to the honors of his country, distinguished as his name has already been in scientific navigation.—*Hobart Town Courier*. (The *Astrolabe* and *Zeelee* had arrived at Hobart Town).

From the Canton Register of 28th July.

Export of Tea to the United States from

1 July 1839 to 30 June 1840.

Bohea	14,133
Congou	306 6-6
Fouchong	2,557,723
Pouchong	569 200
Pekoe	105,200
Oolung	13,333
Twankay	175,733
Young Hyson	10,374,800
Hyson Skin	1,464,263
Hyson	1,100,533
Gunpowder	1,475 200
Imperial	1,146,800

Black	3,596 265
Green	15,737 332

Total - lbs. 19,333,597

Proclamation.—Increased rewards for Englishmen's heads.

TSEUEN, commandant of the encampment at Casa Branca, &c., having received through *Hway*, the acting commandant of the district of Heangshan, in control of the southern waters, the orders of *Lin*, the governor of the two Kwang, and *E*, the lieutenant governor of Kwangtung province, proclaiming for the information of all—

It is well known to all classes of the inhabitants of the provincial city that of late the English foreigners have been extremely crafty and deceitful, and injuring the lives of our people by their opium, and defrauding them of their wealth; and although they have thus highly excited the indignation of our people and occasioned eventually the cutting off of their trade, still the said foreigners have not hastened to return to their country; further, they have not evinced any sincere repentance for their crimes. Now report speaks of ships of war arriving in the Canton waters; although it cannot be accurately known whether the intention of their coming be for good or evil, and whether for the future they intend to be favorable or adverse—i. e. *sublimative* or *rebellious*.

The proclamation then alludes to the probability of the English war ships entering the inner waters, and the means taken to prevent their egress, such as sinking junks laden with stones in the passages; the facility with which the many Chinese can exterminate the few English; that the provisions of the latter will soon be exhausted; that the latter can be easily known by their cloths fitting tight to their waists and limbs, which prevents their running; that all classes of Chinese may slay them like so many dogs and sheep, &c. The governor and lieutenant governor then proceed as follows:

If the English war ships enter, all classes of Chinese are allowed to kill the English.

"If you kill a white devil, you shall be rewarded with 800 taels; if you kill a black devil, you shall be rewarded with 400 taels; whoever brings in a head of these shall instantly receive the above reward."—Rewards are then offered for seizing opium and killing English officers. Orders are then given to guard the foreign factories and prevent the English from entering, if they do so they are to be put to death.

A postscript, adds, that the rewards for Englishmen's heads will be paid, wherever they may be killed, either in the inner waters or the outer seas; and the officers declare they certainly will not eat their words,—which means, they certainly will.—The proclamation is dated 6th moon 20th day—18th July.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st Augt. 1840.

CHUSAN TAKEN.—After our paper had been nearly prepared for the press, the arrival of the Steamer *Enterprise* from Chusan became known, and having collected a good many particulars concerning the taking of Chusan, we shall now merely confine our-

selves to a brief outline, intending, in the course of the day, to publish an Extra, with more minute information. The squadron under Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived at Chusan on the 4th July, and immediately demanded the surrender of Tingshae from the mandarins, who however refused; time was given them until the afternoon of the following day to consider, but they continuing silent, a gun was fired at the mandarin house, which was immediately answered by a fire from the junks and batteries of the town, on which all the ships of war opened their fire, and in a very short time, the garrison in the town and the junks were seen to leave their posts, and run away as fast as their legs and the wind could carry them. The British troops were then landed, and marched upon the town, which had not surrendered, and from which a few shot were fired, which were, on the artillery being landed, returned, and some shells thrown in among the garrison with the greatest effect. On the morning following (the 6th July) preparations were made for storming the town, but on approaching it, it was found deserted, not only by Mandarines and soldiers, but by all the inhabitants, so that the English had only to walk in and take possession. The loss of the enemy in killed is estimated at only 30 or 40. Brigadier Burrell is for the present appointed Governor of Tingshae. Admiral Elliot, in the *Melville*, did not arrive till a day after the town was taken. H. M. S. *Melville* and *Blonde*, the former with Admiral Elliot on board, entered the port of Amoy on the 3d July, but being fired at from the fort, cannonaded the town during two hours, and then proceeded to the northward. The *Enterprise* left Chusan on the 21st of this month, a fortnight after the taking of Tingshae—all the ships of war and Transports were at the time of her leaving still at Chusan. An attempt to negotiate with the high mandarins for the forwarding of a despatch to Peking had failed, and we learn that another mission to the same place, by several ships of war, to sail about the time the *Enterprise* left, was contemplated. It was also rumoured that part of the expedition was to proceed to Peking. Thus has, after a peace of 20 years, China been invaded by a foreign enemy; the seclusion of the celestials from the rest of mankind, has been roughly broken in upon, and probably a new era is about to begin for this country. We fear the struggle for equally acknowledged rights will be a long one, but doubt not that in the end the Chinese will be forced to make an active member of the commonwealth of nations, from which since their existence, they have kept aloof.

THE WEATHER.—The heat during the past week has been most oppressive, and the falling of the barometer gives notice that very bad weather is to be expected. We had a squall from the eastward and some rain last night, and it was then hoped that the threatening appearances would cease, but during the night the barometer has fallen still lower, and is now below what we have seen it in China during the last four or five years.

In spite of the predilection for it of the Chinese, we must say Opium is a nauseous drug; the discussions concerning it have at least been carried on with nauséam; once cannot now take up a paper, particularly from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, but OPIUM QUESTION, OPIUM INDEMNIFICATION, OPIUM A POISON, OPIUM A TONIC, OPIUM VERNES MALT, and in fact Opium in all shapes and under all considerations, meets one's view, and the periodical press of England is nearly equally filled with this soporific drug. Whilst however we cannot but admit the importance of this merchandise, both to commercial and moral interests to be great, we at same time think that people who argue that all the differences with China have arisen from a trade in it, and who consequently make the deduction that to the Opium alone the war with China is owing, either are egregiously mistaken themselves, or wish to mislead others. We may admit the Opium-trade to have been the agent to accelerate the rupture between England and China, but many other causes have long existed which in the end could not have failed to bring about the crisis in which we are now involved, and by means of which it is to be hoped our relations with this vast empire will be put on footing of permanent security.

It is well known that the Chinese have hitherto refused to look upon the intercourse with their country, by foreigners, as an act of compassion of the Emperor, and that they considered that they were

ted with business, could be found to supply the places of such as by death or insolvency had left vacancies to be filled up. The fees paid to the Hoppo and others on entering the Co-hong amounted to 50 000 Taels or more, these were frequently borrowed, so that a Hong merchant, who was about to be trusted with millions of property, actually was deeply in debt before even he could begin business. The consequences of such a system are obvious; there continued to be in the Cohong one or two rich merchants who by the weight of their capital tyrannized over their poorer brethren, who monopolized all the best branches of the foreign trade, leaving to the others only the more arduous ones, and driving them to transact business at all hazards, merely to enable them to keep up circulation of capital by which they might pay Peter with what they owed to Paul. This abuse of the Hong-system has long existed, and was rather encouraged than otherwise by the East India Company, who found the poorer merchants more willing instruments, and who by their means in some measure counteracted the too grasping disposition of the richer ones, and could at same time afford to run the risk to which it thereby became exposed. But these abuses have increased much since in 1834 the trade was thrown open, and ignorance of business, extortion of mandarins, and perhaps dishonesty, against which the system hitherto followed provides no check, soon caused several of the poorer hongts to fail to an enormous amount. Their debts it is true were, after some delay, acknowledged by the Cohong, and several instalments have already been paid, but to raise funds for such payments new duties have been laid on both imports and exports, and if the system as described, were allowed to continue, those duties for Hong uses threaten to grow so heavy, as materially to interfere not only with the consumption of British manufactures in China, but also with that of Chinese produce in foreign countries. The system of Chinese monopoly therefore, while it offered no security to the foreign merchant for his property, also threatens to circumscribe, within very little time too, the amount of the general foreign trade with this country, already too much hampered on all sides by the jealous government. Whilst foreigners in China are ordered to be treated with compassion, and whilst they are not thought worthy to have any rights secured to them, the natural consequence has been that the taxations of the foreign trade have been continually increased by the almost irresponsible mandarins, and thus the duties on ships as well as on merchandize have been gradually growing, nor is the merchant allowed to reexport his goods, no entrepot being allowed. In shipping his property, the foreign merchant has no controul over it, but must trust altogether to the honesty of Hong merchants and their servants. These are some of the chief commercial disabilities under which the large trade of Canton was conducted, and we shall find those of an international or political nature to be fully as onerous. Foreigners being in China only on sufferance, not by right, they are expected implicitly to obey the laws, not those of the country, but others especially framed for, rather against them; they must in all things obey their guardians the Hong-merchants, nor have they any redress against them in case of ill-treatment, no representation of theirs to even the local government being allowed to reach it, except through the Hong-merchants. In case of homicide, however accidental, life is demanded for life, and if the guilty party is not to be found, then any one of his countrymen is to be punished in his stead. The Chinese in all cases where foreigners come before their tribunals, arrogate to themselves exclusively the right of judging and punishing them, and against their award there is no appeal, foreigners being denied all access to the higher officers of the Empire. Even where the Chinese acknowledge a Superintendent or Consul, they consider such only in the light of a Police officer over his own countrymen, and as an additional means of controlling them, by holding him answerable for their deeds. Before the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, all the communications from the Chief Superintendents to the local government, as well as those from Consuls of other nations went with an occasional exception, through the Hong-merchants, and an appeal against oppression to the Imperial Government was altogether impossible. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that differences arose between the Company's supercargoes and the Chinese at different times, which were however always settled after more or less delay, before coming to extremities, by either

one or the other party. Both being advantages mutually derived from way, but at times the quarrel even so high as to threaten immediate prove their situation in the country was sent from England as it has been in 1859; a year or two afterwards Bavaria in the like capacity, and Amherst again from England, to the embassies, so far from being advisers sent them, arrived rather than only served to flatter the inordinant Chinese, by making the ambassadors bearers, and by giving the opportunity of insulting to their hearts of high station in barbarian lands. Thus Lord Napier are yet too far from the recollection of every one to need to be here, but we hope our remarks have shown that there are many reasons besides the rupture with China. Since the Company's monopoly the British have in their occasional correspondence with the local authorities been treated with insolence and overbearing contempt, and have been evinced by the government of the nation to the accredited agents of other nations have called for condign punishment. But it seems that the Chinese have many friends in England who judge that they may with impunity insult and maltreat other nations. It would be highly unjust to rouse the world from the dreams they have so long been lulled by the bulwarks of the world. To us it seems that the state of things is intended to be altered. But it is not the already mentioned grievances, which are part and parcel of a vicious system, but the acts of the Imperial Commissioner for the Opium trade served as a pretext, that first exposed the Chinese in full justice to be offered to a strict account. There can be no doubt that the local authorities involved in the Opium trade, and it is as little doubted that the many British have from time to time been injured against it, were more matters of form, and anti-safety, never fixed upon. It is therefore not astonishing that the authorities, when they address in the year 1859 and in 1860, have become more numerous and threatening thought that the storm would blow over many a breeze had blown. However, the Imperial Commissioner arrived, and to be certain to obtain possession of such as had been guilty of dealing in Opium and as still had contrived over it in the other sea, he immediately surrounded all the foreigners in Canton with soldiers, and under threats of death not only to the opium-dealers, but to the British representative, continues to despoil them of their property, keeping the whole foreign community in a state of alarm for two months, and breaking down immediately after delivery of the Opium, the British have not previously given that the trade has been so much doubted as formerly. British ships, the government promised that no notice of their harbours in China should in future be taken, were prohibited from the country, and the necessary consequences were all the English, denouncing themselves to be in danger while they continued under the protection of perfidious men, by leaving China, and returning from under it. Since then, the Chinese are forced the English even to leave the neutral waters of Macao, because of a Chinese ship, been killed at Hong-kong, for whom the Commissioner demanded an expiatory victim; the trade with the English has been declared as for ever at an end, and that of other nations is allowed to continue. British vessels and men have been attacked, plundered and murdered, and yet we hear the merchants of the East in England exclaim that the measures of the Government are altogether unjust and unwarrantable. Will not any other nation been guilty of the same, which the English justly condemn to such a degree in case of war would have been taken.

PEKING GAZETTE.—Upon the subject of searching for and seizing opium, its vendors and consumers, one Yang kwo ching has memorialized the Dragon Throne. He states that while Government employes alone are authorised to act in the manner, it is to be feared many abuses may creep into the executive; as a matter or course, aiding and screening another. This horrible state of things should forthwith be put an end to. To compass this, he earnestly recommends that all good subjects of the Empire be forthwith empowered and enjoined to act as revenue and excise officers, as far as the baneful drug is concerned. The holy monarch perfectly coincides with the memorialist, and issues his commands accordingly. Fuh leih, a member of the Imperial clan, has been accused of violating the laws by refusing to shave his head. The Board of Punishments is commanded to look into the matter. Yang kwo ching ever active, again memorializes the throne respecting the damage done to the rice crops in the province of Shense. Rice is so dear in several districts that the soldiers can hardly manage to exist on their pay. He recommends that rations be allowed them from the public granaries at a fair price, to be deducted from their pay. "Let each soldier have a pecul of rice which he shall pay for in the 8th, 9th and 10th months when grain is cheap." An impostor has been apprehended in Shantung, where he was sporting a button and feather to which he could not prove his right. He has implicated several others in the daring crime. The authorities of the capital are on the alert to discover the author of some treasonable publications against the government.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION
ARRIVED IN CHINA.

E. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	73	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	75	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt. ———
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Voltage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	24	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Moderate	20	H. Fyres Esq.
Pyriades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nicarod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake		Troop Ship. Capt. Brodie
E. C. S. Queen		Armed Steamer. Capt. Warden.
Avalanta	—do.—	Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar	—do.—	Capt. Dixey.
Enterprize	—do.—	Capt. West.

Transports.

Adeline,	Edwin Oak.
Blunder,	Isabella Rose.
Breuer,	John Adam.
Clifton,	Marian.
David Malcolm,	Hedosa.
Defence,	Merrinail.
Eagle,	Richmond Cha.
Edmonstone,	William.
Elizabeth Annie	Walter George.
Ernest,	Walker.
Forty Selam,	William.
George,	Victoria.
Kite,	William H. Clark.

Squadron including the Port of Canton H. A. 1
Ships Druid 44, Lerne 22, Hyacinth 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE CENTER

ARRIVED.—P. M. N. *Win* on 20, Capt. C. A. Barlow, from Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, and Singapore; *Eric* *W. Kelly*, *Sam*, from Singapore; Port. *Staphelia* *Alfred*, from Hongkong; *Indiana*, *Thomas*, *John*, *Bar*, on 19th July; Steamer *Euler*, *W. H. H. H.*, from the North.

SAILED.—Brit. Blackb. for Liverpool.
UNDER DESPATCH.—Katie, for Singapore
and Calcutta.

Arrived at Batavia July 4th Brigs. *McGilchrist*, from Sydney 11th May, with 11 of the crew of the ship-racked *Fairie Queen* (we find no other notice of this disaster).

Passed Anjer 1st July *Tyler*, Shadwell, from China, for Glasgow; *Amer. Crylon*, Wensor, from Manila for Boston; 4th Brit. *Fulcon*, from Liverpool for Manila; *Good Success*, Fraser from China, for Bombay.

The *Frances Yates* had sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, *City of Derby*; by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcon*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICA: *Kosciusko, Panama.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th April via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 10th March via Singapore. CALCUTTA, 5th June via Singapore. BOMBAY, 30th May via Singapore. SINGAPORE 15th July, & Nimrod. Java, 10th July & India & MANILA, 23d June, & Ternate.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

1040.

with Consul
Forbes n° 39.

The King, of the Imperial House, Governor General of Kwang Tung & Kwang Sh, director of the board of war, Vice High Chancellor, a vice guardian of the Heir apparent, Minister and Commissioner extraordinary, of the Ta Tsing Empire, makes the communication.

Now I have received a despatch from the French Ambassador Lagrene in which he states, "when he formerly made request to memorialize the Throne to lay aside the prohibition of the religion of the Lord of Heaven (i.e. Christianity) originally he considered all men who reverently embrace religion & do righteousness, all are bedewed with the beneficence of the Supreme Ruler, & that each and all of the great Western Nations in one & the same manner should obtain the favor of practicing their religion void of offence. But what he stated on a former occasion respecting customs, related to the customs of his own country in the practice of religion, - now the people of some of the other nations are not entirely the same, in respect to these, also in regard to them
let

let there be no distinction, no opposition, in order to manifest great & extensive favor &c. I have examined and ascertained that when on a previous occasion the regulations of the Free Trade were negotiated & settled, there was an article of the Treaty granting the establishment of Temples of worship at the Five Pubs which extended to every nation alike, to manage accordingly. Originally there was no distinction. At the time when the Ambassador Lagrené requested it might be enacted that all Chinese who had embraced Christianity (literally, practiced religion & done righteousness) might be pardoned again & the Minister agreeably to his desire having presented (literally, entered) the Memorial to the Throne, received the Imperial ratifications according to its deliberations.

Subsequently in consequence of local officers erroneously enacting to investigate and seize (the Christians) there arose the affair of taking the representations of the crucifix & burning them therefore I again settled deliberations to allow them

them to worship (these representations) & the Minister originally did not know clearly whether there were differences or not in the religious customs of different nations. Now as the religion of the Lord of Heaven, as is right all who practice their religion and do righteousness, immaterial whether they do or do not worship representations of the crucifix, all shall be void of offence.

The affairs of each of the great occidental Nations are (conducted) altogether alike. Especially being those who practice religion & do righteousness, China, without exception will hinder not prohibit them. As to the customs whether they be similar or dissimilar, absolutely it is reasonable that there be no distinction no opposition.

As is requisite I immediately make this communication which coming to the Consul, then he may know accordingly.

The foregoing communication is to Forbes Consul of the United States of America.

Favor

Taou Kwang 25th yr. 11th mo. 22 days
20th December 1845.

No 41. Consulate U.S. America
Canton 26th December 1845.

The Consul of the United States of America
has the honor to address Y^{Co} & to acknowledge
the receipt of Y^{Co} communication of the 25th
December: in which your Co^y states that
had received a correspondence from the French
Ambassador - relative to the toleration of
Christianity in China & in reply to which
Y^{Co} states that the toleration is universal
& that the affairs of all the great western
nations are to be conducted in one & the
same manner, & especially being those who
practice their religion & do righteousness
China without exception will not hinder nor
prohibit them - & as to their religious customs
whether similar or otherwise, absolutely it is
reasonable that there be no distinction or ex-
ception.

The Consul would say
in reply

in reply that the Policy of the Government of the United States has always been & is still not to interfere in any way with the Religious opinions and customs of other Nations, but have based its own institutions on principles of universal tolerance in matters of conscience & Religious belief - allowing ~~each~~ individual to worship in such way as shall appear to him most conducive to his own happiness.

The Government & people of the United States will however learn with great satisfaction that a measure so liberal in its principles, & beneficial in its influence, & so much in accordance with the principles of their own government, has been adopted by the Government of China, & cannot fail to perceive ⁱⁿ it a high destiny for this great Empire & the strongest evidence of the enlightened Policy & Wisdom of the Emperor & Statesmen of China.

Feb 2
W. P. Foy

Recd. del. to Mr. Foy.

Macao Aug^c 20. 1840

Sir

I have the honour
herewith to inclose you re-
turns of ships & crews with
account current for last
six months ending June
30th 1840 -

The state of my
health compels me to leave
the country for a time and
I embark tomorrow on board
the Calparaiso for New York
leaving Francis Delano Esq
of New York as Vice Consul

Private letters from
America up to the middle
of May have been received
here stating that no ships
of war would be placed
on this station for the
present - This

war between the Chinese
 and English progresses slowly,
 an affair of little moment
 took place on the 19th inst,
 In consequence of the seizure
 of an Englishman by the
 Chinese a short distance out
 side of this City, and the
 refusal on their part to
 deliver him up detained
 the English to attack the
 small works at the barrier
 wall about two miles
 from this place. The
 attack was made by two
 sloops of war, one steamer
 and about four hundred
 troops; a small fort and
 the barracks were destroyed
 with the loss of three or four
 Chinese men and one or two
 English. The Mandarins

Stationed at this City have
consequently left -

The movements of
the English at the Eastward
will no doubt shortly be
known here, If their
communications are not
received by the Emperor
operations will undoubtedly
commence in this Neigh-
bourhood -

This war will
be prolonged I think be-
yond the expectations of all,
unless the Chinese should
unexpectedly yield from
the apprehension of internal
commotions - The force the
English have here at their
disposal is too small
to effect their object -

This is the first

and only opportunity I
have to communicate my
intended departure for
home -

I have the honor
to be With great Respect
Your Obed and
humble Servant

F. W. Snow

To the Honorable

John Forsyth
Secretary of State

Recd. with Mr. Snow's letter of 20 Aug

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton
from the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels,	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>si</i>	Woodberry					
	Russell & Co	3	6			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	L. M. Jr					
	Russell & Co	1	2			
<i>ant</i>	McDowell	1	2			
<i>mas Perkins</i>	Graves	1	2			
<i>paraiso</i>	Lockwood	1	2			
<i>McKim</i>	Martin	1	2			
<i>ntin</i>	Wainwright	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
<i>yle</i>	Codman					
<i>nola</i>						
<i>wnia</i>						
	A. A. Low	1	2			
<i>nola</i>		1	2			
<i>paraiso</i>	Lockwood					
<i>bama</i>						
	J. N. Jr	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	Russell & Co	3	6			
<i>nobia</i>	Kindman					
<i>drone</i>						
<i>n Table</i>	Crocker					
	Russell & Co	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	J. Gonzales					
	Wm. F. Peice	1	2			
	Russell & Co	1	2			

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amoo
4			10.			1	10
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4			10				
4							
4							

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									6
									4
									10
									12
									6
									2
									2
									2
									2
									4
									4
									4
									4
									2
									2
									2
									4
									4
									2
									4
									6
									4
									4
									4
									2
									4
									10
									2
									2
									<u>122</u>

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Deposit of Ship Papers
 Three Certificates to Surveys
 Two Certificates
 Prototyping Bill of Exchange
 One Certificate One Power of attorney
 Certificate to list of Crew Deposit of Ship Papers
 Certificate for entry of Ship
 do do do
 do do do
 do do do
 Two Certificates to Copies of letters
 Deposit of Papers
 do do
 do do
 Certificate to Power of Attorney
 One Certificate
 Deposit of Papers
 do do
 One Certificate
 Two Certificates
 Three Certificates to Surveys
 Deposit of Papers
 do do
 do do
 Certificate to Protist
 do to 2 letters
 Prototyping Bill of Exchange
 One Certificate
 One Certificate

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received of My Constable, Canton
the 14th January 1840 10 the 20th June 1840
inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATE OF PEBS--CONTINUED.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

NOTE.—The Councils are requested to note under the column of *General Research* as mutually as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received data; when all other communications not noticed in the respective column of the *General Research*.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton
on the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
High	Rogers	1	2			
elhi	Crocker	1	2			2
ice	Fleming	1	2			2
ernia	Gore	2	4			
to Sople	Davis	2	4			
Herkins	Graves					
araiso	Lockwood					
arang	Abbot					
McKin	Martin					
rosa	Campbell	1	2			
to Sople	Byre	1	2			
Gray	Scudder	1	2			
um	Wimst	1	2			
st	Tratt	1	2			
tin	Townsend					
onia	Gore					
ter	Wetmore & Co	6	12			
	Paceh					
	Wetmore & Co	2	4			
ru	Martin					
	Wetmore & Co	2	4			
yle	Codman	2	4			
umet	Shore					
ia	Cole					
to Sople	Davis					
don	Brace					
	R. P. Forbes	1	2			
	W. C. Hunter	1	2			
Port Bowne	Mansfield	1	2			

表格局部(1)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port of Origin	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									6
									4
									4
									8
									4
									4
									4
									4
									4
									2
									2
									2
									2
									2
									4
									4
									12
									4
									4
									4
									4
									4
									4
									11
									14
									4
									2
									2
									2
									114

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the and documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Deposit of Papers & Certificate
 One Certificate Noting Protest
 do do
 Deposit of Papers & 2 Certificates
 Noting Protest & Certificate
 Deposit of Papers
 do do
 do do
 do do
 One Certificate
 do
 do
 do
 do
 Deposit of Papers
 do do
 Six Certificates to Copies of Protests
 Deposit of Papers
 Two Certificates
 Deposit of Papers
 Two Certificates
 do do
 Deposit of Ships Papers
 do do
 do do
 do do
 One Certificate
 do do
 do do

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

United States Consulate Canton
the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840
inclosure.

included.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STAFF OF FEES—Continued:

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTES.—The Combs are reported to note under the column of *General Remarks*, as minutely as possible, the nature of the elements on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of the *Case Disposition*.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton
in the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Small	Shore	1	2			
Lucas	Cushman	1	2			
	Russell & Co	1	2			
Stroma	Corp	1	2			
it						
he		1	2			
	Webmore & Co	2	4			
mosa						
har	Dumaresq	1	2			
Gray	Guddes	1	2			
raaisa	Lockwood	1	2			
antic	Doty	1	2			
comia	Gore	1	2			
	J. M. Co	1	2			
McKim	Martin	2	4			
	A. A. Ritchie	1	2			
chant	Murphy	2	4			2
laide	Dubbs	3	6			2
	Las. Ryan	6	12			
	J. M. Co	2	4			
	Webmore & Co	3	6			
	B. F. Tungs	3	6			
	J. Matheson & Co	1	2			
	Wm. Pence	1	2			

表格局部(1)

OF FEES—CONTINUED:

Port.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									2
									6
									2
									2
									4
									6
									4
									4
									6
									6
									6
									6
									2
									6
									10
									12
									12
									4
									6
									6
									6
									23
									42
									186
									122
									114
									425

Sheet A
 " B
 Total Am^t Dollars 425
 Vacas June 30 " 1840
 D. M. Snow
 U.S.C.

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One Certificate
do do & Deposit of Papers
One Certificate
do do
Deposit of Papers
do do & One Certificate
Two Certificates
Deposit of Papers
do do & One Certificate
do do do
do do do
do do do
do do do
do do do
One Certificate
Deposit of Papers & One Certificate
Deposit of Papers Noting Port of Call & Certificates
do do do do & 2 do
Six Certificates to Provinces
Two Certificates
Three Certificates
Three Certificates
Bill of Sale of Ship Alabama Certificate of Ownership &c
Power of Attorney, Protest, Copy Bill of Sale &c

1879-1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906.

CONSULAR RETURN

of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton from the 1st of January to the 31st of December.

Date of Arrival	Ship	Name	Port of Origin	Master	Cargo		Where Discharged	Value of Cargo	Cargo Insured	Value of Cargo	Amount	Over and Above	Date of Departure
					Import	Export							
1879	Ship	Wahne	182	Shanghai	18	1	Shanghai						Shanghai
1880	Ship	Wahne	182	Shanghai	23	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1881	Ship	Wahne	297	Shanghai	12	1	Shanghai						Shanghai
1882	Ship	Wahne	374	Shanghai	16	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1883	Ship	Wahne	442	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1884	Ship	Wahne	518	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1885	Ship	Wahne	585	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1886	Ship	Wahne	652	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1887	Ship	Wahne	719	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1888	Ship	Wahne	786	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1889	Ship	Wahne	853	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1890	Ship	Wahne	920	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1891	Ship	Wahne	987	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1892	Ship	Wahne	1054	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1893	Ship	Wahne	1121	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1894	Ship	Wahne	1188	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1895	Ship	Wahne	1255	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1896	Ship	Wahne	1322	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1897	Ship	Wahne	1389	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1898	Ship	Wahne	1456	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1899	Ship	Wahne	1523	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1900	Ship	Wahne	1590	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1901	Ship	Wahne	1657	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1902	Ship	Wahne	1724	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1903	Ship	Wahne	1791	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1904	Ship	Wahne	1858	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1905	Ship	Wahne	1925	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1906	Ship	Wahne	1992	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai

CONSULAR RETURN

Date of Arrival	Ship	Name	Port of Origin	Master	Cargo		Where Discharged	Value of Cargo	Cargo Insured	Value of Cargo	Amount	Over and Above	Date of Departure
					Import	Export							
1879	Ship	Wahne	182	Shanghai	18	1	Shanghai						Shanghai
1880	Ship	Wahne	182	Shanghai	23	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1881	Ship	Wahne	297	Shanghai	12	1	Shanghai						Shanghai
1882	Ship	Wahne	374	Shanghai	16	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1883	Ship	Wahne	442	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1884	Ship	Wahne	518	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1885	Ship	Wahne	585	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1886	Ship	Wahne	652	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1887	Ship	Wahne	719	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1888	Ship	Wahne	786	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1889	Ship	Wahne	853	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1890	Ship	Wahne	920	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1891	Ship	Wahne	987	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1892	Ship	Wahne	1054	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1893	Ship	Wahne	1121	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1894	Ship	Wahne	1188	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1895	Ship	Wahne	1255	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1896	Ship	Wahne	1322	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1897	Ship	Wahne	1389	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1898	Ship	Wahne	1456	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1899	Ship	Wahne	1523	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1900	Ship	Wahne	1590	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1901	Ship	Wahne	1657	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1902	Ship	Wahne	1724	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1903	Ship	Wahne	1791	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1904	Ship	Wahne	1858	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1905	Ship	Wahne	1925	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai
1906	Ship	Wahne	1992	Shanghai	22	3	Shanghai						Shanghai

Rec'd with Mr. D. W. Teller of D. A. G.

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st of January 1840 to the 31st June 1840 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.	
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.		
Sh. Port at last returned	Brk	Vesperus	402	Lockwood	18	1	Philadelphia.	
	Ship	Arant	465	McDonnell	23	3	Philadelphia	
	Ship	Sion	297	Martin	12	1	Providence	
	Ship	Santa	577	Fincon			Hong Kong	
	Ship	Sucoma	482	Gre	16	3	Liverpool	
	Ship	Sinton	318	Woodbury			Boston	
	Ship	Lehigh	565	Rogers	22		Philadelphia	
	Ship	Leona	424	Frost			Hong Kong	
	Brk	Ladron	318	Cadden			Tong Koo	
	Ship	Elm Park	493	Crocker	14	5	Boston	
	Brg	Atgyle	264	Codman	12	1	Baltimore	
	Ship	Mockers	301	Cushman	14	2	Boston	
	Ship	Alca	474	Cole	17	11	Boston	
	Ship	Alabama	850	Pates			Tong Koo	
	may	2	Ship	Formosa	538	Munk		Tong Koo
	4	Ship	Santos	296	Palch	13	2	Salem
	6	Ship	H. Perkins	345	Graves	14	5	Salem
	13	Ship	Ann Mary	377	Abbott	13	1	New York.
	18	Ship	Ann Martin	493	Martin	16	1	Baltimore
June	11	Ship	London	359	Brace	14	1	New York
	12	Ship	Delhi	808	Crocker	18	4	Boston
	14	Ship	Venice	558	Stanning	17	3	Philadelphia
ok	6	Ship	J. N. Cypher	504	Davis	18	2	Philadelphia.
	14	Brg	John Kilpin	282	Cyre			Philadelphia
	15	Ship	Amat	346	Pratt	15	1	Boston
	23	Ship	Targum	515	Grant	17	5	Boston
July	4	Ship	Robt Brown	500	Manfield	16	2	Manila
	8	Ship	Colunet	317	Shriver	15		Calcutta
	8	Ship	Pescius	301	Cushman	15	1	Manila
	18	Ship	Globe	479	Christopher	20		Manila

表格局部(1)

CONSULA

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount 189
Philadelphia				
Philadelphia				
Providence				
New York				
New York				
Boston				
Philadelphia				
Boston				
Salem				
Boston	Batavia	Rice		
Baltimore	Lima	Copper		
Boston	Cape Town			
Boston	Batavia	Rice		
New York				
New York				
Salem				
Salem	Salento	Cotton		
New York	Batavia			
New York	Lima			
Salem	Batavia			
Boston				
Philadelphia	Valparaiso			
Philadelphia	Valparaiso			
Boston				
Boston	Manila			
Boston				
New York				
Boston				
Boston				
Philadelphia				

表格局部(2)

N-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				In Port
Two Silks & Cassia				January 11
Two Silks & Cassia				May 28
Two				May 2
Two Silks & Cassia				April 28
Two				March 16
Two - Silks & Cassia				January 31
Two				
Two				January 31
Two Silks & Cassia				February 1
Silks				May
Two Silks & Cassia				February 15
Two Silks & Cassia				April 15
Two				" 20
Two				" 20
Two Silks & Cassia				March 28
Two				" 7
Two Silks & Cassia				" 10
Two Silks & Cassia				" 10
Two Silks & Cassia				April 18
Two Silks & Cassia				June 2
Two Silks & Cassia				May 25
Two Silks & Cassia				April 16
Two Silks & Cassia				" 18
Two Silks & Cassia				" 24
Two Silks & Cassia				May 20
Two				" 21
Two Silks & Cassia				June 9
Two Silks & Cassia				May 24
Two Silks & Cassia				June 28

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st of January 1840 to the 31st of June 1840 inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton
from the 1st of July 1840 to the 31st June 1841 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
April 21	Ship	Atkbar	642	Dunnaway	20	7	Manila
May 8	Ship	Kiantie	451	Doty	18	1	New York
20	Ship	Lucoma	482	Gore	16	3	Manila
April	Ship	Mockerum		Copp			San Francisco
June 11	Ship	Merchant	389	Murphy	16	1	Baltimore
12	Ship	Adelaide	373	Dutts	13		Philadelphia
16	Ship	Washington	505	Benson	16	3	London
24	Ship	Panama	508	Benjamin	17	3	New York
	Ship	Hoskins	840	Edison			Hong Kong

表格局部(1)

CONSULA

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Boston				
New York				
New York				
Baltimore	Sava			
Philadelphia				
Alexandria				
New York				

表格局部(2)

N-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Yellie & Cassin				May 23
Yellie & Cassin				June 24
Yellie & Cassin				8
Yellie & Cassin				May 16
Yellie & Cassin				June 26
Yellie & Cassin				28
Yellie & Cassin				28
				In Port
				In Port
Macos June 30 th 1840		E. J. Snow		U. S. C.

表格局部(3)

Recd. with Mr. Mearns' letter of 7th Aug
Statement of Exports to the United States
American Vessels from the Port of Canton
from the 1st July 1839 to the 30th June 1840
inclusive.

<u>Teas</u>		
Young Hyson	129,102	
Hyson	14,850	
Hyson Skin	25,496	
Gunpowder	15,037	Chests
Imperial	13,065	200,530 Green
Touchong	37,580	
Pooching	9,453	
Pecor	1,878	46,911 7 Black
Total	249,461	Chests

<u>Silks</u>		
Pongee	44,056	Pieces
Handkerchiefs	13,407	"
Camlets	2,106	"
Tustrings	2,499	"
Traslets	3,800	"
Shawls	7,082	"
Satin	7,260	"
Satin Servantes	152	"
Capes	2,478	"
Cape Shawls	40,343	Number

<u>Sundries</u>		
Matting	24,714	Rolls
Cotton	5,131	Pieces
Fire Works	9,787	Boxes
Spice Oils	192	"
Sugar	1,730	"
Sweetmeats	2,221	"
Peppercorn	392	"
Camphor	641	"
Vermilion	185	"
Caqueiroil Ware	321	"
China Ware	99	"

ITW Snow

Duplicate

No 28.

28 May

Mr. Thompson

Boston Dec^r 31. 1840

Sir

I have this day drawn
in your favour of Mr. Delano I Esq,
the hundred and Eleven Dollars
and nine Cents \$111.09 at Three days
sight, being for balance of Scamers
fee, which will please receive and
ack to account of

Yours most Obedt.

And very hum^l Serv^t

P. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

The Hon^{ble}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~Mr. Forsyth~~
Mr. Forsyth

Providence Feb 9th 1841

Sir

I have the honour
to inform you I reached
this place on the 6th inst,
and beg to say I wait
your commands should it
be necessary for me to pro-
ceed to Washington

I have the honour
to be with great
Respect

Your Obt Serv^t

L J Snow

To the Hon^{le}

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Recd 13 July.

This must be and
should be
done with the
origins

New York June 20-1871

Hon. Capt. Melster

Dear Sir

Enclosed you will receive a circular

printed at Canton, containing correspondence between the English merchants
residing at Canton, & the British Naval Commander, relative
to the ships Panama & Rosemko. leaving Canton (by permission)
during existence of the blockade.

From this correspondence you will
note that the ship "Rosemko" was in reality the British India
Company ship "the Charles Malcolm", name being changed to an American
with "fraudulent papers", first called the Alabama - Under
this name she was engaged in the coasting trade, between Mass
Canton, carrying up Herring down English Property -
until she became notorious Chinese refused to admit her.
New American papers were then obtained, name changed to

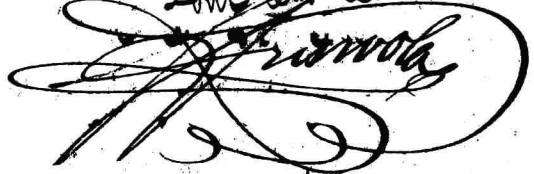
"Fascines", under which name paper she was suffered to enter & depart.

It is unnecessary to say that this manufacturing of American paper to cover British property is very injurious to Americans depriving them of the advantage rightly belonging to Americans in case of war with other nations.

It is said by gentlemen from Canton that the American Consul introduced this manufacture of paper for the protection of a foreign vessel in which he was interested which practice has since been availed of by others to a very great extent.

With Great Respect

Yours Obedt Servt



Heekin

Hon. Daniel Webster



Washington

D. C.

With Mr. Gurnall, letter of June 30, 1841.

Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao, and the naval Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Squadron in China, relative to release from Blockade of the American ships "Panama" and "Kosciusko."

(1.)

Macao, 19th December, 1840.

To His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—Having reference to your Excellency's public notice of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, by all its means, under date of 22d June last, from on board H. M. Ship Wellesley, then lying in the Macao Roads, we take the liberty respectfully of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government,

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ships "Kosciusko" and "Panama," (now lying at Whampoa and under the American flag), subsequently to the order for blockade issued by your Excellency taking effect, (viz. 28th June,) is to be seized and confiscation, in the event of either or both of said vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the River Port of Canton by ships of H. M. Blockading Squadron: and,

Secondly, that your Excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce purchased and delivered, bonafide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect, is liable, on the said ships leaving the River Port of Canton, when the blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to H. Majesty, on being taken possession outside of said port by H. M. ships.

We have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

BELL & Co.

(2.)

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 25th December, 1840.

Messrs. BELL & Co.—Macao.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general questions you have proposed, yet I may inform you that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure. His Excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs. The Admiral therefore, considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the Port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur. Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which His Excellency's opinions were formed, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal: but you will give me leave, particularly to request, that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of blockade law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves, according to the best of my judgment, but your own opinions will be your more suitable guide on any questions of the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

J. J. GORDON BREMER,

Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-chief.

(3.)

His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—Your Excellency's letter of 25th inst. to the address of Messrs. Bell & Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your Excellency on the subject.

By the law of blockade as laid down in the book of Chitty, we find it declared that, "The receipt of the notification will not subject a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely: and it has even been laid down in the case of the "Betsey," that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being, that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification." In the case of the "Rolla," it appears, that the Court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, which was not delivered, previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters."

And again, "A blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in; there may be instances indeed of innocent egress," said Sir William Scott in the case of the "Frederick Molke," "instances where the vessels have gone in before the blockade: and under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only carry away a cargo, bonafide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the blockade."

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British Government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata.—The following report from an English paper is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last. "Lord Palmerston at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the Crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is: 'By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade.'" In the letter to Messrs. Bell & Co. we find it stated that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are: that they had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter, had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs."

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your Excellency, that the ship "*Panama*" arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th June, 3 days previous to your Excellency's notice of blockade; and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining entry in so short a period by very unusual facilities afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the blockade being declared. The other ship, the "*Kosciusko*," formerly the English ship *Malcolm*, and afterwards sailing under the American flag, the "*Alabama*," had repeatedly been refused entry in the port on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to be accompanied by papers showing their cargo to have been bonafide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your Excellency, that the reasons given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded on erroneous assumptions or information; but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstances would in law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the especial advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others. We beg to assure your Excellency, not only that the teas with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that from our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert that none of the Teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not been at that time manufactured; and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight. We consider it also a duty we owe alike to ourselves as British merchants and to the interests of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of these vessels; for we find by your Excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the Admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantage to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your Excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed, we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damage to any of us have sustained, or may sustain, in consequence of the irregularity of the blockade, and against any losses which may result after its infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your Excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your Excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce evidence if required. Our letter will be handed to your Excellency by a deputation, which will wait upon your Excellency for purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

(Signed) DENT & CO. JAMIESON & HOW. MACVICAR & CO. LINDSAY & CO. BELL & CO. DANIEL & CO. DIROM & CO. FOX, RAWSON & CO. WILKINSON DENT.

(4.)

To His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—With reference to our letter to your Excellency under date 26th instant, and in compliance with your Excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of ships "*Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*," entitling them to be released from the operation of the Law of blockade, we beg leave to forward to your Excellency the following Documents. 1st. An extract from the Canton Press of 25th April 1840, detailing the then existing Regulation of the port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain admittance into port. 2d. An extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant, then in Canton, showing the time occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your Excellency, that the "*Panama*" arrived in Macao Roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Bogue forts on the day when the blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The "*Panama*" was a vessel direct from the United States; the "*Kosciusko*" was, a few months before, the English ship "*Sir Charles Malcolm*;" and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages and Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American Consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the "*Kosciusko*" in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her to enter a second time as the "*Alabama*."

We also beg to hand Your Excellency, 3d. A certificate signed by G. Nye Esq., an American merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no Congo teas were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the port partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of blockade preventing their remaining longer in port. 4th. A letter to the same effect from W. R. Lejee Esq., an American merchant of the firm Wetmore & Co. to W. Bell Esq., dated 31st December, 1840. 5th. A certificate from J. Salado, commander of the Spanish ship "*Nueva Victoria*," stating that his ship left that port with only half a cargo from the aforesaid causes. 6th. A letter from G. Nye to G. T. Braine Esq., a British Merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new Congo Tea with which the "*Kosciusko*" and "*Panama*" are partially or entirely loaded. 7th. A letter from W. Dolan Esq., the American Vice-Consul in Canton, and a member of an American firm of Russell & Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that the teas were placed on board "*Kosciusko*" for safe keeping.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered Port after the Blockade came into operation; we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave Port *without cargoes*, if they really entered *before that period*. We however respectfully submit to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade clearly declares, that no vessel can leave Port with cargo, unless it is actually bought, and on board the ship or lighters, prior to a Blockade commencing: And it appears by the going papers, not only that the cargoes of the "*Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*" cannot come under such designation; but that the cargoes of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month. For the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out *without cargoes*, but have remained in Port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a Blockade being declared, and of the clear law of point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your Excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the Port previously, were compelled to leave from it only partially laden, in consequence of the Blockade taking effect before their cargoes could be completed; and whilst

for vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause. Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo, under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your Excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient, that they should be relieved from the condition of a well recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) DENT & Co. JAMESON & How. MACVICAR & Co. BELL & Co. DANIELL & Co.
DIROM & Co. LINDSAY & Co. FOX, RAWSON & Co. WILKINSON DENT.

(5.)

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 29th December, 1840.

DENT & Co., and other British Merchants at Macao.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 26th inst., and the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to inform you that I referred the points discussed to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and I think it right to inclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. Government, and also place my position with regard to the matter in so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment. I may however say, that with regard to ingress to the Port of Canton, by ship passages, my own responsibility is clear, that it is my intention to maintain the laws of Blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to which, Gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention; it relates to the extreme inconvenience and positive detriment to the Public Service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their operation; a course can only have the effect of embarrassing the officers of the Crown, and of increasing the difficulties of their position, and sufficiently perplexing and delicate; and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest desire on the part of the Plenipotentiary and myself, to afford the mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,

Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander-in-chief.

(6.)

H. M. Ship Wellesley, Chuenpe, 29th December, 1840.

His Excellency, Commodore Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,
Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

"SIR,—I have given my best attention to the letter you have been so good as to hand me, signed by certain British Merchants at Macao, upon the subject of the egress of the two American ships "Kosciusko," and "Papuma," and I take the liberty to trouble you with some observations in support of my earnest request and advice, that they may be permitted to pass unobstructed. My reasons for earnestly suggesting this are so independent of the main body of allegation and argument pressed by those gentlemen, that it am relieved from the task of touching all. These two ships passed within the Bogue before the establishment of the Blockade, and I must now beg leave to call your attention to observations respecting the character and effect of the Blockade itself, for it is upon that general consideration that my own views are based.

"In the first place, it will be remembered that the whole foreign trade with China is carried on through the Port of Canton, and therefore as far as that part of a Blockade of that Port be considered, the chief purpose was to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping. The more stringent intentions of distressing an enemy by cutting off and destroying the coasting trade, depriving him of supplies &c., were not susceptible of execution without such a pressure of misery upon the people as Her Majesty's Government would never inflict till the state injustice of the Court should render extremities necessary; and I must be permitted to add, that no such extreme exercise of Blockade is at all necessary to give legal effect to purposes of less urgent Blockade pressure. I certainly cannot help feeling that the only two ships in the Port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the Blockade, and have lain there six months since, have the strongest claim to consideration; always if it can be established upon oath that no part of their cargoes is the property of natives in China; neither do I ever have presumed to submit such a claim to the commander-in-chief, if it were not indisputable that he had a strict legal right under peculiar circumstances in a general and equal way to relax principles perfectly sound of themselves; for it is not indulgence *per se* that is in question in Blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and restricting in another of the like nature. Looking at the position of circumstances, and the peculiar character of this trade, I was strongly disposed when you announced the Blockade, to request you to make special provision for the safe passage out of all ships actually within the port at its establishment; but it occurred to me that you rather wish to promulgate it simply, and to leave to the commander of the Blockading force his perfectly just and usually exercised right of considering particular cases as they presented themselves. I may briefly remark here in reply to a considerable portion of the letter of these gentlemen, that the advantage of the egress of these ships to the parties concerned, could never enter into the consideration of the late commander-in-chief, or into your own, or into mine. It was looked at entirely as a question of fair claim, without reference to profit or loss to any one whatever, and the disadvantage of their egress to persons not in the same situation has no relation to the matter in hand; for it may be granted that what the naval commander-in-chief could publicly do in behalf of one individual, would have been done for any other in the case. It would be no becoming or likely motive with me for urging, or with the commander-in-chief for resisting, what was felt to be a claim, that the proper relief of one person was a disadvantage to another not in the same situation. But another, and a very remarkable of consideration remains to be stated.

"Macao, with a very large Chinese and foreign population, is in a great degree dependant on Canton, and the towns of the Inner Passage, for actual subsistence, assuredly entirely for comfort and convenience. This circumstance made it an act of necessity, to leave open the Passage, which it should be said is only a boat passage, and might therefore be done without damage to the general stringency of the blockade. Any other course would have cast extreme distress upon the Portuguese settlement, the neutrality of which we professed to respect, where all the foreign community were seeking refuge. But the venality of the Chinese officers, the trading spirit of the people, and the ready justifiable readiness of the merchants to prosecute their business in every way they could, produced the natural consequences of an active smuggling trade in small native craft passing by channels impracticable for ships. The result is an extensive trade at the port of Macao, both inward and out in all manner of ships, British and American, &c., &c., neither do I for one moment pretend that it is justifiable or possible to interfere with a trade carried on through Macao, however certain it may be that the produce is smuggled into and down from Canton. But I certainly do contend that its unavoidable existence furnishes the strongest reason for placing these two ships at liberty. We are to stop ingress of the foreign shipping at Canton; and it is a just and necessary right to exercise; but we are not able to prevent a smuggling trade by numerous boat passages which gradually releases the ships at the outer anchorages. The admiral concurred in my representation, and upon this state of the circumstances that it was no more than an act of justice to place these two ships of a friendly power at liberty, and it could be done without damage to the main public and practicable purposes of the Blockade.

"Upon my return from the northward, I was addressed in a private way by Mr. Delano, holding, I believe, consular authority from government of the United States. He said he had been unwilling to trouble the naval officer upon the spot, in the absence of the commander-in-chief, but he certainly thought that the whole bearing of circumstances gave the matter a powerful claim to lenient treatment, and he hoped upon full consideration I would see it in the same light and do what I could to recommend it to the Admiral's favorable disposal. My own mind had long been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of these two ships, and I laid the ground of my general reasoning before the Commander-in-chief, who concurred with me, and authorized me to say that he would not oppose the egress of the ships, if declaration was made that the cargoes were not native property.

"These are the circumstances, Sir, under which these ships have come down the River, and kindly considerate as you have always been of the difficulties of my public position, I am sure you will not place me as the Representative of the Country in the distressing situation before the government with which I am negotiating, and before the whole foreign community, of having fallaciously induced the belief, the passage out of the ships was certain. It cannot be too frequently insisted that as yet the motive of a blockade of the port of Canton by ship channels is completely achieved whilst ingress is prevented, and the government is pressed by the deprivation of the shipping duties, and stagnation of employment at Canton; further pressure in the way of blockade is a matter which your Excellency will determine upon or not, you may see fit if hostilities unhappily ensue between the two countries. But to the extent and for the objects that the blockade was established it has always been steadily pursued; and whilst affairs remain in their present attitude, I should be the very last person to advise it should be relaxed. The egress now of these two ships (the only two in port) has no connection with those objects, and under all the considerations I have noticed, will, I am persuaded, appear to Her Majesty's government, to be no more than a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the United States.

"I need not say to your Excellency that I do not shrink from the responsibility of counselling and requesting this measure. And I consider only due to you to add, that I can offer no objection to the transmission of this letter to the gentlemen who have addressed you upon the subject, if you are so good as to accede to my request; a request I make of you in my public character, and in the persuasion that the measure is just and suitable upon public grounds; for it has never been the practice of the British Government to exercise Blockade rights with the least degree of unnecessary harshness. Whilst I have no pretension or disposition to gainsay the unquestionable right of the merchants to remonstrate and complain whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, I certainly will permit myself to observe that it were to be wished a reasonable latitude should be left to officers charged with difficult and delicate duties, to act in particular cases as seems best to them for the general interests in a view of general consideration. Above all it is to be hoped that the highly respectable gentlemen who have signed the letter of the 20th inst. will at least refrain from publishing this correspondence whilst it may be necessary to continue the Blockade. They will always find their remedy by representation to England; and the publication of the correspondence at present can serve no other purpose than to embarrass the government and officers of their country, not because there is the least difficulty in justifying what has been done, but because it is in the highest degree inconvenient to be driven into the discussion of public measures during their progress. It has happened to me in the execution of duty in China to stand between the merchants and very grave difficulties, and upon public grounds I consider myself entitled to expect that I will refrain from a course of proceeding which would be mischievous to the well understood interests of the country. The alleged wrongs, injuries that may have been cast upon them can be duly investigated and redressed without disturbing the public interest.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary."

(7.)

"H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 29th December, 1840.

"To His Excellency captain ELLIOT, R. N., H. M. Plenipotentiary in China,

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, consequent on one which I submitted for perusal from certain British merchants at Macao, relative to the egress from the Port of Canton of the American ships "Panama," and "Ciusko." The subject appeared to me to involve very grave and delicate points; you have however so perfectly explained your views of the case and the considerations which induced you, and the late commander-in-chief, as joint plenipotentiaries from Her Majesty, and representative of Government, to give to the parties interested an assurance amounting to a pledge, that I feel it to be my duty to accede to the request you have made to me; considering that a refusal on my part would place you, as Her Majesty's Representative, in a position of infinite difficulty, inconsistent with the honor of the country, as well as the good faith which ever marks her functionaries. I do myself the honor, therefore, to acquit your Excellency that the American ships named above shall depart without obstruction. It thus complying with the wishes you have done the honor to convey to me in your public character, it is necessary for me to state to your Excellency, that the responsibility (if any exist) arising from the measure cannot in the slightest degree attach to me, inasmuch as it was decided upon by the late commander-in-chief yourself, doubtless after the most mature consideration, sometime previous to my assuming command of the fleet, and without my having slightest knowledge of it.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"J. J. G. BREMER,
Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-chief

(8.)

Macao, January 1st, 1841.

His Excellency, Sir J. J. G. BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

Sir,—Since writing to your Excellency under yesterday's date, we have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of 29th ult., accompanying a copy of correspondence with H. M. Plenipotentiary. As we find no satisfactory reason assigned by that officer for the violation of the blockade, our opinions remain unchanged; and we now submit to your Excellency our deliberate conviction, that the blockade of the river and Port of Canton is illegal, and of no effect. It is not for to assume the right of deciding where the grave responsibility will rest, for the serious damages and losses sustained by those whose interests have been compromised by an illegal blockade hitherto, nor for similar damages for the prevention of the ingress of vessels henceforward. But our duty to British Merchants is to renew our most solemn protest against the proceedings, and to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to forward copies of all the documents to Her Majesty's Ministers. Upon these papers we shall found such representation to the office of the Crown, as will in our humble judgment be conducive to the general interests.

In deference to the request of your Excellency, we shall for the present refrain from publishing in China the correspondence in question; but it is due to your Excellency to state, that we shall lose no time in forwarding copies for publication elsewhere.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co. JAMIESON & How. MACVICAR & Co. LINDSAY & Co. BELL & Co. DANIELL & DIXON & Co. FOX, RAWSON & Co. WILKINSON DENT.

Recd. March 17, 1842
 Mr. Phipps

Sir

I have the honor to
 inform you that it is my
 intention to embark for China
 on the ship Valparaiso from
 New York about the twentieth
 of next month.

I await any instructions
 you may please to forward
 me.

I am Sir

With Great Respect
 Your Obt. and
 Very Humble Servant

J. H. Brown

To the Hon^{ble}

Daniel Webster

Secretary of State

Washington

Rec'd 18th Apr. '42.

M^r Ringgold.

Providence April 13. 1842

Sir

I have the honour to
inform you that the Ship
Valparaiso on which I
embark for China will
not sail before the first
day of May.

I am Sir

With great Respect
Your Obt Servant

W. S. Snow

U. S. Consul,
for China

To The Honorable
Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington.

Rec^d 25 April.

New York 24th April 1843

I have the honor to inform you that I have second time been obliged by severe illness to leave Canton, and that I arrived in this city yesterday. As my health renders it impossible for me to resume my duties as U.S. Consul at Canton, I have to tender my resignation of that office. Before leaving Canton I foresaw the necessity of a step, and in order that measures might be taken to fill the office as early as the public service might require, I informed my friend Mr. Delano of my intention to resign, which I have now been made known to you. During the time that I have held the office my constant endeavor has been, to preserve the good understanding which existed between my countrymen and the Chinese, and I have the satisfaction of believing that the friendly feeling between them has been strengthened, even, during the exciting scenes of the past four years. It would be gratifying to me to know that the Department approve of my official course.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your most obed^t & very humble servant

T. W. Snow

Honorable

Daniel Webster,

Secretary of State

Rec^d 6 April.

Duplicate

American Consulate

Canton China September 30th 1843

To the Hon Secretary ^{of State} of the United States of America
City of Washington

Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr. Paul S. Forbes having received his commission to act as Consul in China, that I have notified the Imperial Commissioner and the Governor of Canton accordingly, and that I cease to act as Consular agent after that date.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward copies of Communications (N^o. 129) received from the Imperial Commissioner and others with my replies thereto, and you will notice therefrom that the American trade in China is placed on the same footing as that of any other foreign nation. A copy of the new Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports is also enclosed.

The printed document N^o. 6, herewith shows the Regulations for the British trade with China and the document in Chinese of fifteen articles

which the Commissioner sent to me, referred to in his letter (note), as Dr Parker (Chinese Translator) informed me, are ~~the same~~ rules applied to the American trade. A Foundation of this paper will be forwarded by Mr Forbes when prepared.

By the new Tariff the Duty on Ginseng and Lead being high compared with other articles of Import, and the Commissioner being expected to return to the North soon, at the request of some of the American Merchants I brought the subject to the notice of his Excellency, pointing out what would be fair rates of Duty compared with other articles, and leaving him to make what reduction he thought proper: the result was that he made a reduction by changing the mode of levying the duty on Ginseng. the law before classified of this article 40% fine & 40% coarse, and the change to half good and half inferior made a saving of six dollars per picul in the duty to the Importer as was proved by an actual transaction.

Our Countrymen have now all the privileges granted to the British, and the feelings of the

*Government and people of China continue
favourably disposed towards Americans.*

*I have been careful in my proceedings to avoid
prejudicing any action that a new agent of the
Government may wish to adopt, and hoping
that what has been done may be satisfactory.*

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Edward King.

Consular Agent of the

U.S. America

to the Cons. - with Mr. King's letter of 20 Sept. 43

Implicate Copy.

To His Excellency, Kiyuna

Imperial Commissioner

Sir,

I beg to intimate to your Excellency that the American ship "Mary Chittin", Captain Sears, has arrived at Whampoa, and delivered her passport into my possession, and that her Consignees desire to conduct her business under the new Tariff just published. I have therefore to ask your Excellency to allow the said ship's trade to be carried on under the new Tariff, and to give the necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant

(Signed) Edward King.

Consular Agent

of the U. States of America

American Consulate

Canton July 28th 1843

Duplicate Copy.

No. 2

Peking, Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian
of the sea affairs, member of the Board of war,
member of the Imperial Cabinet, and Governor
General of the provinces of Kiangnan & Kiangsi
makes this reply.

Whereas the American Consul at Peking has
requested me to inform the Superintendent of
Customs, that Capt. Swad's ship having delivered up
her papers, she might proceed according to the newly
established regulations to discharge cargo &c. The
Imperial High Commissioner, as is right disposes
of the business according to the request, in order
to manifest kindness, and besides writing to the
Superintendent of Customs, to examine & do according
ly. it behooves him to make this reply.

Tsoothwang SS. 2nd year of moon 3rd day
July 29. 1843

a. True Translation

Signed Peter Parker

To Edward King,

Consular agent of the U. S. Mission
at Canton

Duplicate Copy:

Sheng, Imperial High Commissioner and
 the King, Imperially appointed Guardian of the
 Young Prince, Member of the Board of War, Member
 of the Imperial Cabinet, & Governor General of Kiangsu
 and Szechuan, make this communication and enquiry.

On a former occasion the letter of the American
 Consul at Shanghai was received at our Office, making
 enquiry concerning the newly established regulations
 previously to proceeding to the other ports to trade &
 at that time in account of the new regulations
 not being established, we could not conveniently
 give the permission and answered accordingly.
 Now the Imperial High Commissioner and
 Governor General have received the Imperial
~~and~~ Commands to deliberate upon and settle the
 regulations for each of the foreign nations, only
 permitting them to trade at the five ports of Canton
 Tschow, Amoy, Ningpo & Shanghai, not allowing them
 irregularly to enter other places. The opening of
 Trade (under the new regulations) commenced
 at Canton on the 27th July inst.

Furthmore King, Consul agent of the U.S.A.

resident at Canton, communicated that Captain
Ship had entered port and delivered up her papers
and requested that her business might be managed
agreeably to the newly established regulations, and
our Excellencies have granted his request, and
have addressed the Superintendent of Customs
that he examine and do accordingly.

In relation to the four ports of Fuchowfoo,
Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, we and the same
law will apply to them as to Canton, but it is
necessary that we wait the arrival of the August
Imperial will, when again the obstructions to
trading at these ports will be removed. As it respects
the American Merchant ships, our great
Minister of State will as it comes up, address
the Emperor, requesting him with the same
benignance to permit them to repair to the
four ports of Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo & Shanghai
for the purpose of Trade, hereby manifesting his
liberality. With regard to the paying of Duties and
restraining of Sailors &c it becomes us to enquire, whether
the American Nation will or will not appoint

consular officers to proceed to such port to make
arrangements as before and we have made this
communication and inquiry, let the said Consul
early investigate the subject and reply in order
that we may act intelligently in respect to said port.

San Francisco 23rd Jan 7th Mon 6th day

August 4th 1843

True - Translation

Signed - Peter Parker

J. Edward King

Consular agent of the U.S.A.

Canberra

Duplicate Copy

No 4

Keying, Imperial High Commissioner &c and Heking
Governor of Kwangtung; communicate to Holmuid-
Kung, Consular Agent of the U.S.A., resident at
Canton, that ~~whereas~~ he has received on a former
occasion the said Consular Agents Communication
reporting that the American Ship Mary Chilton
had arrived at Whampoa, and the request was
made to trade agreeably to the newly established
regulations, and our reply was made agreeable to the
request. This is on record. And now the newly
established regulations consisting of fifteen
articles, as it behoves us, we have caused to
be copied & send for the information of the
American Consul resident at Canton, that he may
direct affairs agreeably thereto. This is our duly
prepared Communication. Accompanying is the
copy of the regulations.

Shoukwang 23rd year 7th moon 14th day

August 27th 1843

To H. Kung, } True Translation
Consular Agent } Signed Peter Parker

Printed copy of the Regulations referred to
 enclosed herewith.

Duplicate Copy.

King, Consular Agent of the U.S.A. had the honor
 to acknowledge receipt of your excellencies
 communications of the 29th July and 1st & 2nd August
 with the contents of which he had made himself
 fully acquainted, and he began to express his
 satisfaction to (G. S.) for placing the American
 trade at once on the same footing with other foreign
 nations.

Your excellencies wished to know if Consuls
 will be appointed for each of the ports, Amoy,
 Tientsin, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to preside
 there beforehand to control the affairs of American
 Merchants. The Consular Agent began to state
 in reply that he expects that the High Commissioner
 from the United States will on his arrival arrange
 for Consuls for the ports named, and in the meantime
 till they are appointed, the Supercargo and
 Captains of American Vessels resorting to the
 new ports will conform to the regulations and

to be responsible to the Chinese Government for the Duties on Vessel and Cargo, and for the good conduct of the crew; such Vessel for itself & the Supercargo will give such security for Duties to the Collector of Customs as will be satisfactory to him, or on entering a Vessel the Tonnage dues may be required at once, on landing and before shipping off cargo the duties may be exacted.

When the Consuls arrive at their several Stations they will hold the ships papers, and when the business of a vessel is completed, and the Superintendent of Customs grants a passport - Chasand, the Consul will then consider the duties settled and allow the vessel to sail away.

Respectfully

[Signature] of Edward King

Consul Agent U.S.A

Boston Aug. 3rd 1843

To their Excellencies

The High Imperial Commissioner Peking
and the Governor of Canton Peking,

Duplicate copy.

American Consulate

Canton August 3^d 1843

The undersigned, Consular Agent of the United States of America, addresses Your Excellency in reference to the new Tariff of Duties on Imports just published.

The undersigned observes that the rate of duty on most articles of Import Duty is fixed at about five per cent on the value in China, but on Ginseng and Lead, which were once almost exclusively from the United States much higher rates are charged. The rate of Two per cent extended to these articles would make the duty - on 1st quality Ginseng about Four Shells per picul or 2^d quality Ginseng about Two Shells per picul or Lead about Two more per picul.

And if Your Excellency would be pleased to alter the rates accordingly, it would be placing them on equal footing with other Imports, and it would afford much satisfaction to the Merchants of the United States.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Edward King

To His Excellency
The High Imperial Commissioner Consular Agent of U.S.A.

N^o 8

Duplicate Copy.

American Consulate

Canlon August 17 1843

To His Excellency Poying
The High Imperial Commissioner

no to to

Sir,

Since my communication to your Excellency
on the 3^d inst, in regard to the rates of duty levied on

Gunpowder and Lead, I have been visited on two occasions
by a Hong Kong officer deputed by H. E. and from him

I understand that the new Tariff having been
fixed and reported to the Emperor it is difficult now to

make alterations, but that in reference to Gunpowder which

concerns your Excellency is willing to

agree that the rates of duty on good and inferior quality
should be as a good and one rate of duty charged on all

qualities of Twenty Four pound and five hundred

per cent. I beg therefore to say to your Excellency

that this proposal in regard to Gunpowder is adopted;

without prejudicing however any discussion on the

subject which the Government of the United

States may see fit to open at a future time,

and I request that the Collector of Customs may
be informed accordingly.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Yours Obedient Servant

Signed Edward King

Consular Agent of the

of the U. S. A

Duplicate Copy

Mr. King, Imperial High Commissioner &c;
Mr. King, Governor of Canton &c. Ching Lieut. Governor
of Canton &c. and Mr. King Superintendent of Customs
of Canton, Commemorate to the American Consular Agent
King Resident at Canton, that whereas on a former occasion
you the said Consul, addressed us, stating that the
duties on Salt and Lincing according to the usually
established regulations were excessive, and requested
that they might be lessened, as was right. At the
Imperial High Commissioner deputed Tung a Tungshu
(an assistant officer) and others to call upon you the said
Consul, and after to have deliberated upon the
subject, since which you the said Consul have

addressed us, stating that although the duty on
Lead remain according to the new law, yet as
Ginseng is an American produce you propose
that of every peck of Ginseng half shall be considered
first quality, and half of the second, and you
have requested me to write the Superintendent of
Customs that he would receive the duties according
to this average &c. Our excellencies have since
investigated the subject, and really it is right according
to your the said Consul's request, that of every
hundred catties of Ginseng fifty shall be
reckoned as first quality, and fifty catties as
second quality, the aggregate duty of which shall
be Twenty Taels seven mace and five Candarins.
We therefore inform you the said Consul that
according to the duty now settled the account shall
be taken and the duty paid. This is our Commu-
nication.

Tien Kwang 23rd June 1843

August 20th 1843

a True Translation

signed Peter Parker

& the Commissioners proposal, not mine, see no 8
E.K.

SCHEDULE TARIFFS

OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER.	T. M. C. C. D. C.	ARTICLES.	PER.	T. M. C. C. D. C.
1 Alum,.....	pecul	0 1 0 0 = 14	38 Nankeens and Cotton cloth of all kinds	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40
2 Annised Star,.....	"	0 5 0 0 = 70	39 Pictures, viz., large paintings.....	each	0 1 0 0 14
do. Oil,.....	"	5 0 0 0 = 6.94	Rice paper pictures.....	hund.	0 1 0 0 14
3 Arsenic,.....	"	0 7 5 0 = 1.04	40 Paper fans,.....	pecul	0 5 0 0 70
4 Bangles, or glass armlets,.....	"	0 5 0 0 = 70	41 Paper of all kinds.....	"	0 5 0 0 70
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware	"		42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).....	"	0 5 0 0 70
of all kinds,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	"	0 5 0 0 70
6 Brass leaf,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	44 Rattan work of all kinds.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
7 Building materials,.....	free		45 Rhubarb.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40
8 Bone and horn ware,.....	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40	46 Silk, raw, whether Chekiang, Can-	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
9 Camphor,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	ton or elsewhere, all kinds.....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47
10 Canes of all kinds,.....	1000	0 5 0 0 70	Coarse, or refuse of silk.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
11 Capoor cutchery,.....	pecul	0 3 0 0 42	Orgazine, all kinds.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
12 Cassia,.....	"	0 7 5 0 1.04	Ribbons, thread, &c.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
do. buds,.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	Silk piece goods of all kinds, as Silks,	"	
do. oil,.....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	Satins, Pongees, Crapes, Velvets,	"	
13 China root,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	Lutestrings, &c., &c.,.....	"	12 0 0 0 16.67
14 Chinaware of all kinds,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	S. B. The additional duty of so much	"	
15 Clothes, ready made.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	per piece hitherto levied, to be hence-	"	
16 Copper ware, pewter ware, &c., &c.	"	0 5 0 0 70	forth abolished.	"	
17 Corals (or false coral).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and	"	
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds,	"	0 7 5 0 1.04	Woolen mixtures, and goods of	"	
19 Cubebs,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	such class.....	"	3 0 0 0 4.17
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	48 Shoes and boots, leather, satin or	"	
21 Furniture of all kinds,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	otherwise.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
22 Galangal.....	"	0 1 0 0 14	49 Sandalwood ware.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40
23 Gamboge.....	"	2 0 0 0 2.78	50 Soy.....	"	0 4 0 0 56
24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	51 Silverware and Goldware.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
25 Glassbeads.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	52 Sugar, white and brown.....	"	0 2 5 0 35
26 Glue (as fish glue, &c.).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	53 Sugar candy of all kinds.....	"	0 3 5 0 49
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	54 Tin Foil.....	"	0 5 0 0 70
28 Hartall.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	55 Tea of all descriptions.....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	56 Tobacco of all kinds.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	57 Turmeric.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
31 Lackered ware of all kinds.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	58 Tortoise-shell ware.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
32 Lead (white lead).....	"	0 2 5 0 35	59 Trunks, of leather.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
33 Lead (red lead).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	60 Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds).....	free	
34 Marble slabs.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	61 Vermilion.....	pecul	3 0 0 0 4.17
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c.	"	0 2 0 0 28	Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent. ad	"	
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	valorem.	"	
37 Musk.....	catty	0 5 0 0 70			

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER.	T. M. C. C. D. C.	ARTICLES.	PER.	T. M. C. C. D. C.
1 Assafetida,.....	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40	8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds		
2 Beeswax,.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	of writing-desks, dressing-boxes,		
3 Betelnut,.....	"	0 1 5 0 21	cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c. 5		
4 Bicho de mar, 1st quality or black,...	"	0 8 0 0 1.12	per cent ad valorem.		
do. 2d quality, or white,....	"	0 2 0 0 28	9 Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31		
5 Birds-nests, 1st quality or clean,....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	inches wide,.....	piece	0 5 0 0 70
do. 2d quality or good midg,....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47	10 Cochineal,.....	pecul	5 0 0 0 6.94
do. 3d quality or uncleaned,....	"	0 5 0 0 70	11 Cornelians,.....	hund	0 5 0 0 70
6 Camphor, (Malay) 1st quality or clean, catty	1 0 0 0 1.40		do. Beads,.....	pecul	10 0 0 0 13.89
do. 2d quality or refuse,....	"	0 5 0 0 70	12 Cotton,.....	"	0 4 0 0 56
7 Cloves, 1st quality or picked,.....	pecul	1 5 0 0 2.10	13 Cotton Manufactures, viz., Long-		
do. 2d quality or mother	"		cloths, white, 30 a 40 yards long,		
cloves,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	30 a 36 inches wide,.....	piece	0 1 5 0 21

IMPORTS. - Continued.

ARTICLES.	PER.	J.	M.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Cotton Manufactures, continued.</i>						
Cambries and Muslins, 21 a 24 yards long, 41 a 46 inches wide,.....	piece	0	1	5	0	21
Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz., Longcloths, Domestic, &c., &c. 31 a 49 yards long, 28 a 41 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Gray twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Chintz, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
Handkerchiefs, over 1 yard square, each	each	0	0	1	5	24
do. under 1 yard square,.....	"	0	0	1	0	12
Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woollen and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent. ad valorem.						
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
15 Cow Bezoar,.....	catty	1	0	0	0	1.40
16 Cutch,.....	pecul	6	3	0	0	42
17 Elephants' Teeth, 1st quality whole, do. 2d quality broken,.....	"	4	0	0	0	5.55
18 Fishnaws,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
19 Flints,.....	"	1	5	0	0	2.10
20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem.	"	0	0	5	0	7
21 Gambier,.....	pecul	0	1	5	0	21
22 Ginseng, 1st quality,.....	"	38	0	0	0	52.77
do. 2d quality or refuse,.....	"	3	5	0	0	4.86
23 Gold and Silver Thread, viz. 1st quality or real,.....	catty	0	1	3	0	18
2d quality or imitation,.....	"	0	0	3	0	4
24 Gums: Benjamin,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
Olibanum,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Myrrh,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Gums unenumerated, 10 per cent ad valorem.						
25 Horns, buffalo's and bullocks',.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros',.....	"	3	0	0	0	4.17
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20 a 30 yards long, 29 a 37 inches wide, Coarse linen, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	piece	0	5	0	0	70
28 Mace, or flower of nutmeg,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
29 Mother-o'-pearl shells,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
30 Metals, viz.						
Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c., &c.,.....	"	1	5	0	0	2.10
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
manufactured, as in bars, rods &c., &c.,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Lead, in pigs or manufactured,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
Quicksilver,.....	"	3	0	0	0	4.17

ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Metals, continued.</i>						
Steel, unmanufactured.....	pecul	0	4	0	0	56
Tin,.....	"	1	6	0	0	1.40
Tin plates,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
Unenumerated metals, ten per cent. ad valorem.						
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
2d quality or uncleaned,.....	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
32 Pepper,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
33 Putchuck,.....	"	0	7	5	0	1.04
34 Rattans,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds, free						
36 Rose Maloes,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to government agents),.....	"	0	3	0	0	42
38 Shark's fins, 1st quality or white,.....	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
2d quality, or black,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
39 Skins and furs, viz.						
Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Sea Otter Skins,.....	each	1	5	0	0	2.10
Fox Skins, large,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
do. small,.....	"	0	0	7	5	10
Tiger, Leopard, Marten,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Land Otter, Raccoon, Shark skins,.....	hund.	2	0	0	0	2.78
Beaver skins,.....	"	5	0	0	0	6.94
Hare, Rabbit, Ermine,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
40 Smalts,.....	pecul	4	0	0	0	5.55
41 Soap,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
42 Stockfish, &c.,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
43 Seahorse teeth,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
44 Treasure, and money of all kinds, free						
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. &c., in quart bottles,.....	hund.	1	0	0	0	1.40
In pint bottles,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
In casks,.....	pecul	0	5	0	0	70
46 Woods, viz., Ebony,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Sandalwood,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Sapan wood,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent. ad valorem.						
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz.						
Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., 54 a 64 inches wide, per chang of 141 inches,.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21
Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description,.....	"	3	0	7	0	93
Blankets of all kinds,.....	each	0	1	0	0	14
Dutch Camlets,.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21
Camlets,.....	"	0	0	7	0	93
Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c.,.....	"	0	0	3	5	5
Bunting (narrow),.....	"	0	0	1	5	2
Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.						
48 Woollen Yarn,.....	pecul	3	0	0	0	4.17
Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem.						

Note. The pecul contains 100 catties; a catty is 1 1/2 lb. av., a pecul is 133 1/2 lb. av. The chang contains ten cubits or chih, each of which, by this tariff, is computed at 14.1 inches; the Chinese foot, however, varies from 12.7 inches to 14.625 inches, according to circumstances. The duties are levied in sycee silver, and the following are the rates at which coins are received in payment.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
Rupees weighing	109	7	9	0
Peruvian dollars weighing	111	4	5	5
Mexican dollars weighing	111	9	0	0
Bolivian dollars weighing	112	1	5	0
Chilian dollars weighing	112	5	2	0
Chopped dollars weighing	113	2	0	7

are respectively equal to 100 taels weight of sycee.

The above percentage, together with 1/2 per cent. difference between hoppo's and shroff's weights, and 1 1/2 per cent. for refining, must be added to the scale of duties extended in the column of dollars and cents to show the *actual* duty. This column is made out from the first at the rate nearly of 7 mace 2 candareens to a dollar.

GENERAL REGULATIONS,

UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED

AT THE FIVE PORTS OF

CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI.

I. Pilots.

WHENEVER a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports, opened to trade, viz., Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

I. Pilots to be granted immediately;

and

Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

Remuneration to be settled at each port.

II. Custom-house Guards.

THE Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

II. One or two Custom-house guards to be attached to each ship.

No fees to be charged for their maintenance.

III. Masters of ships reporting themselves on arrival.

WHENEVER a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the abovementioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, Manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

III. Report to be made to, and ship's papers &c. to be deposited with the Consul.

Penalty for neglect;

For false manifest; and for breaking bulk before permitted.

For presenting a false Manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars. For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul having taken possession of the Ship's Papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the Cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

Communication of arrival to the Superintendent of Customs.

IV. Commercial dealings between English & Chinese merchants.

It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese Authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do

IV. Mode of proceeding against fraudulent debtors, agents, &c.

their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English Merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong-Merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. Tonnage Dues.

V. A tonnage due payable in full of all charges.

EVERY English merchantman, on entering any one of the abovementioned five ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five mace per Register-ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. Import and Export Duties.

VI. Duties to be charged according to tariff, and to be subject to no other fees.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the abovementioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties incurred by an English Merchant Vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full, which done the Superintendent of Customs will grant a Port Clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. Examination of Goods at the Custom-house.

VII: Goods to be examined by Custom-house officer in presence of merchant's agent.

EVERY English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Disputes regarding value for *ad-valorem* duties, how settled.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an *ad-valorem* duty, if the English Merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, at which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Tare how fixed.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea:—if the English Merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average Tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the Tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the Tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

Appeal to Consul where disputes cannot otherwise be settled.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

VIII. Manner of paying the Duties.

VIII. Duties to be paid to licensed shroffs.

It is hereinbefore provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all Duties and Tonnage Dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorizing them to receive Duties from the English Mer-

chants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

Payment may be made in foreign money.

Per centage on foreign money, how fixed.

IX. Weights and Measures.

Sets of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five Ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese Officers of Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

IX. Standard weights and measures, for duties.

X. Lighters or Cargo Boats.

WHENEVER any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

X. Any boats may be engaged as lighters, without limit or monopoly.

XI. Transhipment of Goods.

No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special Officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XI. Transhipments only to be made with special licence.

XII. Subordinate Consular Officers.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships, to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

XII. Subordinate officers may be appointed at the anchorages of the shipping.

XIII. Disputes between British Subjects and Chinese.

WHENEVER a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul

XIII. Disputes to be settled, if possible, ami-

the arbitration.

Addresses of British merchants to Chinese officers.

Punishment of Chinese and English respectively.

will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. British Government Cruizers anchoring within the Ports.

XIV. A government vessel will be stationed in each port.

AN English government cruizer will anchor within each of the five Ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruizers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruizers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. On the Security to be given for British Merchant Vessels.

XV. The British Consul will be "Security" for British ships.

It has hitherto been the custom, when an English Vessel entered the Port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-Merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such Security Merchant. But these Security Merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five Ports.

Rec^d. 25 Feb.

American Consulate

Canton, China September 20th 1843.

To The Hon. Secretary ^{of State} of the United States of America,
City of Washington.

Sir;

I beg to inform you that Mr Paul S. Forbes having received his Commission to act as Consul in China, that I have notified the Imperial Commissioners and the Governor of Canton accordingly, and that I cease to act as Consular Agent after this date.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward copies of Communications (No 1 a) received from the Imperial Commissioners and others with my replies thereto, and you will notice therefrom that the American trade in China is placed on the same footing as that of any other foreign nation. A copy of the new Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports is also enclosed.

The printed document N^o 5. herewith shows the Regulations for the British trade with China, and the document in Chinese of fifteen

articles which the Commissioner sent to me, referred to in his letter (no 4), as Dr Parker (Chinese Translator) informs me, are the same rules applied to the American trade - A Translation of this paper will be forwarded by Mr Faber when prepared.

By the new Tariff the duty on Gunsey and Lead being high compared with other articles of Import, and the Commissioner being expected to return to the North soon, at the request of some of the American merchants I brought the subject to the notice of His Excellency, pointing out what would be fair rates of duty compared with other articles, and leaving him to make what reduction he thought proper; the result was that he made a reduction by changing the mode of levying the duty on Gunsey. the law before classed of this article 6/10ths fine & 4/10ths coarse, and the change to half good and half inferior made a saving of six dollars per cwt in the duty to the Importer as was proved by an actual transaction.

Our Countrymen have now all the privileges granted to the British, and the feelings of the Government

and people of China continues favorably disposed towards Americans.

I have been careful in my proceedings to avoid prejudicing any action that a new agent of the Government may wish to adopt, and hoping that what has been done may be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be
very Respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

Edward King.

Consular Agent of the
U. S. America.

With Mr. King's letter of 20 Sept.

1. To His Excellency He Yang

Imperial Commissioner &c. &c. &c. &c.
Sir,

I beg to intimate to Your Excellency that the American ship Mary Chilton, Captain Evans, has arrived at Whampoa, and delivered her passport into my possession; and that her Consignees desire to conduct her business under the new Tariff just published. I have therefore to ask Your Excellency to allow the said ship's trade to be carried on under the new Tariff, and to give the necessary instructions to the collector of Customs.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Yr. Obedt Servant

Edward King

Consul Agent

of the United States of America.

American Consulate

Canton July 28th 1843.

W2. He Ying, Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian of the Ken Apparent, Member of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, and Governor General of the Provinces of Kiangnan & Kiangsu, makes this reply.

Whereas the American Consul Knig has requested me to inform the Superintendent of Customs that Capt Evans ship having delivered up her papers, she might proceed agreeably to the newly established regulations to discharge cargo &c. The Imperial High Commissioner, as is right disposes of the business according to the request, in order to manifest kindness and besides writing to the Superintendent of Customs to examine and do accordingly, it behoves him to make this reply.

Taou Kwang 23rd 7th moon 3rd day.

July 29. 1843.

a True Translation

signed Peter Parker

To Edward Knig

Consul Agent of the U.S. America
at Canton.

V3. K'ei King, Imperial High Commissioner &c, and Ke Kung, specially appointed guardian of the Young Prince, Member of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, & Governor General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, make this commemoration and inquiry.

On a former occasion the letter of the American Commodore Kearney was received at our Office, making requests concerning the newly established regulations previously to proceeding to the other ports to Trade &c. at that time on account of the new regulations not being established we could not conveniently give the permission and answer accordingly. Now the Imperial High Commissioner and Governor General have received the Imperial Commands to deliberate upon and settle the regulations for each of the foreign nations, only permitting them to trade at the five ports of Canton, Tsch-chow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, not allowing them irregularly to enter other places. The opening of Trade under the new regulations commenced at Canton on the 27th July inst.

Furthermore King, Consul Agent of the U.S.A.

resident at Canton. ~~com~~ communicated that Captain Evans' ship had entered port and delivered up her papers and requested that her business might be managed agreeably to the newly established regulations, and our Excellencies have granted his request and have addressed the Superintendent of Customs that he examine and do accordingly.

In relation to the four Ports of Fuh Chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai one and the same law will apply to them as to Canton, but it is necessary that we wait the arrival of the August Emperor's will, when again the obstructions (to trading at these ports) will be removed. - As it respects the American Merchant ships, we great Ministers of State, will as it behooves us address the Emperor requesting him with the same leniency to permit them to repair to the four ports of Fuh Chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai for the purpose of trade, hereby manifesting his liberality.

With regard to the purpose of entering and restraining the sailors, it becomes us to inquire, whether the American nation will or will not,

appoint Consul Officers first to proceed to each
port to make arrangements? As before we
we have made this communication and
inquiry, let the said Consul early investigate
the subject and reply, in order that we may
act intelligently in respect to each port.

Taow Kwang 28th year 7th moon 6th day

August 1st 1843.

a True Translation

Signed Peter Parker.

To Edmund Kery

Consul General of the U.S.A

Canton

no 4. Ke King, Imperial High Commissioner to, and Ke King
Governor of Kiangtung to; Communicate to Edward
King, Consular Agent of the U.S. Resident at
Canton, that whereas he has received on a former
occasion the said Consular Agent's Communication
reporting that the American Ship Mary
Chilton has arrived at Whampoa, and the
request was made to trade agreeably to the
newly established regulations, and our reply
was made agreeable to the request. This is
on record. And now, the newly established
regulations consisting of fifteen articles, as
it behoves us, we have caused to be copied
and send for the information of the American
Consul Resident at Canton that he may
direct affairs agreeably thereto. This is
our duly prepared communication. Accompany-
ing is the copy of the regulations.

Tsao Kung 23rd Year 7th month 14th day.

August 2nd 1849.
Sends

To King, } a True Translation
Consul Agent to. } Signed Peter Parker

5. . Limited Copy of the regulations referred to enclosed herewith.
-

6. King, Consul Agent of the U.S.A has the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellencies Communications of the 29th July and 4th + 2nd August, with the contents of which he has made himself fully acquainted, and he begs to express his satisfaction to V. G. for placing the American trade at once on the same footing with other foreign nations.

It is also much to know if Comoro will be appointed for each of the ports Amoy, Fuh Chow, Ningbo, and Shanghai, to proceed there beforehand to control the affairs of the American merchants. The Consul Agent begs to state in reply that he expects that the High Commissioner from the United States will on his arrival arrange for Comoro for the ports named, and in the meantime till they are appointed, the Supercargoes and Captains of American vessels resorting

to the new ports will conform to the regulations and be responsible to the Chinese Government for the Duties on vessel and cargo, and for the good Conduct of the seamen, each vessel for itself. the Supercargo will give such security for Duties to the Collector of Customs as will be satisfactory to him, or on entering a vessel the Tormax dues may be required at once, on loading and before shipping off Cargo the duties may be exacted.

When the Customs arrive at their several stations they will ~~hold~~ the Ships papers, and when the business of a vessel is completed, and the Superintendent of Customs grants a free Clearance the Consul will then consider the duties settled, and allow the vessel to sail away.

Respectfully

Edward King,
Consul General
Canton Aug 3 1848.

To their Excellencies

The High Imperial Commissioner, Kiating,
and the Governor of Canton, Kiating.

HC J. C.

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American Consulate.

Canton, August 3rd 1843.

The undersigned, Consular Agent of the United States of America addresses Your Excellency in reference to the new Tariffs of Duties on Imports just published. The undersigned observes that the rate of duty on most articles of Import Cargo is fixed at about five per cent on the value in China, but on Ginseng and Lead, which now come almost exclusively from the United States much higher rates are charged. - The scale of Five per cent extended to these articles would make the duty on 1st quality Ginseng about Four Taels per Picul, on 2nd quality Ginseng about Two Taels seven mace per picul, on Lead about Two mace per picul.

And if Your Excellency would be pleased to alter the rates accordingly it would be placing them on equal footing with other Imports, and it would afford much satisfaction to the Merchants of the United States.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant.

To His Excellency } Edwardo King.
The High Imperial Commissioner } Consular Agent of the U.S.
Cc. cc. cc.

108.

American Consulate.

Canton August 17th 1843.

To His Excellency Keding:

The High Imperial Commissioner,

tc. tc. tc.

Sir,

Since my communication to Your Excellency on the 3rd inst. in regard to the rates of duty levied on ~~Opium~~ and Lead, I have been visited on two occasions by (Fong) an Officer deputed by V. E.; and from him I understand that the new Tariff having been forwarded and reported to the Emperor it is difficult now to make alterations, but that in reference to Opium which comes only from American ~~the~~ Excellency is willing to agree that the rates of duty on good and inferior quality should be averaged and one rate of duty charged on all qualities of Twenty Taels from once & five Candarins per pound. I beg therefore to say to Your Excellency that this proposal in regard to Opium is accepted, without prejudicing however any discussion on the subject which the Government of the United States may see fit to open

at a future time, and I request that the Collectors
of Customs may be informed accordingly.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Edward King.

Consular Agent

of the U.S.A.

4. He King, Imperial High Commissioner to, He King,
Governor of Canton &c; Ching, Lieut Governor of Canton &c;
and Wah, Superintendent of Customs of Canton,
Communicate to the American Consular Agent King
resident at Canton, that whereas on a former occasion
you the said Consul addressed us, stating that
the duties on Lead and Tin were according to the
newly established regulations were excessive, and
requested that they might be lessened, as was right
& the Imperial High Commissioner deputed Tung
a Tungche (an assistant officer) and others to call
upon you the said Consul, and face to face deliberate
upon the subject, since which you the said Consul

have addressed us, stating that although the duty on
 Lead remain according to the new law, yet as
 Smising is an American producer, you propose that
 of every pound of Smising half shall be considered
 first quality, and half of the second, and you have
 requested me to write the Superintendent of Customs
 that he would receive the duties according to this
 average &c. Our Excellencies have since
 investigated the subject, and really it is right
 that according to you the said Consul's request,
 that of every hundred Catty's of Smising fifty
 shall be reckoned as first quality, and fifty Catty's
 as second quality the aggregate duty of which
 shall be Twenty Tael & Seven Mace and five Candareens.
 We therefore inform you the said Consul that
 according to the duty now settled the account shall
 be taken and the duty paid. This is our com-
 -munication

Taou Kwang 23rd June 1849

August 20th 1849.

a True Translation.

Signed Peter Parker.

x the Commissioners proposal, not mine, see no. 8.

E. H. C. Agent

25 Feb?

Duplicate copy from Bombay of inland number
No. 1. American Consulate
Canton, 7 Oct: 1843.

To the Honorable
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir,

I have now the honor to ac-
knowledge receipt of your despatch
(dupl) of 18 May at hand on the
18 ult: and on the 22^d ult: of your
despatch of 17 April enclosing my
commission as American Consul for ^{Commulate}
the port of Canton &c. My pre-
decessor Mr. Ed. King Consular Agent ^{at} Canton
resigned the Consular functions on
the 20 Sept: and on the 22^d I
addressed a note to the Imperial
Commissioner & Governor of Canton
asking for an opportunity to present
my credentials and obtain an
exequatur. The 2^d of October
being named, I proceeded on that

day in company with Mr. Ed.
 int^l King the Ex Consular Agent and
 with Rev^d Dr. Parker as Interpreter to the
 Peking place appointed one mile outside
 of Canton; where I found King
 the High Imperial Commissioner &
 Keking the Governor of the Province
 and their suites - we were at
 once placed on an equality, as
 had been the case with the French
 Consul a few days previously. The
 Commissioner stated that not only
 the Emperor himself but also the
 people of China looked upon the
 Americans as friends, and that
 every facility would be afforded
 to me in performing the duties
 of my Office.

In accordance with the
 instructions in your despatch of
 18 May, I then informed him that
 a Special Envoy had been sent by

the Govt. of the U.^s States and would shortly arrive in China, and that it would be desirable to know which route to Peking would be the most acceptable, that by the mouth of the Peiho, or by land ^{Envy to} from Canton. he immediately ^{Peking} replied by asking "Why go to Peking?" and stated that the Emperor had appointed him specially to settle all commercial intercourse with Foreign Nations, and that he had already placed the U.^s States on the same footing as England, which had sent no Envy to Peking; not deeming it proper to go any further, the interview terminated by his saying that any communication I might make in writing would be forwarded to Peking. I consequently addressed him a note of which copy is - Enclosed N^o 2.

Mr. King has already communicated to you by ship the result of his correspondence with the Commissioner, by which you will perceive they have placed the ^{American} trade on the same footing as the English - the Duties on all Imports are low, not Duty on above 5% Excepting on Lead and Ginseng; the latter article not touching British interests was left by Sir Henry Pottinger at the old rate of Duty or nearly 100 per cent, but will no doubt be reduced on the first representation of the American Commissioner.

It would appear that the Chinese Government has strong objections to any Embassy proceeding to Peking, and to avoid all necessity for it, ^{to} Peking better terms will be granted to all nations at Canton than could be obtained by proceeding to Peking.

on the other hand I am of
opinion that the Emperor is so
conscious of his inability to offer
any resistance, that the point
would be yielded if insisted on.
I have the honor to be with much
respect, Your mt. obedt. Servt.
Paul J. Forbes
W. J. Lamb.

Wm. W. Forbes: No. 1.

No. 2 American Consulate,
Canton, 3^d October 1843.

To Their

Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioner
& Governor Genl. of Canton.

Sirs,

The Undersigned Consul of the
United States of America has the honor
to address your Excellencies the High
Imperial Commissioner Heying and the
Governor of the Province of Canton, and
to enclose a translated copy of the
Consular Commission which the under-
signed had the honor to present to
your Excellencies during his personal
interview of yesterday. -

The Undersigned takes this opportunity
to communicate to your Excellencies that
his Government has appointed a Com-
missioner who will shortly arrive
in China with a view to cement
those friendly relations between this.

Country and the United States of America, which have so long existed - and which it is the desire of the American Government to cultivate - The Undersigned trusts that his Majesty the Emperor of China will perceive in this mission a new proof of the friendly disposition of the Government of the U.^{ed} States towards that of China, the assurance of which it will be desirable that the Commissioner should offer in person to the Emperor - The Undersigned takes this opportunity to renew the assurance of his respect and consideration, and to be
Your Very mo. ob^l Serv^t

No 3. American Consulate,
Canton, 11 Oct: 1843.

To Their
Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioner
& Governor Genl. of Canton.

Sir

The Undersigned Consul of the
U.S. America had the honor on the 3^d
Inst. to address your Excell^{ty} on the
subject of Ginseng, which the Officer
sent out by your E.C. informs me had
been received. In the course of a
conference with him yesterday it was
agreed that I should again address
your E.C. and in so doing I could
beg to call your E.C. attention to the
fact of which your E.C. are no doubt
already aware, that foreign Ginseng
comes wholly from America and that
its value and use are quite unknown
in England. I could also state that
when the new Tariff was in preparation

my countrymen were unacquainted with its provisions, and that when they made inquiries, these were not answered, they were therefore unable to make to your E.C. any explanations, as to the Duties to be imposed on American Articles. The unders^d begs also to repeat that before his arrival, his predecessor noticed the excessive Duty on Ginseng, when your E. C. decided on rating the article as half of first quality and half of second to which my predecessor agreed as a temporary arrangement, now since my arrival other parcels of Ginseng have come in, amounting in all to several ^{hundred} piculs; out of all this I understand there are only a few piculs of first quality, while the remainder is poor, and of little virtue, in proof of which the dealers only offer 30 Taels, while the Ginseng of China

is worth several hundred taels for piculs. I am assured that this article cost only 25 to 30 taels for piculs in America, so that the Hopps would receive 100 per cent on it while the cloths of England are charged 5 to 10 per cent!!!

The new Tariff having received the Imperial assent, I do not ask Your E.C. formally to alter its provisions as to Ginseng; an Envoy of my Nation being at hand, my application is only for temporary relief to the Merchants. I venture however to suggest that your E.C. will direct the Hopps so to rate the qualities of Ginseng as that the Duty shall not exceed 10 per cent on the cost of the same.

If your Excellency will receive this suggestion I will as Consul examine the Invoices of such Ships

as have Ginseng and certify the cost
to the Hoppo for his information. -
satisfaction will thus be given to my
Countrymen.

The Undersigned has the honor
to assure your C.C. of his distinguished
consideration and to remain Y.

S.E. M. ob. to.

No. 5.
Translation

Reply of their Excellencies Ke Ying
& Ke Kung to a communication -
relative to an Envoy from America
to China - 12 October 1843.

Of the Tartar Dynasty, Ke Ying
Imperial High Commissioner, guardian
of the Heir Apparent, Director of the
board of War, Member of the Imperial
Cabinet and Governor of Keang Nan
& Keang Si & Ke Kung guardian of

the Heir Apparent, director of the
 board of War, member of the Imperial
 Cabinet & Governor Genl. of Canton and
 the Kiang Si, reply, that whereas
 the Consul has made a communication
 stating that an American Minister
 Plenipotentiary may soon arrive &
 because friendly relations have mutually
 existed between China & America for a
 long period it is desirable he should
 proceed in person to Peking &c.
 Now we find that American
 gentlemen & merchants residing at Canton
 trading for many years have been
 in the highest degree peaceful and
 tranquil and this the August Emperor
 has long known. We the High Commis-
 sioner & Governor after deliberating upon
 settling the new regulations (with
 England) did not wait for the
 American merchants to make the
 request - but immediately informed

beforehand the Consular Agent of the
 U.S.A. E. King, Esq. that according to
 the new Laws their duties could be
 levied and also that they were per-
 mitted to resort to the newly opened
 ports and in the same manner
 (with the English) to trade, thus man-
 ifesting the August Emperor's virtue of
 compassionating men from afar. Now
 at Canton we have only opened the
 trade and at the remainder of the
 five ports as they are opened to
 Commerce, the Consul ought to En-
 courage each merchant in his own
 proper sphere to conduct his trade
 fortunately grasping profit, which is
 their appropriate business. As was
 proper the August Emperor specially
 appointed me his Minister to repair
 beforehand to Canton, here in conjunction
 with the Governor & Int. Governor & Hoppo
 to deliberate upon and manage (the)

foreign affairs). Now should a person proceed to Peking, begging and making requests of the Great Emperor, positively it will be necessary to deliver over to us the High Commissioner & Governor to investigate and deliberate respecting their requests & that we shall not avoid the trouble of travelling by sea & land. Besides from America to the lands of Yee (South of China) the Minister Plenipotentiary will have passed over the vast ocean more than seven myriads of li and if again from Yee he proceeds to Peking in going & coming it will be necessary to travel over a distance of 10,000 li more and at a great expenditure of effort, all of which is not convenient.

The August Emperor compassionating people from afar certainly cannot bear that the American Minister

by a circuitous route should go to Peking wading through overflowing difficulties - The Consul ought - therefore to intercept & stop the American Plenipotentiary from repairing in every respect unnecessarily to the Imperial Court.

We the High Imperial Commissioner & Governor General will assuredly take the most excellent intentions of America (as conveyed in the communication of the Consul) and will clearly make them known to the August Emperor & with which his Majesty the Emperor will certainly be delighted.

As to the Consul who has resided but a short time in the flowery land, superintending the trade of each port, We the High Commissioner & Governor must treat him with abundant leniency & concerning the Consuls

not yet appointed to the other ports.
 We the High Commissioner & Governor
 will duly arrange every thing & give
 information to the local authorities
 of those places to countenance them
 & positively not cause men from afar
 to be involved in the least difficulty;
 the Consul also ought to restrain the
 Merchants within the limits of just
 & honest commerce, requiring them
 to pay the duties according to the
 new laws, without the least secret
 crying out of the same and thus
 it will be well for both countries.
 This is an reply - a true translation
 signed Peter Parker

Tao Kuoang 23 yr. 3 moon 19th day
 (A.D. 12 Oct. 1843.)

No 6. Public Notice

Of the Celestial Dynasty - Key King

Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Director of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, Governor of Kiang Nan & Kiang Si & member of the Imperial family and the Kung Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Director of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet & Governor General of Canton & Kiang-see give notice that at the ports of Amoy and Shanghai, the arrangements are now about completed for the opening of free trade. But at Fich, how persons have not been appointed and the business is not entirely arranged and it is proper for the present to be deliberate in opening the trade and also at the port of Ning-po, hitherto there has been delay in making the proper arrangements, therefore the merchant's ships of all nations

ought not to be in haste in proceeding to these two ports Tsch Chow and Ningpo, but wait till they have information of the opening of trade there, when we will again give notice for them to proceed thither.

As it behoves us we give this public notice.

Tsch Kwang 23 year 8 month 122th
a true copy
Signed Peter Parker

No 4.

American Consulate
Canton, 24 October 1848.

To Their
Excellencies the High
Imperial Commissioners Keying
& the Governor of the Province of Canton Kchung
Sir,
The undersigned Consul of the

United States of America has the honor to address your EEs and to acknowledge Your EE's communication of 31st advising that your EE's had instructed the (Hopps) Superintendent of Trade to collect in future the Duties on Ginseng according to the new Tariff, estimating 2/10 as superior and 8/10 as second quality and your EE state that "the Consul has already clearly communicated to us that when the Envoy hereafter arrives in China there will be no more altering the Duty". In this Act of your EE's the Consul acknowledges a new proof of your friendly disposition towards the American Nation, but in reference to my communication of 18th your EE will perceive that the Undersigned stated that he would not again propose to alter

the Duty and expressed a belief that the American Envoy would not wish to alter it. And the undersigned trusts that your EE^{ty} will perceive clearly that his duties are confined to those of the Consulate, and that if the Envoy has other plans and regulations to propose, the Undersigned has no authority to do any thing which will bind the American Envoy to any particular course.

The Undersigned has the honor to assure your EE. of his respect & consideration and to be

Your EE mt. obed. Serv^t

No. 8

Reply of their Excellencies He Ying & Hekung in relation to the settlement of the Duty on Foreign Ginseng
22nd October 1843.

Of the Tartar Dynasty, He Ying
Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian
of the Heir Apparent, director of the
board of War, Member of the Imperial
Cabinet, Governor of Kiang Nan and
Kiang Si and a member of the Imperial
household & He Kung guardian of the
heir apparent, Director of the board of
War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet
& Governor General of Kiang Tai & Kiang
Si make the following reply.

Whereas the American Consul has
made a communication in which
he states the superior and inferior
kinds of Ginseng are dissimilar &
that it has now been deliberated
upon & settled (by the Consul &
Chinese Officers deputed for the
purpose) that 2/10 of every picul
of Ginseng shall be considered
superior quality and 8/10 inferior
and the duty to be levied upon

Each kind according to the new tariff & requests us to address the Superintendent of Canton that he receive the duty according to this arrangement. & that he the Consul will not again change the duty. Now we have made investigation respecting the Duty on Ginseng, and find that formerly it was clearly deliberated upon & settled with E. King Esq. Consular Agent, that the superior and inferior qualities should be averaged making one half of the first class and one half of the second & the duties to be levied accordingly. This was at the time of the Imperial High Commissioner opened the trade at each of the five ports. This is on record. — Since then the Consul has made communications requesting reduction, proposing that it be considered

2/10 superior & 8/10 inferior of each picul & levying the Duties accordingly; truly this is very dissimilar to the former settlement and we found it very difficult to allow it. But we the High Comm. & Governor have made inquiry respecting the market price of Ginseng & have deputed Officers for this purpose who have seen & examined the article, and the Consul also declares that the foreign Ginseng is an inferior commodity & of low price & that the merchants cannot pay the Duty reckoning one half superior and one half inferior quality and this appears to be true. Therefore as it behoves us in order to manifest our liberality we indulgently grant the request, that hereafter of every picul of foreign Ginseng 2/10 shall be considered as superior and 8/10 inferior quality.

and the duties thereon to be
levied according to the new laws.
But the Celestial Dynasty's revenue
laws are all alike made known
to the Emperor and reported to
the boards of revenue and it
cannot be assumed to change
them "ad libitum" and the Consul
has clearly communicated to us
that when hereafter the American
Envoy arrives in China, there will
be no more altering. It is right
that the Regulations at this time
deliberated upon as it respects
Ginseng should be finally settled
without the least alterations.
Furthermore in relation to the
Duties on other merchandise equally
with this in order to manifest
"good faith" & justice it cannot be
required to ask for a reduction of
what is already settled.

He not only address the Super-
intendent of Customs that he
examine & act according to this
new adjustment of the duty, but
make this reply to the Consul
that he make it known to all
Merchants alike that they obey
accordingly. Let there be no
smuggling. A duly prepared reply.
Proukhang 23^d 8th moon 27

a faithful translation
(signed) Peter Parker

3224 October 1885

THE CANTON PRESS.

rying off some plunder, but on being seized struck the marine with a dagger, slightly wounding him in the face, and was shot dead by the marine. The Chinese soldiery and police mustered also very strong, and summary punishment is said to have been inflicted by them on a considerable number of offenders. By this calamity the foreign community at Canton is now reduced to between six or seven Hongks only, which are of course altogether insufficient for their necessities. It is much to be hoped that a great portion of the ground cleared by the fire will be bought by foreign merchants and their houses erected thereon, particularly that part where stood formerly the many waring houses, leading down to the rivers edge, and which have all been destroyed. The British Consulate was burnt out, by the papers were saved.

Below will be found "An abstract of the supplementary Treaty between Her Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of China," signed by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and Keying near the Bogue on the 8th of this month. This treaty is intended to conclude the diplomatic labors of the plenipotentiaries of the two nations, and let us hope that it may forever bind them together in peace and friendship. To judge from appearances of late, there seems to be every reason to suppose the Imperial Government sincere in its wish to cultivate friendly relations for the future, and the official pride of its head as well as officers arising being forced to admit functionaries of foreign nations as equals at least, and their intercourse with them having become much more frequent, and in some instances even cordial, it is to be hoped that an attempt will be made by the Chinese to retrograde to the system of exclusiveness they have so long succeeded in keeping intact, but the breaking up of which has at length cost them so severe a lesson. We are glad to perceive from the provisions of this treaty that foreigners are permitted to buy or rent houses at the different ports, and therefore hope that this clause will soon produce a considerable increase in their comfort in Canton at least, where the recent and former calamity has for the present reduced the number of Hongks inhabited by the foreign community to between six and seven, from the original number of thirteen. Another provision of this treaty which cannot fail to give mixed satisfaction is that all nations are to share alike in its benefits, and this declaration on the part of the Chinese obviates all former diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese on one side, and the plenipotentiaries of other countries on the other, who are soon to be expected to arrive here. The mutual liberty of criminals of either nation provided for in this treaty is likewise a matter of importance, as Hongkong is. That the right of small craft to carry passengers and baggage to Canton free of duty, is recognized by this treaty serves the thanks of the foreign community, for though even before Lin's arrival such vessels were free to go up and down the river, generally unharmed, and although a sort of official permission at one time been given them to run, yet this was more a connivance at the infringement of old regulations still in force.

d. Silveira e Pinto, our late governor, left Macao yesterday in the Portuguese Brig of War *Tejo* for Amoy, whence he proceeds to Canton, being bearer from the present Governor of Macao of proposals for the future relations between the Chinese and Portuguese. The present governor and a staff of honor escorted M. Pinto to the place of embarkation, and a salute was fired from the Fort as also from the Brig of War.

the accounts we continue to receive from Hongkong are in many respects far from satisfactory. A pestilence still prevails to a very alarming degree, particularly among the garrison, and but in too many instances terminates fatally. The complaints and obstructions are also again becoming more numerous; and the present police force seems to be altogether inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants. We noticed two weeks since that a haunt of thieves, consisting of a number of matcheds, had by the government been burnt down; this act, and of driving the thieves from the island, seems to have created a considerable degree of exasperation, abusive and threatening placards are frequently pasted on the walls. In several instances

policemen have been attacked and badly wounded by the mob, when seizing offenders, and not many days since we are told the police were, in open day, driven out of the bazar. Threats to fire the bazar and public offices have been frequently made, and in one of the barracks a quantity of powder with an ignited slow match, which had very nearly burnt down to the powder, was detected. An officer's house was the other night attacked by five men, the inmates, two officers, fortunately become aware of their intentions from the noise they made, sallied out and pursued the thieves; four of whom made their escape, but the fifth after a lengthened pursuit was run through the body and killed by one of the officers. We give these instances only as a few that are daily occurring, but they are sufficient to shew that the inhabitants of Victoria are by no means so well protected as they have a right to expect.

It is reported that a Steamer, *H. M. St. Spiteful*, we believe, will be despatched for Bombay by Major Eldred Pottinger. C. B., bearing the Supplementary Treaty for Her Majesty's approval.

H. M. Steamer Vixen left Hongkong on the 26th of this month with the Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai. With have not heard of any appointment having yet been made to Fuh-chow-foo; and it is singular that not one of the Steamers or Ships of War, ever since they are on the coasts of China, have visited that City, which from its situation, size, populousness, and industry of its inhabitants promises to become one of the most important emporiums for the foreign trade.

The *Guess* from Amoy 19th inst. reports that the *Eliza Stewart* and *Thomas Crisp* had put into that port in stress of weather. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Moir* which left Chusan on the 1st inst. and has not since been heard of.

The French Frigates *Cicopatre* and *Erigena* arrived here from Manila the former on the 21st and the latter on the 22d October. They experienced, we understand, the full weight of the typhoon of the 9th inst. which caused the loss of some boats and some other slight damage.

From the Hongkong late Canton Register, Oct. 24.

Chusan, 10th October, 1843.

"During the last month there was a great deal of rain and stormy weather, which on the 30th increased to a very heavy gale, almost a Typhoon, with tremendous rain. So much so, that the town, which is very favorably situated for such a calamity, was flooded to the depth of three or four feet; and the inmates of many of the houses were obliged to decamp; the water undermining the mudwalls, and the wind completing their destruction. At 4 A. M. on the 1st instant, the Barometer was as low as 29.03, but has since risen rapidly, though the gale continued for some time longer. A few more hours of the rain would have caused great loss of life, as the sluices were insufficient to carry off the water. Much of the standing crops has been damaged, the paddy having been beaten down, and the grain shaken out.

"Ting-hae is built in the midst of a paddy swamp, bounded, at the distance of about a mile, by steep hills all round; excepting the sea front, which is protected by a bund or embankment, that served to keep in the water, and to convert the whole flat into one large lake. On walking along this band the day after the gale, I observed great quantities of wreck of houses and furniture, stranded along the water-mark; and the owners, very wretched and woe-begone, busy collecting the fragments. Coffins also, which had been cruising about, lay stranded and partly open, exposing their inmates to view, and also to smell. It is customary among the natives to lay the coffins simply on the surface of the burying ground, strewing some straw around and over them, which accounts for their floating so easily.

"The shipping rode the gale out well, having struck their yards and masts in time. There were few China boats here, but at Ningpo, there has been great smashing among them with loss of life. In the small valleys of Chusan there has been much damage done both to life and property, but it is difficult to ascertain particulars.

"Business is very dull, the Chinese declining to trade until the Ports are opened. Opium is a drug in the market, and other articles equally so.

"The *Thomas Crisp* has not yet made her appearance she is anxiously looked for having left Hongkong on the 31st August with the June Mail."

"The *Thomas Crisp* we understand has put into Amoy.—Ed. H. R.

"The weather is now beautiful, the mornings and evenings quite sharp and bracing. The races are to come off on the 20th inst., and great dangers are expected from the quality and condition of the quadrupeds. Sports to conclude with pigeon shooting &c. &c. The Theatre Royal offers numerous attractions; and a tempting bill of fare for the 16th current, so you see we are not behind hand in the grand march of intellect."

PROCLAMATION.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, now makes public, for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects, the annexed abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland &c. and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which was duly concluded, sealed, and signed at the City of Hoo-Man-Chai, on the 8th day of October 1843, by the said Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of China having consented to ratify the Supplementary Treaty, without waiting for the previous ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., one of the Original Copies (of which four were signed and sealed) has been forwarded, to Peking for that purpose, and will be transmitted, with a copy for Her Majesty the Queen's ratification, to England, as soon as it is received back.

In the mean time, and until the Treaty shall be duly ratified and exchanged, and published, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary by this Proclamation, enjoin, and requires all Her Majesty's Subjects by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by, the provisions of the said Treaty, as set forth in the annexed abstract.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House at Victoria, (Hongkong), this 18th day of October, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

ABSTRACT OF THE

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY

BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE.—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship between the said two Governments."

ARTICLE I.—Provides for the New Tariff being force at the five Ports of Canton, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ART. II.—Provides for the General Trade being in force at the aforesaid five Ports.

ART. III.—Provides that difficulties or disputes made under the fifth clause of the said Government Regulations of Trade, shall belong to the Government.

ART. IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Art. I, that the British Merchant Ships shall not trade at any other Ports or places in China; that if they do so, contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discover and clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the Chinese Law may direct.

ART. V.—Provides for the Chinese Regulations of Trade being applicable to the British.

ART. VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others residing at, or resorting to the five Ports, shall not go into the surrounding Country, beyond the distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities) and "on no pretence for purposes of trade or otherwise, if any person, whatever his rank, station or condition, obey this Article and "wander away into the Country, he shall be seized and handed over to the local Authorities for suitable punishment."

ART. VII.—Provides for British Subjects, families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy or rent ground and Houses at fair and equitable prices to prevail "amongst the people, without exaction on either side." The ground and houses, so bought or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities "Communication with the Consuls."

ART. VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Consuls, Subjects or Citizens have the right to be admitted to the five Ports named in Art. I, on the same terms as England.

ART. IX.—Provides for British Subjects, offenders against the Law, who may flee to Hongkong, to British Ships of War, or to British Merchants for refuge, being "delivered up on proof of their guilt," and for any Soldier, Sailor, or other person, whatever his Caste or Country, who is a Subject of the Crown of England and who may, from any

THE CANTON PRESS.

or on any pretext, desert, fly, or escape into the Chinese Territory, being seized and confined by Chinese Authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest Consular, or other British Government Office.

ART. I.—Provides for a British Ship of War being stationed at each of the five Ports, "to ensure good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant ships, and to support the necessary authority of the Consular Officers and Subjects." The crews of such ships are to be carefully restrained by the Officer Commanding, and the crews regarding not straying into the Chinese Territory, in the same manner as the crews of merchant ships. The ships of war to be in no degree liable to Port Charges or any of the General Regulations laid down for trade.

ART. II.—Provides for the British Forces being withdrawn from Canton (Nagasaki) and Coolungsoo being retained by the Chinese Government, agreeable to the Treaty of Commerce and Friendship, the moment the matter is stated for in that Treaty shall be paid for by the British Plenipotentiary, distinctly and separately, for all dwelling Houses, "Stores, and other Buildings, that the British Forces may have occupied, or in- tentionally occupied, or repaired, shall be handed over, on the termination of the Port, exactly as they stand."

ART. III.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructions to the different Consuls, (in addition to the Proclamation of the Plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons being British Subjects, trad- ing under their superintendence"—and, in the event of any transgression coming to their know- ledge, they are to report the Chinese authorities "who will proceed to seize, and confiscate, all goods, what- ever their nature or value, that may have been so smuggled, and will likewise, be at liberty to prohibit the vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed from trading further and to send her away as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese Subjects, whether Custom House Officers or others, who may be concerned in smuggling, as by the Article, to be punished as the Chinese authorities shall think fit.

ART. IV.—Provides for all persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, surveying goods, to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a Pass or Port Clearance from one of the five Ports, named in Article I; and paying the duties payable by the Chinese on such goods. It also provides for persons of China repatriating to Hongkong to purchase goods, and for their obtaining a Pass from the Custom House of one of the five Ports, should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases. These duties to be settled at the expiration of each trip.

ART. V.—Provides for an officer of the British Government, commanding the Registers and Passes of all "ships, vessels, and boats, to buy or sell goods; and, if any vessel which may not have a Register or Pass, is found in unauthorized, or smuggling, or being alleged to trade, "By this means it is to be hoped, that Piracy and illegal trade will be effectually prevented."

ART. VI.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese Subjects at Hongkong, being recovered by the British Courts of Justice. Should the British Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Territory and the knowledge of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, an application being made by the Consul, in the name of a British Merchant, having done at any of the five Ports and by Hongkong, the British Authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Consul, "institute an investigation into the claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulters or debtors to settle them, to the utmost of their means."

ART. VII.—Provides for a monthly Return of Passes granted to Chinese Vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British Officer referred to in Article XIV, by the Hong Kong, and for a similar return being made by the said Officer.

ART. XVIII.—Additional Article.—Provides for all Cutters, Schooners, Lorchas, and such small vessels, that ply between Canton and Hongkong or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto been, free of all Port Charges, "if they only carry Passengers, letters, or baggage;" but, if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton Register. This Article further provides for the smallest of such Vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen and the largest 150 tons burthen; beyond which larger size they are to be classed as foreign Ships and to be charged Tonnage dues according to Article V. of the General Regulations.

The following three Articles were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the Port of Canton, for the guidance of these small Vessels.

1st.—Every British Schooner, Cutter, Lorchas, &c., shall have a sailing letter or Register, in Chinese and English, under the Seal and Signature of the "Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c. &c."

2nd.—Every Schooner, Cutter, Lorchas, and such Ves-

sel shall report herself as large Vessels are re- quired to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries Cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter or Register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the "Hopoo for her to discharge her Cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the III Clause of the General Regulations."

3rd.—"When the inward Cargo is discharged and an outward one (if intended) taken on board and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the Register or Sailing letter, and allow the Vessel to depart."

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the Vermilion Pencil, the Imperial Commissioner, will deliver the very Copy of the Treaty containing it, into the hands of His Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise graciously assenting to, and confirming, the Treaty, the British Plenipotentiary will despatch that Copy of the Treaty con- taining the Royal Sign Manual, by a specially appoint- ed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of His said Excellency Hwang "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a Rule and a Guide to both Nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our Peace and Friendship."

"A most important Supplementary Treaty."

Signed and Sealed, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)
HENRY POTTINGER.
L. S.
OF THE IMPERIAL
COMMISSIONER.

(Signed)
KEYING, (in Tartar.)
A true Abstract,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 25th Oct.

PROCLAMATION.
Sir Henry Pottinger Bart. G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. in China, deems it advisable, to direct the republication of the annexed order of Her Majesty The Queen in Council of the 24th day of February 1843, and also the publication of copies of a Communication received from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, under date the 8th of this month, and of the reply afforded to it on the 11th instant; relative to merchant vessels, under British colours going for purposes of trade or commerce, to any other Port of China except the five that have been declared open by Treaty.

In enjoining due attention and obedience, on the part of all Her Majesty's Subjects, to the said order in Council, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. thinks it right under the Powers he holds, to explain and notify by this Proclamation, that, looking to the great extent of the Sea Coast of China, as well as to the difficulty which attends its navigation, in one or other direction, at most seasons of the year, owing to the strength of the prevailing winds [the South west and North-east Monsoons] it will not be looked upon, or held to be, in any degree a "breach or violation" of the said order in Council should British vessels approach and anchor for safety, or shelter, near the Coast of China or in any of its Roadsteads, or Inlets, lying to the Southward of the Embouchure of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, but all Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects must henceforward clearly bear in view, and understand, not only from this Proclamation and its accompaniments, but from the IV Article of the Abstract of the Supple- mentary Treaty, promulgated for general informa- tion on the 18th of this month, the risk they will run by attempting, in opposition to the stipulations of the Treaty, to trade elsewhere than at one of the five Ports.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c., further thinks it right to explain, and notify by this Proclamation, that as none of the Ports to be opened agreeable to the Treaty, for purposes of trade and Commerce, lie to the Northward of the point indicated above [viz the Embouchure of the Yang-tse Kiang River] he has, in virtue of the authority vested in him, and pending the gracious pleasure of Her Majesty, fixed that point as the limit to which British Merchant vessels may proceed without being taken to be guilty of a contravention of the Treaty, and accordingly

all Subjects of the Crown of England, are hereby warned and given distinctly to understand, that any British Merchant vessel that may be positively known or discovered, to have visited any Part of the Sea Coast of China higher up than the 32nd degree of North latitude [unless she should be forced by absolute stress of weather] will be assumed to have gone there, in violation of Her Majesty's said order in Council and of this Proclamation, and the necessary measures will be taken for her being detained by any of Her Majesty's Ships that may fall in with her, with a view to her being sent to Hongkong in inquiry and adjudication.

In conclusion, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. most specially and solemnly warns all Her Majesty's Subjects against any act of violence,—no more what the alleged cause or pretence may be, toward any of the Officers or people of China. If Merchant vessels will go to trade at any of the Ports of China not opened by Treaty for purposes of Trade, Commerce it is self evident that they voluntarily expose themselves, after the fullest and oft repeated warnings, to the chances of being attacked and driven away, or seized and confiscated, and, in either case not only will they receive no protection or con- tentance from Her Majesty's Ships of War or other Authorities, in China, but they will if they attempt to defend themselves, and loss of life or blood should ensue, be seized as Pirates, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands Her Majesty's Government.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Dated at the Government House, at Victoria, Hongkong, October 24th, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, IN
24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1843.
PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas by an Act, passed in the session of Par- liament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth intituled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty by any such Order of Orders, Commission or Com- missions, as to His Majesty in Council should appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Super- intendants in the said Act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities, over and in respect the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and to impose penalties, fei- tures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in the manner as in the said Order of Orders should be specified:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prohibit, and doth hereby prohibit Her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and com- merce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of, Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces; and Her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of Her subjects, committing a breach or violation of the direction, shall, upon conviction thereof in any Her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice Admirals be for every such offence, liable to a penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction shall take place; and Her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all proceedings, which may be had under this Order, shall be, as far as the circumstances will permit, in conformity with the Law of England.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and the Commissioners for executing the office of the High Admiral; are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

WM. L. BATHURST.
KEYING, High Commissioner of the Imperial Family, Guardian of the Prince, Governor Gen- eral of Kiang-soo and Kiang-se, &c. &c., hereby makes this Official Communication.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON PRESS. 1843.

It appears that the High Officers of Chih-le and Shantung have on different occasions and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect.

On the 9th day of the 7th moon of this present year (4th August) two, two-masted Foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tang-ching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island called Lew-Kung-tau, in the district of Wan-tang, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said moon (5th August) three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Kiang-se, landed from a Ship's boat and distributed hand-bills, to the effect that they had Woollens, miscellaneous articles, Opium in large and small balls, &c., &c. for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people, but as our people did not dare to hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away. On the 11th day (6th August) they went to an island called Chee-fow-tau in the district of Tsak-shan, where they cast anchor. On the 20th day (24th August) they sailed to outside of the sands called Tan-kiang-sha near Ta Koo Kow (i. e. the mouth of the Pei-ho) in Chih-le, where they again anchored. Thereupon the Commandant and Intendant of Tientsin went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the surname of Teang, said, that the ship belonged to Your Honorable Nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of Cotton-cloths, woollens &c. &c., at Shingchow-foo (Singapore) which they had brought on for sale; and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the Hong Tih-li. The Commandant and Intendant immediately told them, that Tien-tsin was a place, where commercial intercourse was not permitted; but as the people on board that ship (or these ships) wished to buy provisions, the Mandarins forthwith supplied their wants, and would receive no payment; and in fine on the 1st day of the 7th intercalary moon (25th August) they got up anchor and stood away towards the South.

Now I, the High Commissioner, have received the Imperial Commands, to ascertain from Your Excellency, what ships these are, that thus unauthorizedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon Your Excellency that they must be all rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets, than those stipulated for in the Treaty.

I find, that these ships went to Chih-le and Shantung before that Your Excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say anything more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether Your Excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whether they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the Supplementary Treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if Your Excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, viz. after the 15th day of the 9th Moon (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscation both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new Commercial Regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

For as much as I now make this Official Communication, that Your Excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that Your Excellency will also send me an answer in course.

An Important Official Communication.

To His Excellency,
Sir HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B.
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.
Taoukwang, 23rd year, 8th moon, 15th day, (8th October 1843.)

A true translation,
(Signed) B. THOM,
Asst. Trans. and Interpreter,
To His Excellency in China.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

(True Copy.)

Macao, October 11th, 1843.
I have duly received, and fully understood your Excellency's Communications of the 8th instant, relative to two, two masted vessels having during the month of August last, appeared off the Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, and there having wished to trade in a variety of goods, which were described in certain Hand-Bills.

I do not wish from the circumstances of the case, having Canton Linguists and men on board, that they could have been from Singapore, or a place quite certain that they were really English vessels; although they so described themselves, and although the necessary steps for ascertaining their points, if possible, and in the mean time, I must issue a Proclamation to the effect pointed out by your Excellency, and will likewise adopt such other restrictive rules, as may seem calculated to entirely suppress the practice of foreign trading vessels sailing beyond the bounds fixed by the Treaty.

I have more than ten times previously explained to your Excellency and other High Chinese officers, that the great and final remedy for this disordered and evil, rests in the hands of the local authorities; and I am most happy to observe that remedy was applied on this occasion. I allude to the people of the country being carefully restrained from dealing or holding intercourse, with the vessels. If this rule be only rigidly enforced, the objects gained, for the sole motive for their straying beyond bounds is the hope of profit, and where nothing can be sold, not only is no profit to be had, but considerable expense or, in other words, loss is to be incurred.

In addition to strictly prohibiting and restraining the people from dealing, or holding intercourse, with such vessels, the vessel should on no pretence, be furnished with, or the even allowed to buy provisions; and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists, or other such persons, who may come from these vessels, and not to release them, until they shall have paid a fine of at least 1000 each, to the Public Treasury. If your Excellency approves of this suggestion, I hope you will make it public, and I will likewise include a notice of it in my forthcoming Proclamation, and as the said Linguists, and all the Chinese who sail in these vessels, must be the subjects of the Imperial Government, they will not so foolishly hardy as to incur such risks for the mere profit of others.

Should an attempt be made, by any vessel, to release Linguists and other persons seized and detained, as above suggested; that attempt will, of course, be repelled, and the authority of the local officers vindicated and upheld. I trust nothing of the kind will ever occur, but should it unfortunately so happen, the moment it reaches my ears, I shall order the offending vessel, wherever she may be found in China, if under English Colors, to be seized as a Pirate, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I trust, that this official communication in reply will be satisfactory to your Excellency, and the Imperial Government, and I close it by assuring you of my constant anxiety to enforce amongst all British Subjects the most scrupulous obedience to the provisions of the Treaty. I may add, that I have every hope now that the five ports are about to be formally opened, that the irregularities which have hitherto been practised will cease; and that all classes will see, how little profit is to be looked for, and how much risk run, by deviation from the prescribed path of Commerce.

A most important Communication in reply.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.
His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner.
&c. &c. &c.

True copy RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE annexed Extracts from Communications (public and private) addressed by His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner &c. to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China under dates the 25th of September and 8th of October, 1843; and the reply made to the latter on the 12th of October, are published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 24th Oct., 1843.

EXTRACTS.

25th September, 1843.

"It is to be observed that the Sea Coasts of Keangsoo &c. (that is the Coast situated between

the South and East, and has a number of islands, which shift from the South East winds blow violently, and are very easy to be wrecked very easily. The Honorable Plenipotentiary is to make this communication to the Honorable Plenipotentiary to take exception, in case, and to engage this is a case of coast."

Seventhly. The people living along our Coast are very ignorant and are very invisible. Your Honorable Ship has not been sailed thereabouts, it is to be feared, that many losses may occur. I hope therefore that you will enjoin great prudence and precaution on your Merchants, and will advise inform the Merchants of all Nations of this fact, as it concerns much valuable merchandise, and many human lives. This is very important. Eighthly. The people living along our Coast are very ignorant and are very invisible. Now the lack of Sailors and boat your Ships are general, and the nature, ignorant and fond of liquor. They are not on no account be permitted to go on shore to drink and get intoxicated, but they be ill used by the people."

12th October, 1843.
Your friendly and benevolent hints regarding our people not being allowed to go on shore, and if intoxicated, exposing themselves to public annoyance, and from the people (of the Coast) of China, and your still more important and benevolent suggestions as to the necessity of enjoining great prudence and precaution on the navigators on the Coast of Keangsoo and Keangsoo proceeding acknowledgments in the name not only of England but of all other Christian Nations, I will issue Notification to both parties in order that your goodness and friendship may be universally known, and acted upon.
True Extract.

RICHARD WOOSNAM
EXCHANGE.

On LONDON, 6 months sight 2d, a 4s. 3d. per 4, nominal.
On BOMBAY, Government, 30 days sight 22s per 100 Rs.

600s large, 3d 4 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVE.

- 20. (B) *Volocipede*, Woodward, Manila.
- 21. " *Margaret*, Fulk, Suez, Madras.
- 21. " *British Isle*, Graham, Sydney.
- 21. (F) *Frig. Cléaire*, Capt. Roy, Manila.
- 22. " *Eryx*, Capt. Scille, do.
- 22. (B) *Guess*, McKellar, Chusan.
- 22. (F) *La Fayette*, Costay, Manila.
- 24. (R) *Courtesy of M. A. W. Vint*, Calcutta.
- 26. " *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, Liverpool.
- 27. " *Hesperus*, Kiley, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS per

Hesperus, Capt. Figg, Capt. Shellstone, Mr. W. H. Anderson.
John O'Gaunt, Col. Chubb, Mr. Moncrieff.

SAILED.

- 22. (B) *Aden*, Clark, Liverpool.
- 23. " *Fred. Hume*, Tolly, Cape of Good Hope.
- 23. " *Devonport*, Tolly, Bombay.
- 24. " *Royal Exchange*, H. J. Atkinson, Bombay.
- 24. " *Cowajee Family*, Dalham, Calcutta.
- 25. " *Charlotte*, Schuchmacher, Bombay.
- 25. " *Good Success*, Eason, Siam.
- 26. " *Cleopatra*, Pat, London.
- 28. " *Mary Cuth*, Pat, London.

PASSENGERS per

Cowajee Family, Hobbie M. A. R. Johnston, M. C. Hongkong, Messrs E. Blundell and Geo. Lyall.
Fred. Hume, Major Moore, Capt. Kennedy, 18th Royal Irish.

SUPPLEMENT.

UNDER DESPATCH
 For Singapore, on the 28th September.
 For Malacca, on the 10th October.
 For Amoy, on the 28th September.
 For Canton, on the 28th September.
 For Nanking, on the 28th September.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

SHIP.	TONNAGE.	CONSIGNEES.
King Hill	—	Russell and Co.
McIntyre	—	Macvicar and Co.
Drussett	—	H. Pybus.
Clark	—	Dent and Co.
McKnight	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Smith	—	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Campbell	—	Lindsay & Co.
Leister	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Kelting	—	C. W. Bowra.
West	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Thorne	—	—
McGregor	—	Watt
Ferrier	—	M. Rustonjee.
Lemon	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Pryce	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Furley	—	Graham
Heaton	—	Dent and Co.
Norris	—	H. Pybus.
McFee	—	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Baxted	—	Boustead and Co.
Winkhart	—	H. Pybus.
Wills	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Ridley	—	Turner & Co.
Baird	—	Dent and Co.
Williams	—	Russell and Co.
Pergusson	—	Macvicar and Co.
Reddie	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Norris	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Dunn	—	Holliday, W. & Co.
Boknie	—	Jardine M. & Co.
Scott	—	Strickland
Thomson	—	Dinning
Strickland	—	Scott
Dinning	—	McLeod
Scott	—	Sewell
McLeod	—	Baker
Sewell	—	Wilson
Baker	—	Mossop
Wilson	—	Scanlan
Mossop	—	Hogg
Scanlan	—	Moore
Hogg	—	McKellar
Moore	—	Woodbury
McKellar	—	Whittington
Woodbury	—	Edwards
Whittington	—	Crawford
Edwards	—	Bayne
Crawford	—	Buckle
Bayne	—	Flockhart
Buckle	—	Killey
Flockhart	—	Killey
Killey	—	Elder
Elder	—	English
English	—	Kelly
Kelly	—	Merritt
Merritt	—	Kilgour
Kilgour	—	Lakeland
Lakeland	—	Hayes
Hayes	—	Robertson
Robertson	—	Canham
Canham	—	Withcombe
Withcombe	—	Thorahill
Thorahill	—	Balis
Balis	—	Auld
Auld	—	Fletcher
Fletcher	—	Larkins & Co.
Larkins & Co.	—	Fletcher
Fletcher	—	Larkins & Co.
Larkins & Co.	—	Lindsay & Co.
Lindsay & Co.	—	Pollock
Pollock	—	Zabell
Zabell	—	Hews
Hews	—	Kemp
Kemp	—	Gilbert
Gilbert	—	Eagle
Eagle	—	Dare
Dare	—	Sattis
Sattis	—	Eyle
Eyle	—	Wright

Nautifus, Passenger,	—	Gibson, 227	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Persian	—	Edington,	Jardine, M. and Co.
Pearl	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Prima Donna	—	Kell	Dent and Co.
Possidone	—	Valentine,	R. Browne.
Queen Mab	—	Ainley	—
Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Manquis,
Ruparelli,	—	—	A. & D. Fardonjee,
Salem,	—	Milford,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Sir H. Compton	—	Bolton	P. Merwanjee & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	—	Anderson	H. Pybus.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	Johnston	M. Rustonjee.
Shah Allum,	—	Evans,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Sappho,	446	Dunlop,	Dallas and Co.
Sarah,	488	Heidrich,	Jardine M. and Co.
Scotia	—	Drayner	—
Sultana,	—	Wilson,	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Slains Castle	—	Retrie	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden	298	blackstone	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Time,	—	—	H. Pybus.
Tha. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
Victoria,	—	Potter,	Macvicar & Co.
Visct. Sandon,	—	Lancaster,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Velocipede	—	woodward	—
Wm. Jardine,	—	Jones,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Wilson,	—	Hawkins,	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Mitchell	—	N. Jachlane	—
Warlock,	—	Bell	—
Waverley	—	Morgan	Wetmore and Co.

AMERICAN.

Zenobia,	—	Kenny,	Olyphant and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
Louvre	—	Green,	—
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore and Co.
Cincinnati	—	Willson	—
Probus,	—	Sumner,	—
Stephen Lurman	—	Buckster,	—
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawle & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes	W. A. Lawrence.
Ann McKim	—	Vasmer,	Russell & Co.
Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	—
Childs Harold	—	Johnson	J. D. Sward and Co.
Ronaldson	—	Rose,	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen	—	Heard	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid	—	Land	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	—

DUTCH.

Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt	Reynvaan & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Mord and Co.

SPANISH.

Gitana,	—	Salado,	J. Salado.
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HAMBURG.

Jeannette & Bertha	—	Kolling,	Boustead & Co.
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FRENCH.

Erig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Roy.	—
Frig. Erigone,	—	Captain Cécille.	—
La Fayette,	—	Costey	Russell and Co.

* At Whampoa.

DIED in Macao, on the 24th inst., Rev. SAMUEL DYER, of London, missionary at Singapore; at 39. Mr. DYER was one of the most accurate Chinese scholars living, especially in the Fukien dialect, having made that his particular study for the last 17 years. He was the author of a small Vocabulary in that dialect, and also of a translation of Thom's Esop's Fables into the colloquial of the same dialect, in both of which works the attempt was made to teach the language without the aid of the character. The principal work in which Mr. DYER was engaged, however, was the cutting of punches to cast fonts of moveable Chinese type, in which arduous undertaking he had already made great progress; having cut punches for upwards of 2000 types.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

Rec^d 25 March.

24/

Honorable Committee
Canton: 7 October 1843

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your Despatch (No 1)
of 18 May, at least on 10th ult. and
on the 22nd ult. of your despatch of 17 April,
concerning my Commission as American
Consul in the port of Canton.

I have previously Mr. E. H. B. B. B.
Agent, received the Consul's functions on the
22nd ult. and on the 22nd I addressed a letter to
the Imperial Commissioner General of
Canton; asking for an opportunity to present
my Credentials. I shall be an exception;
the 23rd ult. being a day of the festival on
that day the Consular office being the
celebrated festival and the 24th ult. as
I understand is the day of the festival on
that entire of Canton entire of the

Keying the High Imperial Commission,
and Keding the Governor of the Province,
and their family. We were at once placed
on an equality, as had been the case with
the French Consul a few days previously,
& the Commissioner stated that not
only the Emperor & himself but also
the population of China looked upon
the Americans as friends and that
every facility would be afforded to me
in performing the duties of my office.

In accordance with the instructions in
your despatch of 18 May, I have ascertained
from that a Special Envoy has been sent
by the Govt of the U. States and would shortly
arrive in China, and that it would be neces-
sary to know which route to Peking
would be the most acceptable. That by
the arrival of the Envoy on his way from
Canton, he immediately replied by
replying, "The route to Peking is not difficult
that the Emperor has appointed me

expressly to settle all Commercial
intercourse with Foreign Nations; and
that he had already placed the U.S.
Ambassador the same footing as England
which had sent no Envoy to Peking
but turning it proper to go any far:
then the interview terminated by his
saying that any Communication
ought to be made in Peking should be
forwarded to Peking. - I consequently
received from a note of which copy
is enclosed.

Our King has already communi-
cated to you, & that the result of his
correspondence with the Americans
by which you will perceive they have
placed the American Trade on the
same footing as the English. The
Articles on the Agents are now not
settled excepting on Lead & Zinc
the latter article not meeting British
interests - now left to be settled
later

Sir Henry Pottinger at the old rate
of only a nearly exhausted response,
but will on doubt be reversed with
joint representation of the American
Commissioners:-

It would appear the Chinese
Government has strong objections to
any Embassy proceeding to Peking
and to prevent any necessity for
it better terms will be granted to
the nation at Canton than could
be obtained by proceeding to Peking
on the other hand I am of opinion
that the Emperor or his Commission
of his inability to offer any nego-
tiated, that the point would be
yielded up inserted in

I have the honor to be with
most respect

Yours Very Truly
John H. Murray
Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

Canton Cons. No 1

Copy American Consulate
Canton 3 October 1898

Sirs

The undersigned Consul of the United States of America has the honor to address their Excellencies, the ^{High} Imperial Commissioner Keding, and the Governor of the Province of Canton, and to enclose a translated copy of the Consular Commission which the undersigned had the honor to present to their Excellencies, during his personal interview of yesterday.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to communicate to their Excellencies that his Government has appointed a Commissioner who will shortly arrive in China, with a view to agreement. The friendly relations between this Country and the United States of America, which have so long existed, and which it is the desire of the

the American Government to cultivate.

The undersigned trusts that his Majesty the Emperor of China will perceive in this Museum, a new proof of the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States towards that of China; the assurances of which it will be desirable that the Commission should offer in person to the Emperor.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to ^{to His Excellency} renew the assurances of his respect and consideration

Yours Paul. S. Forbes

W. V. Connelley

To Their Excellencies

The High Commissionaries

The

Princes of Canton

h h

Oct 25 Feb?

No 4 American Consulate
London 2^d November 1893.
To the Honorable
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Sir

I have now the honor to
send duplicate of my Commission
dated 7 October 1893 with its duplicate
enclosure No 2 being copy of a note of Nov. 1
addressed to the Imperial Commissioner of note
in relation to my appointment as a Commissioner.
Council etc.

I have since received a reply, trans-
lation of which is herewith transmitted
No 3 - to which I beg your reference.

My correspondence with the Imperial
Commissioner would have here ended but
the American Merchants being desirous
to obtain an abatement of the Duty on
the Consular application was made to
me

with a request that I should address
the Commission on the subject, to
this I objected, on the ground that as Mr.
Cushing was so soon expected, there
was no necessity for my interference,
but not satisfied with this reply, they
addressed the Superintendent of Customs
in relation to the Duty on Ginseng and
he referred them to me, as the only
medium of communication, I conse-
quently reconsidered my first deter-
mination, and finding that the Ameri-
can Ships were arriving with Ginseng
and that before Mr Cushing could ar-
rive, the season would have passed
and large quantities of Ginseng would
then in that land would be obliged to pay
a heavy duty; I yielded my own opinion
to the immediate orders of my Country-
men, and addressed the Commission
of which Copy is herewith transmitted
No. 3. An officer being sent out.

out after several conferences, it was agreed that the duty should be reduced from about 22% ^{1/2} per piece (as arranged by the E King) to 14%, the process by which this result was arrived at without changing the terms of the treaty with England, was by estimating, of all the Ginseng which might arrive, 25% as of first quality & 75% as of second quality.

When I stated that while the good of England paid only 52% Ginseng an article exclusively American paid 100 per cent. duty. I was met by the reply that Ginseng was an exception was made as it had always been and is still a monopoly of the Emperor & consequently must be protected by a higher duty. This is now moderate, all the circumstances considered, and amounts to 25% on Grade Ginseng on the market value which is very low at this moment, and 13% only on changed

I should have preferred leaving the whole subject to Mr. Fish, but the immense state interest of my Country, now seems to be, not without strong claims to my attention, and I consequently trust that my proceedings will meet with the approbation of the Department; it may be that I have disposed of a subject which Mr. Fish might have been unwilling to touch or would have approached with delicacy.

I transmit herewith the Government reply to my note of the 8th but as you will perceive that a different meaning was given to it from what was intended, I deemed it necessary to place the matter in its true light, which you will perceive I did by reference to the enclosed copy of my communication of the 7th.

Treaty between England and China
I transmit herewith a synopsis of the Supplementary Treaty recently signed by the Imperial Chinese and British

Sir Henry Pottinger by which you will perceive that all Foreign Countries are admitted ^{to trade} on the same terms as England.

I also transmit a report of the prices of Exports from China to the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of 3 March 1843. This Report contains all the information I have been able to collect and I trust will be found useful.

I have also to inform you that I have appointed Mr. P. Perci Eyr of Salem Mass. as Consular Agent for the port of Macao, which is at the mouth of Canton River.

In reply to part of your despatch of 17 April. I beg to leave to state that I was born in the City of New York.

Herewith is also copy of an Notice from the Commission announcing the Port of Amoy and Shanghai as open to American vessels.

I have the honor to be with much
respect Your Most Obedient
Servant
Paul J. Forbes
A. S. Consul

Documents Transmitted

Duplicate Despatch of 7 Octr No 1.
Copy of Correspondence with the
Imperial Commissioner ... } 2a & 8 inches
Report of prices of Exports.
Synopsis of Treaty with England China
Letter for Hon^{ble} J. Levy on subject of
Orange trees in Florida

Rec^d 4 April

17 61

Triphong

No 4.

American Consulate

Canton Nov 2^d 1863.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir. I have now the honor to hand the
 duplicate of my Commutation dated 7th Octo-
 ber No 1 with its enclosure No 2 being copy of a
 note addressed to the Imperial Commissioner
 in relation to my appointment as Consul &c.
 I have since received a reply, translation
 of which is herewith transmitted No 3 to which
 I beg your reference.

My correspondence with the Imperial
 Commissioner would here have ended
 but the American merchants being de-
 sirous to obtain an abatement of the
 duty on Ginseng application was made
 to me with a request that I should
 address the Commissioner on the subject;
 to this I objected on the ground that
 as Mr. Lushington was so soon expected

there was no necessity for my interference, and not satisfied with this reply, they addressed the Superintendent of Customs in relation to the duty on Ginseng and he referred them to me as the only medium of communication. I consequently reconsidered my first determination and finding that the American ships were arriving with Ginseng and that before Mr Cushing could arrive, the season would have passed and large quantities of Ginseng then on ship board would be obliged to pay a heavy duty. I yielded in my own opinion to the immediate wishes of my Countrymen, and addressed the Commissioner of which copy is herewith transmitted No 3. An officer being sent but only after several conferences it was agreed that the duty should be reduced from about \$29.00 per picul as arranged by Mr C. King to \$14.50, the process by which this result was arrived at without changing the terms of the treaty with England.

was by estimating, of all the Ginseng which might arrive, $2/10$ as of the first quality & $8/10$ as of the second quality. When I stated that while the yarns of England paid only 5.10 % Ginseng an article exclusively American paid 100 per cent duty. I was met by the reply that Ginseng was an exception inasmuch as it had always been and is still a monopoly of the Emperor & consequently must be protected by a higher duty: this is now moderate, all the circumstances considered and amounts to 25% on Crude Ginseng on the market value, which is very low at this moment and 13% only Classified. I should have preferred leaving the whole subject to Mr Cushing, but the immediate interest of my Countrymen seemed to be, not without strong claims to my attention and I consequently trust that my proceedings will meet with the approbation of the Department: it may be that I have disposed of a subject

which Mr Cushing might have been unwilling to touch or would have approached with delicacy.

I transmit herewith the Commissioners reply to my note No 8 which as you will perceive that a different meaning was given to it from what was intended I deemed it necessary to place the matter in its true light which you will perceive I did by reference to the enclosed copy of my communication No 7. I transmit herewith a synopsis of the Supplementary Treaty recently signed by the Imperial Commissioner and Lin Hing Pottinger by which you will perceive that all foreign Countries are admitted to trade on the same terms as England.

I also transmit a report of the prices of Opium from China to the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of 3^d March 1843. This report contains all the information I have been able to collect and I trust will be found

useful.

I have also to inform you that I have appointed Wm P Peirce Esq of Salem Mass as Consular Agent for the port of Macao, which is at the mouth of Canton River.

In reply to part of your despatch of 17th Sept I beg leave to state that I was born in the city of New York.

Herewith is also a Copy of a notice from the Commissioner announcing the Ports of Amoy and Shanghai as open to American vessels.

I have the honor to be with much respect

Your most obedient
Servant

Documents transmitted.

Duplicate Despatch of 7th Oct No 1.

Copy of Correspondence with the

Imperial Commissioner 2 & 8 inclusive
Report of prices of Opium

Synopsis of Treaty with England & China

Letter from Hon^{ble} Mr Lyell on subject of Orange
trees in F. L. S. id. w.

S. Rec. 5 apud.

Consulate of the United States of
America at Macao.

Novem 30. 1843

Hon John C Spencer
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir.

I have the honor to bring to your
Notice, that the Schooner O C Raymond,
Captain Dennison, of Sag Harbour, arrived
at Macao about the 1st December 1842
and having repaired his vessel in
Macao, Capt Dennison sailed for the
Coast of China with a cargo of
Sandal Wood. - He was at Chusan
and in that vicinity during March,
April and May - About the last of
May or early in June he took on
board Treasure on freight to the amount
of \$40,000 or thereabouts and sailed for
Macao where the Species was deliverable.

Now that times nothing has been
heard of the Schooner until the 28th inst
when the Sch Don Juan arrived from
Oahu, Sandwich Islands and brought
the following report

The Schooner "O. C. Raymond"

Captain Dennis arrived at Kanae
Sandwich Islands July 11th & reported
from China, bound for Sydney, Capt
Sander Wood. - Capt Dennis
reported, that 'through fear of Commodore
Fearnby, he left China suddenly, and
learning that the "Constellation" was
at Oahu, he sailed immediately
from Kanae. -

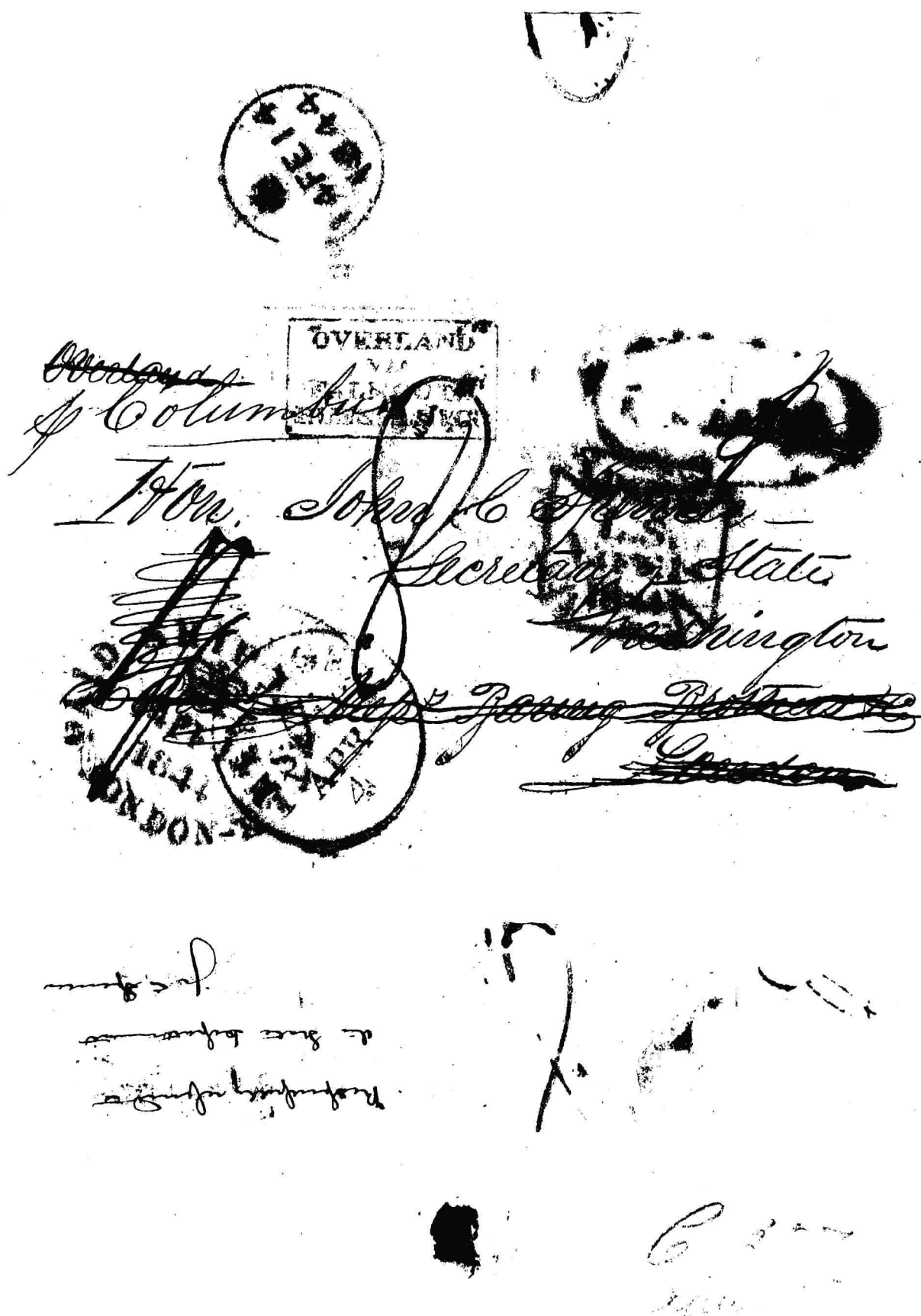
A Seaman who left the Schooner
at Kanae reported that she had a
large amount of money on board. -

I have the honor to be
Your Most Obedt Servt

W. P. Price

U. S. Consular Agent

Duplicate.



Recd. 1 April 1843 Copy sent to Navy Dept.
 Consulate of the United States of C.
 America at Macao.
 Novem 30. 1843

Hon. Abel P. Upshur
 Secretary of State
 Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to
 your notice, that the Schooner "O.
 C. Raymond" Capt. Scumism, of Sag-
 Harbour arrived at Manila about
 the 1st of December 1842. and having
 repaired his vessel in Manila, Capt
 Scumism sailed for the Coast of China
 with a cargo of Sandal Wood &
 He was at Chusan & in that
 vicinity during March, April, & May;
 About the last of May or early in
 June he took on board Treasure
 freight to the amount of \$40,000 or
 thereabouts and sailed for Macao
 where the Specie was deliverable.

From that time nothing has been
 heard of the Schooner until the 28th
 inst, when the Sch^o Don Juan arriv^d
 from Oahu, Sandwich Islands and
 brought the following report—

The Schooner O. C. Raymond, Capt

Gerrison arrived at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands July 11th and reported from China bound for Sydney - cargo Sander Wood - Capt Gerrison reported that thro' fear of Commodore Kearney he left China suddenly & learning that the "Constellation" was at Oahu he sailed immediately from Hawaii.

A Seaman who left the Schooner at Hawaii reported that she had a large amount of money on board.

Have the honor to be
Your most Obedt Servt

W. P. Rice

U. S. Consular Agent.

P.S. The copy of this, which I forwarded you per steamer to Bombay & overland, was addressed wrong which I beg you will excuse - W. P. Rice

translation of which I have already
transmitted, corresponding with the
one in my possession, which ~~has~~
is in the hands of the Translator and
will be forwarded in due course.
Copy of the Commission's Note No
10 is also enclosed.

I also transmit Copies of two
Notes from the Governor of ~~London~~
in relation to disturbances at a
~~Dutchman~~
^{at} ~~Whampoa~~ Village opposite to the Anchorage
of Foreign Ships, and also respecting
the terms to be used in addressing
the Authorities, my replies of which
you have Copies will render any
remarks from me unnecessary.

In other respects the situation
of the American Trade is satisfactory
it is however not without difficulty
that I am enabled to follow out
the line of Conduct I have presented
for myself

is not securing from the Nation
any thing which is not fairly
earned, for pay, and in doing which
I am obliged to reach the impermi-
ssible of any Countryman who
is then desirous to promote individual
interests in sight of the general
weal, and of that policy by which
some great National Advantage
can be secured.

November 18 & 19 are ~~Copies~~^{Correspondence} to the Comptroller.
Not to be directed to the Superintendent ^{Some with} Superintending
~~of~~ ^{the} ~~Locations~~, and were attended with entire
satisfactory results.

In the cruel position which
Circumstances have placed me in
would have been easier for me to
have declined any responsibility
not coming within the sphere
of my ~~regular~~ functions, in which
case the embarrassments of the

might have been increased, and
 the National interests suffered. but
 I have not hesitated to adopt such
 measures, as were dictated by a
 Conscience regard to Duty rather
 than inclination, and I trust that
 the Department will look with
 indulgence, if not with favour,
 on the efforts I have made to
 maintain and guide our National
 intercourse with the Authorities
 with some High Officer of the same
 -ment shall arrive, clothed with
 more ample power than I possess,
 and endowed with more ability
 than can be taken for in a
 Casual establishment.

Yours with great esteem and respect,
 Reginald of the Regatta of the American
 Ship Achona Arrived at Puerto
 Princesa. Sold at Macao, in reference to
 the sale

the sale of American vessels,
 it would be desirable to have
 some special instructions, as
 to whether an American ship, for sale
 chosen by an American Citizen, can Americans
 be allowed to hoist and navigate ^{vessels}
 under the American flag, without
 first returning to the United States,
 the only document on board, being
 a Certified Copy of Bill of Sale
 and transfer from one American
 Citizen to another. Believing as I
 do, that Consular Establishments
 were instituted to promote rather
 than embarrass the interests of
 American Citizens abroad, and believing
 too that Long Live American prop-
 erty, as every where entitled to
 the protection of the flag, I have
 hesitated to interfere with a po-
 licy sanctioned by my predecessors.

1112

not have before interfered with by
the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

It is not without regret that
I have to inform you that the
Brig American ~~Ship~~ Brig O. C. Raymond
O. C. Ray. Capt. Denman of Wilmington, Mass.
~~Arrived~~
some six months since sent for
this port from one of the ports at
the South with \$100,000 in specie
on freight; the property of British
Subjects; and not having been heard
of it was feared that she had
perished in some gale, with the
loss of some of the cargo of bartering
on the part of the master or crew;
these suspicions have received confirma-
tion by a report arrived yesterday
that the vessel had touched at the
Sandwich Islands, and I mention
the circumstances for the information
of the Department.

L. H. S.

the honor to be with great respect
Your Most Obedient Servant.
Paul J. Forbes
U.S. Consul

To the Honorable.
H. O. Upshur.
Secretary of State
Washington
D.C.

- Documents transmitted
- No. 4. Triplicate Despatches of 2^d Nov
 - 10. Note from the Ship^r Commission
 - 11 & 14. Copies of Correspondence
with the Governor of Canton.
 - 15 & 16. Notes addressed to Superin-
tendent of Customs at Canton.
 - 17. One half the Receipts of
Schomus Mallon

Ex. to Com. No 9

No 10. Copy

My dear Sir & High Commissioner
I have the honor to give notice, that Whereas
Concerning free trade, the enclosed
Supplementary Treaty has been
deliberated upon & settled & reported
to the Emperor, as behoves me.
I have copied the same and now
make it known to the American
Consul Forbes, that he may re-
spectfully receive it and act
accordingly - a duly prepared
notice - Complete Copy of the
Supplementary Treaty

Tsao Kwan 20 year
True Translation

(Signed) Peter Parker

No 11. Copy.

He Kung. Guardian of the Heir
Apparent. Member of the Board of
War & Peace. Former General
of Kwang Tung and Kwang Se. &
Ching. Director of the Board of War
& Peace. Former of Canton &c make
the following Communication:-

Tsao Wang 23rd Jan 9th Moon & 18th Feb
Whereas now the Magistrates and
gentles of Kiam Yung. Ling. Wan.
Lung. and others have sent to
an Officer a sealed Communication
in which they declare that the vil-
lage of Kwi Tung where four sides
are surrounded by the sea, where
a cluster of families reside, who
have hitherto dwelt in quietness
where no foreigner has heretofore
entered, now at length is visited
daily

by several companies of foreigners
whether English, Portuguese, American
or French, it is not certain, who
by extortion buy spirit & powder on his
own house, threatening the army
so that the people of the village
are enraged and meditate the
destruction of the intruders; often
have the Prigintalis urged
them to desert, but they come & go
as before without fear, and the po-
-pulus being exasperated it is
difficult to restrain them - but from
fear to lose the foreigners have not
been willing to clean their hands till
an excitement prevails which
will end in some great Cata-
-strophe - We command that it
is indispensable to obey the laws
of the land, which prohibit and
punish entering villages & pro-
-secuting Commerce - Before

Your answer is so & here we will direct that the Magistrate inform the people from moving about irregularly and to examine in regard to what nation they own belong -

Now there being but one law for free trade between Chinese & foreigners in order to tranquillity which is desired We the Gov^t & Gent^l Gov^t invidently have an Edict prohibiting the Chinese from injuring the people of other nations & it is due from the respective Councils adjournly to restrain them in order to avoid disturbances -

If really true as set forth by the Communication of the Magistrate then long existing mutual tranquillity will be endangered. to the severe reversion of Merchants of all nations Now we the Gov^t & Gent^l Gov^t would that tranquillity and eternal harmony might rise up in the

in the mind of Chinese Officers
We therefore make this Commu-
-nication to the said Court that in
obedience thereto he may also
entirely restrain the American
Muckambs-Hindes from entering
the villages & among Chinese
among innocent people.

We the Gov^t & Gov^t have no
other desire than that in good
faith in the path of rectitude
with Chinese Officers may have
the happiness of universal peace.

November 14th 1843.

a true translation

Nov 12.

American Consul.

Consul H. Amherst.

Sir:

The undersigned Consul of the U.S.
of America

has the honor to address you E.E. and
 to acknowledge ^{receipt of} your E.E. Commemoration
 of the 14 Inst. advising that several
 Companies of Foreigners had created
 disturbances at the Village of Whampoa
 by depriving the Court to restrain
 the merchants and sailors from enter-
 ing the villages and causing confusion
 among innocent people &c &c.

The undersigned regrets that any
 thing should have occurred to disturb
 the harmony, which it is so desirable
 should exist between the inhabitants
 of China and foreigners. and having
 made enquiry on board the American
 ships at Whampoa in relation to the
 matter, he is able to assure you E.E.

that the disturbances referred to in
 your E.E. Commemoration were not
 caused by American sailors, but
 in conformity to your E.E. wishes
 the Undersigned

has enjoined on all masters and officers of American Ships at Shanghai that they restrain their crews from entering the villages and coming in collision with the inhabitants. The Undersigned also begs leave to assure You E.E. that every effort will be made by him to maintain the harmony and good feeling which already exists between his Countrymen and the inhabitants of China. Thus the honor to be Your E.E. Servant.

Obedient Servant

Paul J. Forbes

U. S. Consul.

No 13.

Re Kung. Governor of the Kwang Tung & Kwan Le for for & Ching Lin T'ung for for to the American Consul make the following Convention. I am Kwang 23rd year. 9th month of 30 day. -- The U. S. Consul

P. S. Forbes at Canton sends a Communication in which he states: "I have rec'd from E. E. Carpenter of 23rd St. N. Y."

Prennally to the receipt of this, we had ascertained that the Consul had investigated the affair of the disturbances in Kiating and that the American Consul was very happy also that he had reformed regimes in all matters of the officers of vessels belonging to his Country but allow the entering of villages causing Confusion, and had done as he had in his Communication represented. - with which the Gov. I don't but more expressly well pleased. -

On examining the prenally deliberated and settled regulations, it appeared in record, that all high officers, residing in China together with the high officers of China

of China whether in or out of Peking, having written correspondence passing and repassing between them the formula 照會 Chao Hwei shall be used in communication between equals. - English Embassadors Officers shall use the formula.

申陳 Shin Chen in addressing high Officers is an explanatory document and in answering replies of high Officers the expression 札行 Cha Hing shall be used.

Superior Officers of both Nations addressing each other of equal rank may also use the phrase "Chao Hwei" but if the Merchants of either Nation address Government Officers they shall use the phrase

稟明 Lin Ming is a clear petition - therefore the English Consul day now resident at Canton in conformity thereto uses the phrase

Shun Shun Chin explanatory
document. - But the American Consul
says a writing in which is employed
the phrase Chaon Hany, which
is discordant with the rules
of Etiquette. He behoves us therefore
we make this communication
to the Consul for his information
that hereafter he may use the
Shun Shun Chin explanatory
document; in order to conform to
the good rule.

The foregoing communication
is for the approval of the Am.
Consul.

a true translation

Signe Peter Parker

No 14.

American Consul

Christy, 1 December 1898

The Undersigned, Consul of the U.S.
A. has the honor to acknowledge

receipt of your E.E. communication
 of 23 Apr in relation to the dis-
 turbance at Kinsing and also
 respecting the formula. In our
 correspondence with your E.E. - Sir
 The undersigned has to assure
 your E.E. that any deviation from
 the established usage in address-
 ing your E.E. has arisen from the
 fact that the translation was
 unacquainted with the formula
 adopted by the recently settled
 rule of Etiquette and it being the
 desire as well as duty of the
 undersigned in addressing your E.E.
 to use such terms as are due
 to your E.E. high rank. The Und-
 signed. Now that he is made ac-
 quainted with your E.E. wishes, will
 in future conform to the formula
 which your E.E. have indicated
 and which the undersigned ac-
 = knowledge

to be both reasonable and proper.

The Undersigned has the honor to
assure you &c of his great regret
and to remain you &c most

Obedient servant

To Their Excellencies

The Governor and Lieut Governor

of the

Province

American Consulate

Canton 20th November 1888.

Sir

The American merchants
Messrs. have represented to me
that in a shipment of 200 cases
Rice goods, the examining Officer
refuses to allow a greater tare
than 10% while the actual tare
is 20% - unless the contents of
each case be taken out & weighed
and they have protested against
this mode of settlement which

which it is my duty as Consul
to lay before you -

It few days since when you
sent out an officer to deliberate
on the tax of Silk goods and also
of ginger. it was settled between
him and myself, that whenever
the examining Officer and Merchants
could not agree on the tax, a
Jury should be selected by each
party and weighed and the actual
tax thus ascertained, which the
examining Officer was refused to do.

It would be a serious injury to
the goods to ~~inspect~~ the contents
of every box besides causing delay
and trouble and as this would be
in contravention of the 7 Article
of the General Regulations for
Trade I have to request that you
will order the officer to settle
the

ture in conformity with said
Regulations - and have the honor
to be very respectfully

Yours obedient servant

Paul J. Forbes

To the
Superintendent of Customs
Canton

U.S. Consul

American Consulate
Canton 25 Apr 1848

No 16.

Sir

The American Merchants A.
Ward & Co. Consignees of the American
Ship Mary Ellen have represented
to me that - some time since they
landed from said Ship fifty Cases
Jottu Blannell, upon which was
imposed the Duty of 1 Candemuph
Shang, the same duty as is paid
upon Ling Elb. (assumers and
other Mollens, and that this was

improperly charged because the said
goods are entirely of Cotton Manu-
facture and as such should pay
the Duty provided in the tariff of
one shilling per piece for grey and
one shilling & a half for White.

Inasmuch however as these goods
are not in general use, perhaps
they should more properly come
under the articles which pay
an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Therefore as Consul lay the
matter before you and consid-
ering the representations of the
Merchants & Agents &c. as just
I in accordance with the Regula-
tions I request that the goods may
again be examined and that the
present duty may be changed.

I have the honor to be
Yours Obedient & Servant.

To the Superintendent of Customs.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.—Exports.

Showing the quantity of goods annually exported from China in foreign bottoms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties accruing therefrom; together with statements regarding shipping disbursements, the revenue, and the total duties collected by the Chinese.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT	Per. Duty	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	REMARKS
1 Alum, exported chiefly to India by the Persians.	0.21 1/2	0.43 3/4	0.100	pecul.	20,000	815 per pecul.	16,000	9	2,000	1 Alum is exported chiefly to India by the Persians.
2 Anniseed, shipped to India.	0.4 2/3	0.6 8/9	0.5 0/0	"	2,000	88	"	10,000	50	2 Star-aniseed goes principally to India. Oil of anniseed goes chiefly to Europe and America, and being shipped in small parcels, duty is seldom, if ever, paid upon it.
3 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	50	8120	"	8,000	50	3 Anniseed is sent almost entirely to India, where it is used as a medicine.
4 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	300	12	"	3,000	50	4 These are sent to India; each box contains 1000 pieces; the weight of a box is here estimated to be 100 catties.
5 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	400	12	"	4,000	50	5 A great deal of bamboo-ware is exported; but no account of its value has been kept.
6 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	500	12	"	5,000	50	6 Exported to India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh 50 catties.
7 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	600	12	"	6,000	50	7 These are put down free of duty, as a small benefit to Hongkong.
8 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	700	12	"	7,000	50	8 The sum and quantity here given are nominal, no account having ever been kept of this article.
9 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	800	12	"	8,000	50	9 Camphor is chiefly exported to India; and used by the manufacturers of soap.
10 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	900	12	"	9,000	50	10 These are principally sent to India; some also goes to the United States.
11 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,000	12	"	10,000	50	11 Exported to India, and used there as a drug.
12 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,100	12	"	11,000	50	12 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
13 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,200	12	"	12,000	50	13 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
14 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,300	12	"	13,000	50	14 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
15 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,400	12	"	14,000	50	15 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
16 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,500	12	"	15,000	50	16 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
17 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,600	12	"	16,000	50	17 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
18 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,700	12	"	17,000	50	18 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
19 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,800	12	"	18,000	50	19 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
20 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	1,900	12	"	19,000	50	20 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
21 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,000	12	"	20,000	50	21 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
22 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,100	12	"	21,000	50	22 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
23 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,200	12	"	22,000	50	23 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
24 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,300	12	"	23,000	50	24 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
25 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,400	12	"	24,000	50	25 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
26 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,500	12	"	25,000	50	26 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
27 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,600	12	"	26,000	50	27 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
28 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,700	12	"	27,000	50	28 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
29 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,800	12	"	28,000	50	29 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
30 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	2,900	12	"	29,000	50	30 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
31 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,000	12	"	30,000	50	31 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
32 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,100	12	"	31,000	50	32 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
33 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,200	12	"	32,000	50	33 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
34 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,300	12	"	33,000	50	34 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
35 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,400	12	"	34,000	50	35 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
36 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,500	12	"	35,000	50	36 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
37 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,600	12	"	36,000	50	37 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
38 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,700	12	"	37,000	50	38 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
39 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,800	12	"	38,000	50	39 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
40 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	3,900	12	"	39,000	50	40 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
41 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,000	12	"	40,000	50	41 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
42 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,100	12	"	41,000	50	42 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
43 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,200	12	"	42,000	50	43 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
44 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,300	12	"	43,000	50	44 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
45 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,400	12	"	44,000	50	45 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
46 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,500	12	"	45,000	50	46 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
47 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,600	12	"	46,000	50	47 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
48 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,700	12	"	47,000	50	48 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
49 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,800	12	"	48,000	50	49 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.
50 Anniseed, shipped to India.	—	—	—	"	4,900	12	"	49,000	50	50 Camphor is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH

Showing the quantity of goods annually exported from China in foreign bottoms, the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they accruing therefrom; together with statements regarding shipping disburse

ARTICLES OF EXPORT	PER.	IMPORTED DUTY AND CHARGE	ACTUAL DUTY AND CHARGE	NEW DUTIES	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORT	AVERAGE PRICE	ANNUAL EXPORT	ESTIMATED amount of duties
1 Alum.....	pecul	0216.2	0423.2	0100	pecul 20,000	\$1½ per pecul.	\$35,000	9 2,000
2 Anniseed Stars.....	"	0482.3	0689.3	0500	" 2,000	\$8 "	16,000	84 1,000
do. Oil.....	"	—	—	5000	" 50	\$120 "	6,000	54 250
3 Arsenic.....	"	—	1438	0750	" 300	12 "	3,600	84 225
4 Bangles, or glass ornaments.....	"	—	—	0500	boxes 400	12 per box.	4,800	62 200
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	0200	peculs 50	\$10 a 20 pr ppl.	750	2 10
6 Brass leaf.....	"	1384.4	1441.4	1500	boxes 500	\$40 per box.	10,000	24 375
7 Building materials.....	"	—	—	Free	—	—	—	—
8 Bone and horn ware.....	pecul	—	—	1000	peculs 10	\$50 a 100 ppl.	750	1 10
9 Camphor.....	"	0840.5	1347.5	1500	" 2,000	\$25 per pecul.	50,000	8 3,000
10 Canes of all kinds.....	"	—	—	0500	thous. 200	10 per thous.	2,000	64 100
11 Capoor cutchery.....	"	0224.9	0281.9	0300	peculs 200	\$6 per pecul.	1,200	64 60
12 Cassia.....	"	2130.9	2337.9	0750	" 30,000	8 "	10,000	12 22,500
do. buds.....	"	—	2513	1000	" 400	12 "	4,800	11 400
do. oil.....	"	1269.5	1326.5	5000	" 50	150 "	7,500	44 250
13 China root.....	"	0224.9	0431.9	0200	" 2,000	3 "	6,000	9 400
14 Chinaware of all kinds.....	"	0668.1	0965.1	0500	" 5,000	20 a 200 "	50,000	1 a 5 2,500
15 Clothes, ready made.....	"	—	—	0500	" 10	20 a 100 "	400	1 a 5
16 Copper-ware, tinware, pewter-ware, &c.....	"	—	—	0500	" 400	\$50 "	20,000	12 200
17 Corals (or false coral).....	"	—	—	0500	boxes 200	15 per box.	3,000	44 100
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds.....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0750	" 5,000	4 "	20,000	5 750
19 Cubes.....	"	—	3750	1500	peculs 100	\$20 per pecul.	2,000	10 150
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c.....	"	—	—	1000	" 10	100 "	1,000	14 10
21 Furniture of all kinds.....	"	—	0605	0200	" 250	\$10 a 50 "	5,000	14 50
22 Galangal.....	"	0224.9	0431.9	0100	" 5,000	1½ per pecul.	7,500	9 500
23 Gamboge.....	"	—	5666	2000	" 100	50 "	5,000	52 200
24 Glass and glassware of all kinds.....	"	—	—	0500	" 50	10 a 50 "	1,000	3 25
25 Glass beads.....	"	0539.7	0596.7	0500	boxes 1,500	\$15 per box.	22,500	44 750
26 Glue, fish glue, common, &c.....	"	—	1185	0500	peculs 200	\$10 per pecul.	2,000	64 100
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.....	"	0982.3	1039.3	1000	" 300	50 "	15,000	2 a 3 300
28 Hartall (or ornament).....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0500	" 200	10 "	2,000	64 100
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.....	"	—	—	5000	" 5	100 a 300 "	1,000	2 a 3 25
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.....	"	—	0605	0500	boxes 2,000	\$9 per box.	18,000	7 1,000
31 Lacked ware of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	1000	peculs 15	50 a 100 pr ppl.	1,000	1 a 3 15
32 Lead (white lead).....	"	—	1438	0250	" 10	\$10 "	100	3 2½
33 Lead (red lead).....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0500	" 10	20 "	200	3 5
34 Marble slabs.....	prohibited	—	—	0200	slabs 10,000	\$25 per hund.	2,500	104 200
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c., &c.....	"	0216.2	0273.2	0200	bundles 300	15 "	2,250	4 60
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.....	"	—	—	1000	peculs 10	20 a 100 pr ppl.	500	2 10
37 Nankeens and cotton cloth of all kinds.....	pecul	0242	0244	0500	catties 100	\$50 per catty.	5,000	14 50
do. coarse Canton.....	"	1843.7	2650.7	1000	peculs 200	\$50 per pecul.	10,000	5 200
38 Pictures, viz., large oil paintings.....	each	1012.8	1069.8	0100	pictures 100	\$5 each.	500	2 10
do. rice-paper.....	hund	—	—	0100	" 10,000	5 per hund.	500	2 10
40 Paper fans.....	pecul	—	6953	0500	peculs 10	20 a 100 pr ppl.	200	1 a 3 5
41 Paper of all kinds.....	"	0482.3	0539.3	0500	chests 6,000	\$10 per chest.	60,000	64 3,000
42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).....	"	—	—	0500	boxes 500	15 per box.	7,500	5 250
43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds.....	"	0584.5	0641.5	0500	" 1,000	3 "	3,000	5 125
44 Rattan work of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	0200	peculs 10	20 a 50 pr ppl.	300	1 a 3 2
45 Rhubarb.....	"	0396.3	0903.8	1000	" 1,000	\$45 per pecul.	45,000	3 1,000
46 Silk, Raw, Nanking.....	"	1527.6	2373.3	10000	" 3,000	350 "	1,050,000	4 30,000
do. Canton.....	"	857.6	1057.02	10000	" 2,000	200 "	400,000	64 20,000
do. coarse or refuse.....	"	4086.6	4143.6	2500	" 3,000	75 "	225,000	5 7,500
Silk Organzine.....	"	1272.71	1278.41	10000	" 80	400 "	32,000	34 800
Silk thread of all kinds.....	"	8106.8	8163.8	10000	" 1,500	400 "	600,000	34 15,000
Silk ribbons.....	"	8620.2	8677.2	10000	" 100	400 "	40,000	34 1,000
Silk piece goods.....	"	2877	8934	—	—	—	—	—
General charge on all kinds, besides the following particular duties:								
Satin, 1st quality, piece of 40 tael.....	piece	0263.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. 2d quality, piece of 36 tael.....	"	0182.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch shawls, piece of 32 tael.....	"	0068.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarsnets, piece of 24 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percees, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handkerchiefs, piece of 14 tael.....	"	0068.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percees shawls, piece of 9 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	—	12000	peculs 1,000 \$400 per pecul	120,000	4 12,000
Canton Crapes, piece of 32 tael.....	"	0407.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silk velvet, piece of 5 tael.....	"	0355.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macedonians, piece of 42 tael.....	"	0369.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plain Lutestring, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0200.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Striped Lutestring, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twisted Lutestring, piece of 40 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plain and figured silk, piece of 18 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold figured Damask.....	"	0165.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embroidered silk Hdkfs., 1 yard square.....	each	0023	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. silk Shawls, ½ yd. square.....	"	0125.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. B. Particular duties to be abolished.								
47 Silk and cotton mixtures, silk and woolen mixtures, and goods of such class.....	pecul	3512.3	3569.3	3000	peculs 20	\$130 per pecul	2,600	34 60

表格局部(1)

THE CHINA.—Exports.

oms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties payments, the revenue, and the total duties collected by the Chinese.

REMARKS.
1 Alum is exported chiefly to India by the Parsees.
2 Star-aniseed goes principally to India.—Oil of anniseed goes chiefly to Europe and America, and being shipped in small parcels, duty is seldom, if ever, paid upon it.
3 Arsenic is sent almost entirely to India, where it is used as a medicine.
4 These are sent to India; each box contains 1000 pairs; the weight of a box is here calculated to be 100 catties.
5 A great deal of bamboo-ware is exported; but no account of it has hitherto been kept.
6 Exported to India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh 50 catties.
7 These are put down free of duty, as a small benefit to Hongkong.
8 The sum and quantity here given are nominal, no account having ever been kept of this article.
9 Camphor is chiefly exported to India; some also goes to the United States.
10 These are principally sent to England, and used by the manufacturers of soap.
11 Exported to India, and used there as a drug.
12 Cassia is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America. Owing to the high duties, it used formerly to be all smuggled. Cassia buds go to India, and hitherto have been all smuggled. The buds, being shipped in small parcels, has seldom paid any duty; it goes principally to Europe and America.
13 To India principally, but some also goes to Europe.
14 Chinaware is chiefly shipped from this to Bombay. The qualities are so various, and it is so difficult to draw an intelligible line of distinction, that it has been judged best to equalize the duty on all kinds.
15 A great many of these are exported to South America, but no account of the quantity has been kept.
16 Principally to India; the estimate here is a mere guess.
17 To India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh a pecul.
18 To India and South America chiefly; five boxes are estimated to weigh one pecul.
19 Cubebs are chiefly shipped from this to India.
20 Considerable quantities of these are shipped to India and South America, but we have no data to go upon as to the amount.
21 To South America, Manila, Sidney, Van Dieman's Land, &c., &c.
22 Principally to India; trade likely to increase from a reduction of the duties.
23 Chiefly sent to Europe and America.
24 Twenty years ago, the Chinese were large importers of glass, but they now export it in considerable quantities.
25 Chiefly to Bombay; each box is here estimated to weigh one pecul.
26 Chiefly to India, but no correct accounts are available as to the amounts exported.
27 Grasscloth goes principally from this to South America.
28 To India entirely; it is there used by the Mohammedans.
29 Chiefly to South America. Under the old system, 100 ivory fans were supposed to weigh 5 catties 4 taels, and paid 6½ mace duty.
30 To India, the Straits, &c., &c.; each chest contains a hundred umbrellas, and is estimated to weigh 100 catties.
31 To India, America, Sidney, &c., &c.; but we have no data to go upon.
32 Chiefly bought by captains of ships to mix with paint.
33 Cannot learn any particulars.
34 To India, Sidney, South America, &c.; trade likely to increase now that the prohibition is taken off. Each slab is commonly about one foot square, and 10 slabs are calculated to weigh a pecul.
35 To India and South America principally: each bundle contains 50 mats of 6 feet by 4 feet, and we have estimated each bundle to weigh 100 catties.
36 Trade considerable, chiefly to South America, but no data to go upon as to its amount.
37 Exported to Europe, America, &c. No duty is ever paid on musk.
38 Nankens are chiefly shipped from this to South America. We have judged it better to equalize the duties on cotton cloths of all kinds, so that the products of one province may not have a preference over those of another.
39 Sent to all places, but no duty ever paid. Large quantities of rice paper paintings are sent to South America, but they are generally smuggled.
40 Considerable quantities go to India and South America. According to the old duty, 100 fans paid 1½ mace duty.
41 Both plain and colored paper is shipped in large quantities to India. We have here estimated a chest to weigh a pecul.
42 To India; each box contains 100,000 pearls, which are here estimated to weigh a pecul.
43 To all countries, but mostly to India. Each box is here estimated at 25 catties.
44 Rattan-ware is exported in small quantities to all countries, but we have no data to go upon.
45 Chiefly to England, but small parcels are also sent to the Continent and the United States.
46 We have equalized the duties on raw silk of all kinds, for it would be unjust to give the produce of one province a preference over that of another; and though we have hitherto exported only the finest kinds of Nanking, yet it is to be presumed that when English merchants go to Ningpo and Shanghai, they will also purchase inferior. Raw silk ranges from \$150 a \$400 per pecul, but so impossible is it to draw a line of distinction, that we have found ourselves compelled to put it all down indiscriminately at the same duty of 10 taels per pecul. The waste or refuse silk, called by the Chinese <i>teen tsam sze</i> , goes entirely to India.
In 1833-34, the price of best Nanking silk (i. e. Chekiang raw silk, Tsatie, and Taysam) was \$300 a \$350 per pecul, and the annual exportation was between ten and twelve thousand bales. In 1836-37, the exportation was sixteen to eighteen thousand bales, and a good deal of this was shipped off at upwards of \$500 per pecul. Since that time, the quantity brought to market has fallen off, and though the average may range from \$400 a \$450, (or \$100 per pecul higher than it was in 1833-34,) yet hardly more than 5,000 bales come this way in a twelvemonth. We are quite unable to give a satisfactory reason for this.
Silk organzine is chiefly sent to America, but we cannot learn any particulars.
Silk thread and ribbons go to the United States, Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., &c.
Silk piece-goods of all kinds are shipped in large quantities to Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., &c. The demand for the United States is confined to one or two staple articles; England takes off none, and her colonies very little. The old way of levying the duty—first, at so much per pecul, and afterwards so much per piece additional, was found to be very troublesome and inconvenient; it is hoped that the new arrangement, by which all duties are included in the charge of 12 taels per pecul, will be found a benefit to merchants and traders.
47 Principally to South America, we believe, but we cannot learn any particulars.
48 Considerable quantities are made for South America, but we have no particulars.
49 A mere guess, for there are no particulars.
50 Soy is chiefly sent to England and America.
51 Considerable quantities are made for South America, Sidney, &c., but no particulars.
52 A few years ago, above 100,000 peculs of sugar used to be shipped annually from China to Bombay, but in consequence of the competition of Manila and Siam sugars, the quantity has greatly fallen off.
53 Chiefly to India; the exportation of this article from Amoy is likely to be considerable.
54 Tin-foil is estimated at half the value of brass leaf; it goes principally to India.
55 In making this estimate of Tea, we have called the exportation to England about 10 millions, and to the United States, and elsewhere, about 10 millions of pounds. We have assumed 20 taels per pecul as the average cost; and 2 taels 5 mace duty will be

50 Soy.....	pecul	10 000	0 400	pecul	1 500 a 1500	2,000	13	10		
51 Silverware and goldware.....	pecul	10 000	0 250	pecul	40,000	\$4 per pecul.	160,000	84	10,000	
52 Sugar, raw, white and brown.....	pecul	0 32 33	6 53 23	pecul	30,000	7	210,000	63	10,500	
53 Sugar-candy of all kinds.....	pecul	0 6 10 8	0 6 6 7 8	pecul	100	40	4,000	12	50	
54 Tin foil.....	pecul	12 7 9	0 0 0 0	pecul	350,000	23 or \$27	\$50,000	12	87,000	
55 Tea of all descriptions.....	pecul	10 0 0 0	0 2 0 0	pecul	100	\$10 per pe.	1,000	3	20	
56 Tobacco of all kinds.....	pecul	1 0 5 3	0 0 0 0	pecul	1,000	3	3,000	9	200	
57 Turmeric.....	pecul	14 3 6	10 0 0 0	pecul	1	\$200 a 400	300	2 1/2	10	
58 Tortoise-shell ware.....	pecul	6 2 0 0	Free	sets	500	20 per	10,000	2	100	
59 Trunks of leather.....	pecul	3 6 0 3 8	3 6 6 0 8	Free	boxes	1,000	\$40 per b.	40,000	5	1,500
60 Treasure (i. e. foreign coin of all kinds).....	pecul	3 6 0 3 8	3 6 6 0 8	Free	boxes	1,000	\$40 per b.	40,000	5	1,500
61 Vermilion.....	pecul	3 6 0 3 8	3 6 6 0 8	Free	boxes	1,000	\$40 per b.	40,000	5	1,500
Articles unenumerated in this tariff.....	pecul	3 6 0 3 8	3 6 6 0 8	5 per cent	ad valorem.					

Total Exports, and Export Duties..... \$500,000 T. 1,068,442
Add for Ships' Disbursements, &c., &c. (See Statement A. below)..... 500,000 10 87,500
Total of Export Duties, and Tonnage dues..... \$500,000 T. 1,068,442

Summary of the above.

Ships' disbursements and tonnage dues.....	\$500,000	10	3,000
Tea.....	9,454,000	12	87,500
Raw Silk, Silk thread, and Silk piece-goods of all kinds.....	2,747,000	34	96,900
Sugar and sugar-candy.....	370,000	74	20,000
Cassia.....	246,000	12	20,000
All other kinds of goods.....	532,700	54	22,42
Treasure, duty free.....	11,160,200		
Total as above.....	\$25,000,000	T. 1,068,442	

Statement A, Showing a Comparative Estimate of the Charges on Shipping according to the Old and New Systems.

Say, 120 general cargo ships, charged on an average 2,000 taels each.....	T. 240,000	
30 passenger ships charged on an average at 1,000 taels each.....	30,000	T. 270,000
Of this sum there is said to be remitted to Peking annually.....	100,000	
Leaving a balance of.....	T. 170,000	
Which balance is supposed to be divided among the governor, hoppo, and other high officers of Canton province.....		
According to the new system.....		
Say, 150 ships averaging 500 tons each, is equal to 75,000 tons, at 5 mace per ton.....	T. 37,500	
Deduct from this the sum said to be annually remitted to Peking, as under the old system.....	100,000	
Leaving an apparent loss to the imperial treasury on shipping of.....	T. 62,500	

Statement B, Showing how the apparent loss to the Imperial Treasury on Cotton Manufactures, Woollen Manufactures, and Shipping, under the New System is provided for.

Loss on Cotton Manufactures, as per statement on sheet of imports.....	T. 34,000	
Loss on Woollen Manufactures, as per statement on sheet of imports.....	154,562	
Loss on Shipping, as per statement A. above.....	62,500	
Allow for loss on Nanking Raw Silk, Silk Piece goods, and sundries.....	24,938	\$-9,000
By 1 mace additional on 500,000 peculs of raw Cotton.....	T. 50,000	
By 1 tael 2 mace additional on 350,000 peculs of Tea.....	420,000	4,000
Apparent surplus accruing to the imperial treasury by the new system.....	180,000	

Statement C, Showing a rough Estimate of the gross sum collected on the Foreign Trade with China under the old system, and of its manner of distribution.

Tea, 350,000 peculs, at 6 taels, (less 1 tael 5 mace allowed the tea-men) &c., &c.....	T. 1,575,000	
All other Exports, at a very moderate estimate.....	150,000	
Cotton, 500,000 peculs, at 1 tael.....	500,000	
Cotton Manufactures and Cotton Yarn, as per statement on sheet of Imports.....	200,000	
Woollen Manufactures, as per statement of Imports.....	255,000	
All other Imports, at a very moderate estimate, say.....	150,000	
Supposed gross amount levied on Exports and Imports.....	T. 2,830,000	
Add charges on Shipping, as per statement A. above.....	27,000	T. 3,107,000
Sum said to be annually remitted to Peking by the Hoppo.....	T. 1,000,000	
Co-lung tribute and presents to the emperor, ginseng money, &c., &c.....	300,000	
Sum supposed to be appropriated annually, for payment of the dividends of the bankrupt hong.....	500,000	
Hong-merchants' expenses: say, 3 hong at T. 50,000 each; 7 hong at T. 30,000 each.....	360,000	
Linguists' expenses: say, 5 hong at T. 10,000 each.....	50,000	
Hoppo's preventive service and unavoidable expenses in collecting the Revenue.....	100,000	T. 2,310,000
Leaving an apparent balance in the hands of the Hoppo of.....	797,000	

This balance may be remitted to Peking, or appropriated for purposes of internal improvement and defense, but most of it is supposed to be shared among the Hoppo and other high officers of the province.

Statement D, Showing a rough Estimate of the gross sum to be collected on the Foreign Trade with China according to the new system, and the probable manner of its distribution.

Amount of Import duties, as estimated per statement on sheet of Imports.....	T. 456,277	
Amount of Export duties, as estimated per statement above of exports.....	1,026,442	
Amount of tonnage dues, as estimated per statement A. above.....	37,500	T. 1,520,217
Supposed manner of its distribution.....		
To be remitted to Peking by the hoppo as formerly.....	T. 1,000,000	
Allowed for presents to emperor (though this might cease with the co-hong).....	100,000	
Allowed for the Hoppo's preventive service and expenses in collecting the revenue same as before, though much trouble will be saved him by the British Consul. This also includes Linguists' expenses.....	100,000	1,000,000
Still leaving in the hands of the Hoppo and provincial government a sum of.....	20,217	

Which they may either remit to Peking, appropriate to useful purposes, or share among themselves as they used to do.

Besides, 40 millions of pounds for England, and 10 millions for America and elsewhere, is a very moderate expectation. We believe that 12 millions of dollars, less or more, are annually invested in Teas at Canton, more probable sum that the \$9,450,000 which is inserted in this pro forma statement. Taking it at 12 millions, the annual exportation of the precious metals from China will be reduced to 8 millions of dollars, which we believe is nearer the truth than the 11 millions which is here inserted to make up the Balance of Trade.

56 Sent principally to the Straits.

57 Chiefly to India; the exportation may perhaps increase on the reduction of the duty.

58 Value considerable, but no particulars.

59 To India and South America chiefly; 5 trunks form a set, which is here estimated to weigh 100 catties.

60 This sum includes the sycee silver clandestinely exported, and is in fact the balance of trade.

61 To India, America, Europe, &c. Each box contains 50 catties nett; the price is determined a good deal by the rate of quicksilver.

Note. A pecul contains 100 catties, equal to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois; a catty contains 16 taels; a tael contains ten mace, and a mace ten candareens. One pound avoirdupois is equal to 12 taels, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a catty; one hundred weight is equal to 84 catties. One ton is equal to 16 peculs and 80 catties. One Bengal bazar maund is equal to 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ catties; a factory maund is 56 catties. A Surat candy of 21 maunds is equal to 5 peculs, 88 catties. A tael is equal to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Troy. A chang is ten Chinese feet or covids, and is fixed by agreement at 141 inches; a covid, then, is 14.1 in.; one English foot is usually reckoned at 8 *tsun* or Chinese inches.

A dollar is usually estimated at 7 mace 2 cand., but in paying large sums, only 717 taels are equal to \$1000. In paying duties, however, from 11 to 13 per cent. must be added to the amount here given to allow for the loss in melting the dollars. A tael is \$1.39; but a mace in small amounts is calculated at 14 cents. Copper cash is the only coin made by the Chinese government; from 1150 to 1180 are exchanged for a dollar.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

In making this estimate of the charges formerly paid on foreign shipping, we have been guided by the advice of a House which has had most extensive transactions in that line. We learned from a high officer, that the emperor got just a lac of taels revenue by the foreign shipping, and we have always understood that the chief part of the perquisites of the Canton officers were derived from this source. A great increase of vessels may reasonably be expected under the operation of the new system, and on the other hand we have made no deduction for the vessels that evaded the port charges under the old system, though it is well known that, especially last season, many vessels entered and departed without paying a dollar of dues of any kind.

REVENUE ESTIMATE.

By Statement B. it will be seen that the Emperor will be no loser by the new system, though the local officers may. We have given the old system credit for all the imperial duties, as if they had been de facto levied, though it is well known that camlets, chintz, cassia, and many other articles, have not paid a single tael into the imperial treasury for several years past. And on the other hand, a reasonable increase of Revenue may be expected on many articles formerly shut out from consumption by the high duties.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM.

This is a very vague statement, and being founded on the merest supposition, is very likely to be erroneous in many points. We have heard it said that the largest sum ever remitted by the Hoppo to Peking in any one year was 1,400,000 taels, and the minimum was 800,000 taels, so that if the revenue derived from Foreign Trade fell below the latter sum, the Hoppo in former days was required to make up the difference. But since the breaking out of the English war, the Hoppo memorialized the emperor to the effect that he could no longer remit the 800,000 taels, when the emperor was graciously pleased to soften the hard terms of the contract, and said that he would be contented with the sum really collected, whether over or under. This is however mere hearsay, though very probable. We have put down a million taels in our estimate, as we learn that the emperor would be very well pleased to receive that sum. The trade at Canton will no doubt fall off greatly, in consequence of the opening of the northern ports; still we think that the aggregate sums collected for duties at the five ports, will be greater than the sum which used to be collected at the single port of Canton.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

The total amount of duties to be levied on the foreign trade under the new system is apparently not half of what was levied according to the old system. But there are many things to be considered at the same time. If there are no farther dividends to be paid on bankrupt hong, there is also no longer any security for bad debts;—and too, if there are no longer any hong to be supported, there are no longer the thousand conveniences that those hong afforded. Every man must now pay his own go-down rent, employ his own linguists, and pay his own coolies, or allow another man a commission for taking this drudgery out of his hands. Time that tries all things will also test the merits of these two systems.

Though the co-hong tribute, ginseng money, presents to the emperor, &c., &c., ought properly to terminate with the existence of the co-hong as a body, still learning however that his imperial majesty expects some acknowledgment from the Canton officers, we have accordingly allowed a lac of dollars in our estimate for that purpose.

Wed. July 1

Mr. Thurgold

No. 9. Implications

Consulate of the U. S. America

Canton 2^d December 1893.

To the Hon^{ble}.

J. P. Upshur.

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir -

Presuming that the latest information from this quarter at this particular time will be acceptable to the Department of State I continue my communication and have the honor to transmit herewith triplicate of my Despatch of 2^d November and to inform you that up to this time I have no advice of the arrival at Bombay as late as 2^d Oct. Hon^{ble} Mr. Cushing of the Hon^{ble} Mr. Cushing or of any of the ships off shore.

Keeping the High School Commissioner left this City for the north on the 12th November here previous to his departure he enclosed some
 Copy
 Keeping
 Sample
 Commission

Supplementary Treaty
of the Supplementary Treaty with England
the published translation of which I
have already transmitted, corresponding
to the one in my possession, which however
is in the hands of the translator and
will be forwarded in due course. A copy
of the Commissioner's note is also enclosed
No. 10.

Disturbances at Whampoa
I also transmit copies
of the two notes from the Governor of Canton
in relation to disturbances at a village
opposite the anchorage of foreign ships;
and also respecting the terms to be used
in addressing the authorities; my replies of
which you have copies will render any
remarks from me unnecessary.

In other respects the situation of the
American trade in Canton, it is known
and without difficulty that I am enabled
to follow out the line of conduct I have pointed
out for myself, in not requiring from the author-
ities any thing which is not perfectly just
and

proper, and in doing which I am obliged
to resist the importunities of my
Countrymen, who in their desire to ^{Commune} Duties
promote individual interests; but sight
of the general good and of that policy
by which alone great national interests
can be secured.

Memoranda & other copies of notes re-
specting the Superintendent of Customs
and were attended with satisfactory re-
sults.

In the position which Circum-
stances have placed me, it would have
been easier for me to have declined any
responsibility not coming within the sphere
of my Commune functions, in which
case the continuance of the trade
might have been increased, and the fact
I have not hesitated to adopt such
measures as were dictated by a regard
to duty rather than inclination, and
I trust

that the Department will look with
indulgence, if not with favor on the
efforts made to maintain and guide
the national intercom, with the author-
ities till some higher officer of the
Government shall arrive, clothed with
more ample power than appears, and
endowed with more ability than can be
looked for in a Consular establishment.

Thomas
Swallow
Register
The Register of the American Scho-
Swallow of Boston, looks at Mexico;
in reference to the sale of American
vessels, it would be desirable to have
some special instructions, as to whether
an American Ship, purchased by an
American Citizen can be allowed to
hoist and range under the American
flag. (without first returning to the
American United States) the only document on
board, being a certified copy of Bill
of Sale

of sale and transfer from one Amer-
 ican Citizen to another. Believing as
 I do that Consular Establishments are
 instituted to promote rather than
 embarrass the interests of Ameri-
 -can Citizens abroad, and believing
 too that bona fide American property
 is every where entitled to the protection
 of the Flag I have hesitated to inter-
 -fere with a policy sanctioned by
 my predecessors here, and not here-
 -before interfered with the Government
 of the United States.

It is not without regret that I
 have to inform you that the American ^{Sch} p. C.
 Her Brig A. C. Raymond, Capt. Denison, Raymond
 of Birmingham, Conn. some six months
 since sailed for this port from one
 of the ports at the mouth with
 \$100,000 in specie on board; the property
 of British subjects; and not having been
 heard of it was feared that she

had perished in some gale; altho
there was cause for suspicion of
baratry on the part of the master
or crew. These suspicions have now
confirmation by a report arrived
yesterday, that the vessel had touched
at the Sandwich Islands, and I
mention the circumstances for the
information of the Department.
I have the honor to be with great
respect, Your Most Obedient Servant.

Paul. A. B. 1810

A. S. 1810

Documents transmitted.

No 4. Triplicate Duplicate of Order.

10. Note from Lord's Commission

11. 14. Copies of Correspondence with
the Governor of Barbados.

15. 16. Note addressed to Lord of Customs

17. Extract of the Register of the Barbados

1870 - July 1

Mr. Ringold

No. 18.

Consulate U. S. America
Canton 14 February 1874

To the Honble.

J. P. Upshur

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith, duplicates of my communication of 2^d Decr. last w^g. and avail of the occasion to hand a report on the Import and Export trade of China made up in this country. I am induced to send this, more on account of the general view it takes of the trade, than of the accuracy of the statistics, as you will observe by the marginal notes which I have made, that the estimates are much below the reality.

I beg leave also to hand one half of the Register of the Bank China Branch of Philadelphia. sold here.

Yrs.

Henry Wine is not yet arrived, with
broken men Java..

The present Mr Roy is not yet has
obtained permission to retire from
Office, which he will do in a few
days, leaving the Lieut Governor in
charge. I have the honor,

to be, with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant

Paul A. Forbes

U. S. Consul

FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA—Imports.

Showing the quantity of goods annually imported in foreign bottoms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties accruing therefrom; together with some remarks on the state and prospects of our trade in Cotton and Woollen manufactures with China.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.	UNIT PRICE.	VALUE.	UNIT PRICE.	VALUE.	REMARKS.
1 Asafoetida.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	1 A gum resin from the Persian Gulf, used as a medicine by the Chinese.
2 Benzoin.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	2 This is brought principally in Chinese junks from the Indian Archipelago.
3 Balaam.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	3 Besides the 25,000 pounds put down here, there is an immense quantity imported in the Chinese junks from Hainan, of which we have no account. The trade in this article is likely to increase at the north.
4 Balaam.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	4 The Portuguese import a great deal of Balaam from the East, which is here classed in two kinds, but it is impossible for a man to know the difference.
5 Balaam.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	5 The most of this article is also in the hands of the Chinese and Portuguese; the English have hitherto had very little to do with the article, which is the reason why we have placed the estimate so low. It is however likely to extend at the north. At the same time, those who used to buy these things are greatly impoverished now, and we have no way of knowing what they are doing.
6 Camphor.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	6 Camphor (or camphor Balaam) is brought in small parcels from Balaam. Being a valuable article in little bulk, it is commonly smuggled. As an article of commerce, it is quite unimportant.
7 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	7 There are several kinds of cloves known in the Canton market. The Mace is the best, and sells for \$25, the Mauritius for \$20, and the Mace for \$15, per peck, besides mother cloves which are little at the north.
8 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	8 Of the sum put down here, meant to represent the value of cloves, which one half may be roughly estimated to be British property, and the other half to be French, or rather Swiss. Twenty or thirty years ago, half a million of dollars at least of these articles used to be annually imported, but of late years the trade has greatly fallen off. The principal reason, perhaps, is that the Chinese now make up for their loss by their own production, but it is the same time, those who used to buy these things are greatly impoverished now, and we have no way of knowing what they are doing.
9 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	9 Used entirely by the foreign shipping, and the consumption not likely to be increased much.
10 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	10 This is commonly brought here by the way of England; we have several years to be brought out in the Company's ships (having been shipped from the Mauritius to England in bond), but for several years past no whatever has come, either is very more likely to come, which is the reason why it is now left out of the tariff.
11 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	11 These are brought by the Persians from Bombay, but in consequence of the high duty, they have hitherto been smuggled; it is however likely that they will now pass regularly through the customs.
12 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	12 Bay of Bombay, 325,000 pounds at \$10; Madras, 75,000 pounds at \$10; Bengal, 100,000 pounds at \$10. American cotton has lately been brought to the market; it has not yet taken the fancy of the Chinese, but it promises ere long seriously to interfere with the Indian supply.
13 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	13 This Longcloth may be considered as almost entirely of British manufacture, other foreign nations having hitherto remained but little with us in this article; ten years ago, they used to sell for \$1 a yard. Of the sum put down for Gray Longcloth, one half may be assumed as British, the other half as American. Doubtless, the American is entirely American, and we find it impossible to compete with them in this article. Twilled cloth. These are almost entirely Gray, and the produce of American industry. Cambric. Many trial shipments have been made from Manchester, but they are not an article of current trade. Chintz. There is no importation of this article for the last five or six years, but it is now hoped that the present moderate duty will induce merchants to import them regularly. There is certainly a vast difference between such chintz costing 40c and a common plain that they are brought for 10c, but we found it impossible to draw the line of distinction, that we put them all down at the moderate duty of 25c per piece. Swiss and French chintz are preferred to English. Head-cloths. This trade, as in printed goods of all kinds, has been very much overdone; common quality for the market cost 8c a lb, at home, and might always be sold for 40c per piece, so that the duty does not really come to 10c per piece, but the article is very inferior. Gingham, dyed, and again, but have never taken with the people, as however it is likely that the opening of the ports, many more will again be sent to trial, therefore we have allowed \$15,000 to meet this.
14 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	14 This is almost entirely British. The quantity of inferior cotton yarn is better than the estimate here made at \$20 instead of \$25, and the duty put down at 7c, instead of 8c.
15 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	15 The acquisition of a certain kind of raw, which comes from the Persian Gulf. As an article of commerce quite unimportant.
16 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	16 A kind of remnant cake brought principally from the Straits, and used by the Chinese for a red color.
17 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	17 Many of these are imported in Chinese junks from Siam, and some are also brought to Macao. The Portuguese divide what they have into three classes, besides broken; we have made two sorts, white and black. The trade is likely to increase at the north.
18 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	18 Most of these are brought in the Chinese junks; the trade in balau is likely to increase at the north.
19 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	19 Of late years, this trade has very much fallen off, since the Chinese now manufacture glass and crystals for themselves. The sum of \$10,000 is put down merely for form, for we cannot get at the real amount.
20 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	20 A coarse cake made from the betel nut, brought entirely from the Straits. It is now reckoned at one fifth part, and four fifths second quality. As the article interferes with the produce of the superior paternal estate in Turkey (which is a strict preserve and monopoly) it was found inexpedient to grant too much for a reduction of the imperial duties. The amount put down is altogether for form.
21 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	21 Benjamin or Benzoin, is brought in small quantities by the Persians from Bombay. Olibanum or frankincense, is also brought by the Persians; the latter has declined much of late years. Myrra has almost entirely vanished from the market—Gummi arabicum, copal, &c., &c., have also been tried in very small quantities.
22 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	22 These are brought chiefly from India and the Persian Gulf.
23 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	23 Cochinchina is the best, and sells for \$200; Indian are the worst, and sell for \$300 apiece. Being quite unable to distinguish the shades, we have put them all down at 2 cents duty. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese and Portuguese.
24 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	24 There is a very little prospect of an increased consumption of our linen in China.
25 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	25 This article has almost entirely disappeared from the market.
26 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	26 Principally brought from the Gulf of California; a small trade, and not likely to increase much.
27 Cloves.....	peck	1,500	2.10	3,150	100	150	27 Copper in sheets and bolts is mainly taken up by the foreign shipping—this is very commonly sent in pigs; it is also all manufactured into bolts and rods. When the Persians first came to England, the Chinese can no longer afford to purchase it, and consequently fall back upon their own native production, which is reported to be very ample. Lead. The Americans have lately brought much more American lead than they used to, and the Americans are producing more and more.

China Cons. Feb 14/44

FOREIGN TRADE WITH

Showing the quantity of goods annually imported in foreign bottoms (upon which they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay therefrom; together with some remarks on the state and prospects of our

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.	PER.	IMPERIAL DUTIES AND CHARGES.	ACTUAL DUTIES AND CHARGES.	NEW DUTIES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORT.	AVERAGE PRICE.	VALUE ANNUALLY IMPORTED.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.	REMARKS.
1 Assafoetida,.....	pecul	12 00	34 10	10 00	peculs 150	\$10 per pecul.	\$1,500	13	50
2 Beeswax,.....	"	08 00	21 40	10 00	" 100	25 "	2,500	5	100
3 Betelnut,.....	"	01 14 12	03 23 33	01 50	" 25,000	2 1/2 "	66,250	9	3,750
4 Bicho de mar,.....	"	03 08 11	06 40 9						
do. 1st quality, or black,.....	"			08 00	" 100	\$50 per pecul.	5,000	2	80
do. 2d quality, or white,.....	"			02 00	" 100	12 "	1,200	2	20
5 Birds-nests,.....	"	39 01 9	40 84						
do. 1st quality, or cleaned,.....	"			5 00 0	catties 160	\$30 per catty.	4,800	1	5
do. 2d quality, or good middling,.....	"			2 50 0	" 100	15 "	1,500	1	2 1/2
do. 3d quality, or uncleaned,.....	"			0 50 0	" 100	3 "	300	1	1
6 Camphor, (Malay),.....	"	102 72 7 3	105 75 9 4						
do. 1st quality, or clean,.....	catty			1 00 0	catties 150	\$20 per catty.	3,000	7	150
do. 2d quality, or refuse,.....	"			0 50 0	" 100	10 "	1,000	7	50
7 Cloves, 1st quality, or picked,.....	pecul	2 00 0	8 80 0	1 50 0	peculs 200	\$20 per pecul.	4,000	10	300
do. 2d quality, or mother cloves,.....	"	1 40 0	2 02 0	0 50 0	" 100	7 "	700	9 1/2	50
8 Clocks, large size, weighing 500 catties.....	each	13 09 1 4	13 25 2						
do. middle size, weighing 300 "	"	6 57 1 6	6 66 7 9						
do. small size, weighing 100 "	"	1 33 4 8	1 36 6 9						
Time-pieces and gold watches, per 5 catties.....	5 catties	10 29 2	10 30 8						
Other kinds of watches, per 5 catties.....	"	0 51 5 9	0 51 7 5						
9 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds of writing-desks, dressing-boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c.,.....	"			5 per cent	ad valorem.				
9 Canvas, of 30 a 40 yds. by 24 a 31 ins.	bolt	03 00 0	05 90 0	0 50 0	bolts 200	\$8 per bolt.	1,600	5	5,000
10 Cochineal,.....	pecul	133 4 8	181 6 3	5 00 0	peculs 200	\$100 per pecul.	20,000	0 1/2	1,000
Coral beads, and 1st quality coral,.....	"	128 39 8 1	128 42 8 2						
do. 2d quality of coral,.....	"	77 0 5 8 3	77 09 0 4						
do. 3d quality of coral,.....	"	12 88 5 9	12 91 8						
do. 4th quality of coral,.....	"	6 46 8 7	6 50 0 8						
11 Cornelians, 100 estimated at 6 cat. 4 ts.	hund	1 60 7 5	1 60 9 5	0 50 0					
do. Beads,.....	pecul	12 88 5 9	12 91 8	10 00 0					
12 Cotton,.....	"	02 98	17 40	0 40 0	peculs 500,000	\$10 "	5,000,000	5 1/2	200,000
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz.:									
1st quality Longcloths, white, 5 cat.	piece	0 64 4 3	0 64 5 9	0 15 0	pieces 100,000	\$3 per piece.	300,000	6 1/2	15,000
2d " do. per piece of 5 cat.	"	0 28 5	0 70 2						
3d " gray or unbleached, 10 cat.	"	0 06 9 3	0 37 3	0 10 0	pieces 400,000	2 1/2 "	1,000,000	5 1/2	40,000
Twilled cloth, white or gray 5 cat.	"	0 28 4 8	0 28 6 4	0 10 0	pieces 20,000	2 1/2 "	50,000	5 1/2	2,000
Cambrics and Muslins,.....	"	0 28 4 8	0 28 6 4	0 15 0					
Chintz and Prints per chang 4 yds.	chang	0 25 9 3	0 26 0 9						
do. do. per ps. 24 a 30 yards long	piece			0 20 0	pieces 10,000	\$3 per piece.	30,000	9	3,000
Handkerchiefs, large, i. e. 12 in. by 16 in.	each	0 02 0	0 03 0	0 01 5	doz. 50,000	\$1 1/2 per dozen.	75,000	10	6,000
do. small i. e. 9 in. by 12 in.	"	0 01 0	0 01 5	0 01 0					
Ginghams, piece weighing 5 catties.	piece	0 28 4 8	0 28 6 4						
Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Vetyeteens, silk and cotton mixtures, woolen and cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods,.....	"			5 per cent	ad valorem.				
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread,.....	pecul	0 48 3 4	2 40 6 4	1 00 0	peculs 25,000	\$25 per pecul.	625,000	5 1/2	25,000
15 Cow Bazaar,.....	catty	1 92 5	1 92 6	1 00 0	catties 300	10 per catty.	3,000	13	300
16 Cutch,.....	pecul	0 33 3	0 93 3	0 30 0	peculs 5,000	3 per pecul.	15,000	13	1,500
17 Elephants' Teeth, 1st quality, whole,.....	"	4 41 5 1	5 64 7 2	4 00 0	" 500	50 "	25,000	10 1/2	2,000
do. do. 2d quality, broken,.....	"	3 90 1 9	3 93 4	2 00 0	" 100	25 "	2,500	10 1/2	200
18 Fishmaws,.....	"	1 88 0	1 88 0	1 50 0	" 1,500	50 "	75,000	4	2,000
19 Flints,.....	"	0 06 4 2	0 24 6 3	0 05 0	" 1,000	50 "	500	14	10
20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware,.....	"	3 00 0	4 60 0	5 per cent	ad valorem.				
21 Gambier,.....	"			0 15 0	peculs 4,000	\$2 1/2 per pecul.	9,000	9	400
22 Ganseng, 1st quality,.....	"	38 55 4 9	47 58 7	38 00 0	" 1,000	60 "	60,000	80	38,000
do. 2d quality, or refuse,.....	"	3 90 1 9	3 93 4	3 50 0	" 500	10 "	5,000	50	1,700
23 Gold and Silver Thread, 1st, or real,.....	catty	0 12 8 8	0 12 9 2	0 13 0	catties 100	\$25 per catty.	2,500	10	250
do. do. 2d quality, or imitation,.....	"	0 02 8 7	0 02 9 1	0 03 0	" 160	5 "	800	4	50
24 Gums: Benjamin,.....	pecul	0 20 0	2 62 0	1 00 0	peculs 100	15 per pecul.	1,500	9	100
Olibanum,.....	"	0 94 9 8	1 13 1 9	0 50 0	" 5,000	4 "	20,000	16	2,000
Myrrh,.....	"	1 63 0	2 11 2 1	0 50 0	" 10	7 "	70	10	5
Gums unenumerated,.....	"			10 per cent	ad valorem.				
25 Horns, buffalo and bullocks,.....	pecul			2 00 0	peculs 400	\$30 per pecul.	12,000	9	500
26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros,.....	"	18 00 0	23 60 0	8 00 0	" 300	50 "	15,000	8	400
27 Linen, fine, 20 a 30 yds. by 20 a 37 ins.	piece			0 50 0	yards 16,000	1 per yard.	8,000	6	400
do. coarse, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c.,.....	"			5 per cent	ad valorem.				
28 Mace, or flower of nutmeg,.....	pecul			1 00 0	peculs 10	\$100 per pecul.	1,000	1 1/2	10
29 Mother-o'-pearl shells,.....	"	0 17 9 9	0 36 2	0 20 0	peculs 2,000	4 "	8,000	6	100
30 Metals, viz.:									
Copper, unmanufactured, as in slabs, manuf. as in sheets, rods, &c.,.....	"	0 40 0	1 62 0	1 50 0	" 50	40 "	2,000	5	75
Iron, unmanufactured, as in pigs, manuf. as in bars, rods, &c.,.....	"	0 17 9 9	0 21 2	0 10 0	" 2,000	1 "	2,000	13	200
Lead, unmanufactured, as in pigs, manuf. as in bars, rods, &c.,.....	"	0 17 9 9	0 21 2	0 10 0	" 23,000	2 "	46,000	10	3,500
Lead in pigs, unmanufactured,.....	"	0 43 6 5	0 60 8 6	0 40 0	" 30,000	4 "	120,000	13	12,000

表格局部(1)

THE CHINA.—Imports.

a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; the duties according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties accruing trade in Cotton and Woollen manufactures with China.

REMARKS.

- 1 A gum resin from the Persian Gulf; used as a medicine by the Chinese an unimportant article of trade.
- 2 This is brought principally in Chinese junks from the Indian Archipelago to Macao; consumption small.
- 3 Besides the 25,000 peculs put down here, there is an immense quantity imported in the Chinese junks from Hainan, of which we have no account. The trade in this article is likely to increase at the north.
- 4 The Portuguese import a great deal of Bicho-de-mar into Macao, of which we have no account,—dividing it into two kinds, white and black, and subdividing afterwards each kind into three different grades or qualities, all paying a different duty. It is here classed in two kinds, but it is impossible for a man—unless he be a judge of the article—to discriminate the qualities.
- 5 The most of this trade is also in the hands of the Chinese and Portuguese; the English have hitherto had very little to do with the article, which is the reason why we have placed the estimate so low—it is however likely to extend at the north. At the Macao custom-house, birds-nests are divided into no less than seven different qualities, of which four are cleaned and three uncleaned. This is too minute; we have arranged all the qualities under three sorts.
- 6 Malay camphor (or camphor Baroos) is brought in small parcels from Borneo. Being a valuable article in little bulk, it is commonly smuggled. As an article of commerce, it is quite unimportant.
- 7 There are several kinds of cloves known in the Canton market. The Malacca are the best, and sell for \$25, the Mauritius are inferior. This trade may perhaps extend a little at the north.
- 8 Of the sum put down here, meant to represent the value of clocks, watches, musical snuff-boxes, hardware, cutlery, &c., &c., one half may be roughly estimated to be British property, and the other half to be French, or rather Swiss. Twenty or thirty years ago, half a million of dollars at least of these articles used to be annually imported, but of late years the trade has greatly fallen off. The principal reason perhaps is that the Chinese now make many clocks and watches for themselves, but at the same time those who used to buy these things are greatly impoverished now compared with what they once were. The old system of levying duty on such articles was most foolish and annoying; it is hoped that the new plan will be found an improvement.
- 9 Used entirely by the foreign shipping, and the consumption not likely to extend much.
- 10 This is commonly brought here by the way of England; we have scarcely seen any come from Mexico direct. A considerable quantity of this article in beads and stalks used in former years to be brought out in the Company's ships (having been shipped from the Mediterranean to England in bond); but for several years past none whatever has come, neither is any more likely to come, which is the reason why it is now left out of the Tariff.
- 11 These are brought by the Parsees from Bombay, but in consequence of the high duty, they have hitherto been smuggled; it is hoped however that they will now pass regularly through the custom-house.
- 12 Say, of Bombay, 325,000 peculs at \$9½; Madras, 75,000 peculs at \$10½; Bengal, 100,000 peculs, at \$10½. American cotton has lately been brought to this market; it has not yet taken the fancy of the Chinese, but it promises ere long seriously to interfere with the Indian staple.
- 13 White Longcloths may be considered as almost entirely of British manufacture, other foreign nations having hitherto competed but little with us in this article; ten years ago, they used to sell for \$1 a 6. Of the sum put down for Gray Longcloths, one half may be assumed as British, the other half as American. Domestic are entirely American, and we find it impossible to compete with them in that article.—*Twilled cloth*. These are almost entirely Gray, and the produce of American industry.—*Cambrics*. Many trial shipments have been made from Manchester, but they are not an article of current trade.—*Chintz*. These have been all smuggled for the last five or six years, but it is now hoped that the present moderate duty will induce merchants to import them regularly. There is certainly a vast difference between a rich chintz costing 40s., and a common plate that may be bought for 10s. but we found it so impossible to draw the line of distinction, that we put them all down at the moderate duty of 2 mace per piece. Swiss and French chintzes are preferred to English.—*Handkerchiefs*. This trade, as in printed goods of all kinds, has been very much overdone; common quality for this market cost 8s. a 9s. at home, and ought always to sell for \$2 per doz., so that the duty does not really come to 10 per cent. unless the articles be very inferior.—*Ginghams*, &c. *Ginghams*, pulicantes, jeans, satteens, and all kinds of Scotch and English fancy goods, have been tried out here again and again, but have never taken with the people; as however it is likely that on the opening of the ports, many more will again be sent on trial, therefore we have allowed \$10,000 to meet this.
- 14 This is almost entirely British. The quantity of inferior cotton yarn in the market is very great, and it would have been better had the estimate been made at \$20 instead of \$25, and the duty put down at 7m. 5c. instead of 1 tael.
- 15 The secretion of a certain kind of cow, which comes from the Persian gulf. As an article of commerce quite unimportant.
- 16 A kind of resinous cake brought principally from the Straits, and used to dye a red color.
- 17 Many of these are imported in Chinese junks from Siam, and some are also brought to Macao. The Portuguese divide *whole* into three classes, besides *broken*; we have made two sorts, *whole* and *broken*. This trade is likely to increase at the north.
- 18 Most of these are brought in the Chinese junks; the trade in fishbone is likely to increase at the north.
- 19 Commonly brought out as ballast, and used by the Chinese in their native glass manufactures.
- 20 Of late years, this trade has very much fallen off, since the Chinese now manufacture glass and crystals for themselves. The sum of \$10,000 is put down merely pro forma, for we cannot get at the real amount.
- 21 A coarse cake made from the betel nut, brought entirely from the Straits.
- 22 A most fluctuating and uncertain trade, entirely in the hands of the Americans. It is now reckoned at one fifth first, and four fifths second quality. As this article interferes with the produce of the emperor's paternal estates in Tartary (where it is a strict preserve and monopoly) it was found inexpedient to press too much for a reduction of the imperial duties. *Since reduced to 40 per cent*
- 23 Dutch is the best. It is brought here in small parcels, and seldom or never pays duty, being of great value in little bulk. *Pro forma*
- 24 Benjamin or Benzoin, is brought in small quantities by the Parsees from Bombay. Olibanum or frankincense, is also brought by the Parsees; the price has declined much of late years.—*Myrrh* has almost entirely vanished from the market.—Gums animi, bdellium, copal, &c., &c., have also been tried in very small quantities.
- 25 These are brought chiefly from India and the Persian gulf.
- 26 Cochinchinese are the best, and sell for \$300; Indian are the worst, and sell for \$30 apiece. Being quite unable to distinguish the shades, we have put them all down at 3 taels duty. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese and Portuguese.
- 27 The fine linen here mentioned is entirely bought up for the use of foreigners. So far as we are able to form an opinion, there is very little prospect of an increased consumption of our linens in China.
- 28 This article has almost entirely disappeared from this market.
- 29 Principally brought from the Gulf of California; a small trade, and not likely to increase much.
- 30 Copper in slabs is sometimes brought from Peru and Chili, but scarcely ever landed, it being commonly sent on to India. Copper in sheets and bolts is entirely taken off by the foreign shipping.—*Iron* is very seldom imported here in pigs; it is almost all manufactured into bolts, rods, or bars. When the price of iron rises in England, the Chinese can no longer afford to purchase it, and immediately fall back upon their own native production, which is reported to be very ample.—*Lead*. The Chinese and the Americans both import lead, but the Americans have lately brought a much larger quantity than the Chinese. *Spelter*. The Chinese do not use spelter, but the Americans have lately brought a much larger quantity than the Chinese. *Lead*. The Chinese do not use lead, but the Americans have lately brought a much larger quantity than the Chinese. *Spelter*. The Chinese do not use spelter, but the Americans have lately brought a much larger quantity than the Chinese.

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.			
Opium, Rice, Treasure, and Pearls, which are free, smuggled, or contraband.	15,000,000		30,000
Ginseng, both kinds, much of which is smuggled.	1,000,000	80	30,750
Raw Cotton.	5,000,000	54	300,000
Cotton manufacture of all kinds, as per statement below.	5,000,000	54	90,000
Manufacture of all kinds, as per statement below.	2,000,000	54	100,000
Metals of all kinds, amounting to.	200,000	11	20,000
All kinds of other goods, amounting to.	241,700	74	24,170

Statement, showing the sum which would have been limited on an equal amount of <i>Woolen Manufacturers under the old system as compared with the new system</i>		Statement, showing the sum which would have been limited on an equal amount of <i>Cotton Manufacturers under the old system as compared with the new system</i>	
<i>Hankets.</i>	pr. 1,000—2,000 blankets at 1m. 1c.	400	— 5m. 5c.
<i>Knave-lids, pr. 20,000, or yds.</i>	75,000—100,000 change at 7m. 1c.	71,200	— 1m. 4m. 5c. less limit to trade of 5m. 5c. 10c. per change.
<i>Lin. colls.</i>	pr. 75,000—400,000 change at 7m. 1c.	36,800	— 36,800 less limit to trade of 1m. 1m. 1c. per change.
<i>Woolen, &c. pr.</i>	1,200—1,500 change at 5m. 5c. 7c.	700	— 1m. 7c. 10c. per piece.
<i>English Cambrs.</i>	pr. 1,200—15,000 change at 1 1/2m. 5c. 8c.	10,500	— 10,500 less limit to trade of 1m. 1m. 1c. per change.
<i>English Cambrs.</i>	pr. 1,200—1,500 change at 5m. 5c. 7c.	31,200	— 1m. 7c. 10c. per piece.
<i>Woolen, &c. pr.</i>	1,200—2,500 change at 5m. 5c. 7c.	967	— 5m. 5c. 7c. per change.
<i>Woolen, &c. pr.</i>	1,200—2,500 change at 1m. 1c. 5c.	498	— 1m. 7c. 10c. per change.
<i>Woolen, &c. pr.</i>	100 or 3 bales per piece.	300	— 3m. 5c. per piece.
	Amount of Imperial duties, v. 520,800		Amount of Total duties, v. 520,800
	Deduct the amount of new systems as above, 53,344		Deduct the amount of new systems as above, 53,344
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, v. 574,144		Apparent annual saving by new system on Total duties, v. 574,144	
<i>Statement showing the sum which would have been limited on an equal amount of Cotton Manufacturers under the old system as compared with the new system</i>			
<i>Long-staple, white, pr. 100,000, 1/4 in. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c.</i>	5,743,700		
<i>Long-staple, grey, pr. 400,000, 1/4 in. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c.</i>	2,077,000		
<i>Short-staple, white, pr. 800,000, 1/4 in. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c.</i>	5,700,000		
<i>Short-staple, grey, pr. 1,000,000, 1/4 in. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c.</i>	1,500,000		
<i>Chinese and Java, pr. 1,000,000, 1/4 in. 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. 8c. 9c.</i>	1,500,000		
<i>Other goods, value 25,000 at 5 per cent. ad valorem.</i>	400		
<i>Cotton yarn, value 13,000 at 4m. 5c. per bale.</i>	13,000		
	Amount of Imperial duties, v. 13,000		
	Deduct the amount of new systems as above, 90,400		
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, v. 13,000			

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Opium, in place of...	pecul	1591.6	1623.7	3000	boxes 1,000	14	5,000	9	51
Quicksilver...	pecul	0436.5	0618.6	0400	peculs 100	100	per pecul	10,000	4
Steel, unmanufactured Eng. or Swed.	pecul	1848.2	4280.3	2000	500	5	2,750	10	
Unenumerated metals...	pecul	0600	0980	1000	ad valorem				
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality, or cleaned...	pecul	0564.9	0897	0400	peculs 40	70	per pecul	2,500	4
2d quality, or uncleaned...	pecul	1014	1586.1	0750	peculs 10	35	300,000	4	
Pearls...	pecul	0170.9	0362	0200	peculs 10,000	85	per pecul	50,000	11
32 Pepper (Malay)...	pecul	0050	0145	0150	peculs 1,000	10	30,000	10	
33 Patchwork...	pecul	0025	0072.5	0075	peculs 10,000	3	30,000	9	
34 Rattans...	pecul	0100	0132	0150	peculs 50	15	per pecul	750	9
35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds...	pecul	0240	2312	2000	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
36 Rose Maloes...	pecul	0240	7300	5000	peculs 100	100	per pecul	5,000	104
37 Saltpetre; sold only to government...	pecul	0240	0512	0500	peculs 1,000	7	7,000	9	
38 Shark's fins, 1st quality, or white...	pecul	0436.5	1008.6	1000	peculs 300	6	1,800	9	
do. do. 2d quality, or black...	pecul	0436.5	1008.6	0500	peculs 200	30	6,000	9	
39 Skins and furs, viz.: Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned	pecul	0200	0460	0500	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Sea Otter skins...	each	1288.6	1291.8	1500	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Fox skins, large...	each	0050	0145	0150	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
do. small...	each	0025	0072.5	0075	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Tiger, Leopard, Marten...	each	0100	0132	0150	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Land Otter; Raccoon, Shark's skins	hund	0240	2312	2000	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Beaver skins...	hund	0240	7300	5000	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
Hare, Rabbit, Ermine...	hund	0240	0512	0500	peculs 10	10	per pecul	15	61
40 Snails...	pecul	8137.1	8619.2	4000	peculs 100	100	per pecul	5,000	104
41 Soap...	pecul	0500	0500	0500	peculs 1,000	7	7,000	9	
42 Stockfish, &c...	pecul	0400	0400	0400	peculs 300	6	1,800	9	
43 Seahorse teeth...	pecul	2000	2000	2000	peculs 200	30	6,000	9	
44 Treasure and specie of all kinds...	pecul	Free	Free	Free	peculs 200	30	6,000	9	
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c, &c...	pecul	0554.9	0597	1000	peculs 1,000	7	7,000	9	
do. do. In quart bottles...	hund	0500	0500	0500	peculs 300	6	1,800	9	
do. do. In pint bottles...	hund	0500	0500	0500	peculs 200	30	6,000	9	
do. do. In casks...	pecul	0500	0500	0500	peculs 1,000	7	7,000	9	
46 Woods, viz.: Ebony...	pecul	0179.9	0362	0150	peculs 2,000	12	per pecul	4,000	10
Sandalwood...	pecul	1142.3	1624.4	0500	peculs 7,000	6	42,000	104	
Sassafras wood...	pecul	0200	0670	0100	peculs 1,000	12	1,500	9	
Unenumerated woods...	pecul	10 per cent	ad valorem		peculs 1,000	12	1,500	9	
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets of all kinds...	each	0100	0230	0100	pairs, 1,000	35	per pair	5,000	51
Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., per change of 141 inches	chang	0711.8	1242	0150	yds. 400,000	1	per yd.	400,000	5
Longells...	chang	0214.9	0369.5	0070	pieces 75,000	7	per piece	525,000	8
Worleys, flannel, &c...	chang	0387.6	0389.2	0070	yds. 2,000	1	per yd.	1,000	42
Dutch Camlets...	chang	1288.6	1291.8	0150	pieces 1,500	30	per piece	45,000	61
English Camlets...	chang	0775.2	0778.4	0070	pieces 3,000	30	per piece	90,000	61
Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c...	chang	0387.6	0389.2	0035	pieces 500	5	per piece	2,500	44
Bunting (narrow)...	chang	0195.1	0196.7	0015	pieces 500	2	per piece	1,000	5
Unenumerated woollen goods, silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem		peculs 100	100	per pecul	7,500	5
48 Woollen Yarn...	pecul	3000	3000	3000	peculs 100	100	per pecul	7,500	5
Articles unenumerated in this tariff...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem		peculs 100	100	per pecul	7,500	5

Total estimated amount of legal trade, \$11,205,370 taels 45 2/3
Add the Opium Trade, roughly estimated at 13,794,680

Estimated total value of Goods imported into China, \$25,000,000 T. 450,275

Summary of the above.

Opium, Rice, Treasure, and Pearls, which are free, smuggled, or contraband...	15,594,680	80	36,750
Ginseng, both kinds, much of which is smuggled...	65,000	51	200,000
Raw Cotton...	5,000,000	6	90,400
Cotton manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below, and Cotton yarn...	2,000,000	7	32,244
Woollen manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below...	1,047,000	11	21,575
Metals of all kinds, amounting to...	261,650	71	53,306
All kinds of other goods, amounting to...	941,730	71	53,306
Total as above...	\$25,000,000	T. 450,275	

STATEMENT, showing the sum which would have been levied on an equal amount of Woollen Manufactures under the old system as compared with the new system.			
Blankets, prs. 1,000=2,000 blankets at 1m...	taels 200	a 2m. 3c.	taels 460
Broadcloth, ps. 20,000, or yds. 400,000=100,000 changes a 7m. 1c. 2c...	71,200	a 1t. 2m. 4c. 2c., less disc. to trade of 3m. 9c. 2c. is 8m. 5c. per change.	85,000
Longells, ps. 75,000=450,000 changes a 2m. 1c. 5c...	96,750	a 3m. 7c. less disc. to trade of 1m. 1c. is 2m. 6c. per change.	117,000
Worleys, &c., yds. 2,000= 500 changes a 3m. 8c. 7c...	133	a 3m. 8c. 9c. per change.	196
Dutch Camlets, ps. 1,500= 15,000 changes a 1t. 2m. 8c. 8c...	19,320	a 1t. 2m. 9c. per change.	19,350
English Camlets, ps. 3,000= 40,500 changes a 7m. 7c. 5c...	31,388	a 7m. 7c. 8c. per change.	31,509
Bombazetts, ps. 500= 2,500 changes a 3m. 8c. 7c...	967	a 3m. 8c. 9c. per change.	972
Bunting, ps. 500= 2,500 changes a 1m. 9c. 5c...	488	a 1m. 9c. 7c. per change.	492
Woollen yarn, peculs 100 a 3 taels per pecul...	300	a 3ts. per pecul.	300
Amount of Imperial duties, T. 220,506			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 52,244			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, T. 168,562			
Amount of Total duties, T. 220,506			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 52,244			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Total duties, T. 208,035			

STATEMENT showing the sum which would have been levied on an equal amount of Cotton Manufactures under the old system as compared with the new system.			
Longcloths, white, ps. 100,000; 1/2 a 6m. 4c. 5c. & 1/2 a 7m. 8c. 5c...	T. 53,700	1/2 a 6m. 4c. 6c. & 1/2 a 7m. 8c. 2c. less disc. to trade of 2m. 3c. 2c. is 4m. 7c. 2c.	T. 53,200
Do. gray, ps. 400,000; at 7 candareens per piece...	28,000	a 3m. 7c. 3c., less discount to trade of 1m. 9c. 7c. is 1m. 8c.	27,000
Twilled cloth, ps. 20,000; at 2m. 8c. 5c. per piece...	5,700	a 2m. 8c. 6c. per piece.	5,700
Chintz and prints, ps. 10,000=60,000 changes at 2m. 6c...	15,600	a 2m. 6c. 1c. per change.	15,600
Handkerchiefs, doz. 50,000=600,000 hks., 1/2 at 1c. & 1/2 at 2c...	19,000	1/2 at 1c. & 1/2 at 2c.	19,000
Fancy goods, value \$10,000 say 5 per cent. ad valorem...	400	say 10 per cent. ad valorem.	400
Cotton yarn, pls. 25,000 at 4m. 8c., per pecul...	12,000	a 2t. 4m. 8c. 6c. less disc. to trade of 8m. 0c. 1c. is 12m. 8c. 6c. per pecul.	12,000
Amount of Imperial Duties, T. 122,400			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 90,400			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, T. 32,000			
Amount of Total Duties, T. 122,400			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 90,400			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Total duties, T. 32,000			

cheaper article, and entirely driven us out. The whole of this may be set down as American production. The used to be a monopoly of pepper at Canton, so that foreigners could neither buy nor sell the article; it remains to be seen what the new system will have. Tin. Five or six years ago the Chinese used to take off 10 a 15,000 peculs of Banca tin, paying as high as \$18 a \$19 for it, but within these last years the trade has much fallen off. It is said they now work tin mines of their own. The only kind of tin plates current in the market here, is that marked I. C., containing 225 sheets, and weighing 112 pounds per box.—Steel. Both Swedish and English rough or blistered steel is known in this market; the Swedish is preferred to the English, but of late years the trade in both has fallen off.—Quicksilver. The Chinese used formerly to take off 2000 a 3000 peculs of quicksilver, but in consequence of the rise of price in Europe, they can no longer afford to buy it, and now work their own mines.

31 Nutmegs, whether cleaned or in the shell, are altogether an insignificant article of commerce. The quantity put down here is merely for form, as none pay duty at the custom house.

Three lacs of pearls are annually brought from Bombay, but being a valuable article in such small bulk they are invariably carried about the person, and no duty can possibly be levied on them.

32 The importation of Malay pepper used to be 15,000 peculs, and it sold easily at \$8 a \$9; but for some cause that we cannot discover the trade has declined much of late.

33 A fragrant root imported by the Parsees, and used by the Chinese to make incense.

34 Besides this, there is a large quantity imported in Chinese junks. We consider the trade in rattans as likely to expand at the north.

35 The rice trade in China is a most speculative one, depending entirely upon the harvest. We hope to find an extended market at the north.

36 A thick scented gummos oil imported by the Parsees; the price has much declined of late years.

37 This article was formerly prohibited altogether, the Chinese government being under an impression that we exported it instead of importing it. They are now much pleased with the new arrangement.

38 Sharks' fins are a very valuable article of commerce, and likely to extend up the coast. The trade has hitherto been chiefly confined to the Chinese and Portuguese.

39 We cannot learn any particulars regarding cow and ox hides; the quantity and price put down here are quite nominal. Twenty years ago, the fur trade, (which was almost entirely in the hands of the Americans,) carried on with China amounted to upwards of a million of dollars annually. But owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of the animals of the chase, it has dwindled away so much as to be no longer worth pursuing; and indeed during these last two or three years, no skins or furs whatever have been imported into China. The amount put down here must therefore be considered as entirely nominal. Besides, for the few sea-otter, sable, and other expensive skins still gleaned up by the American hunters, better prices can be obtained in the European markets than in China.

40 Used for painting on chinaware. The consumption has fallen off, and the price declined within these few years.

41 Imported chiefly from Bengal, in small quantities by the lascars.

42 Very little of this is now imported, compared with 10 to 20 years previous.

43 Imported chiefly through Macao; we cannot learn particulars.

44 Almost entirely from Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili.

45 With the exception of a little cherry-brandy, and a few liquors now and then taken away by the officers, the whole of the wine, beer, and spirits imported is consumed by the foreigners. All attempts to get the Chinese to use our wines have hitherto failed.

46 Of ebony, Mauritius is the best, and sells for \$3 per pecul; Ceylon at \$2; and Manila at \$1½. Of sandalwood, the Portuguese make no less than 7 different kinds, the price ranging from \$2 a \$11 per pecul. We have assumed \$6 as a fair average. It comes principally from the island of Timor.

47 The Dutch blankets are much preferred to the English, and some of them sell as high as \$10 a \$12 a pair.—Broadcloths. Large quantities of Saxon and Belgian lady's cloths now come out packed as English; the Chinese purchase them quite as readily as the real English cloths, and they can afford to be sold much cheaper.—Longells. A large proportion of the longells are scarlets, which may be quoted at \$8 a \$9 per piece.—Worleys no longer come, and flannel is for the most part consumed by the foreigners.—Dutch Camlets. Sell for double the price of English, hence the duty is lighter; they were formerly all smuggled.—Camlets. None have paid duty for many years past, so it is very difficult to ascertain the real importation; it is however supposed to have fallen off much since the Company's time.—Bindazettes. Not an article of current consumption; the Chinese do not use them.—Bunting. Scarcely any of this ever imported; there is no consumption for it.

48 Consumption very limited, and most difficult of sale.

This is to provide for the many new articles that will probably be tried in this market.

REMARKS UPON THE ENGLISH TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES WITH CHINA.

There is every prospect of a reasonable increase, say 30 a 40 per cent., in our trade in Cotton Manufactures at the northern ports. We allude particularly to White and Gray Longcloths of good quality; the former we have still in our hands, the Americans have already become most formidable rivals in the latter. We found the demand at the north dull for prints and chintz, and they gave the French and Swiss goods a decided preference over ours. Handkerchiefs were in no demand, and we do not think that fancy goods (Glasgow, Paisley and Manchester gingham, pulloates, figured jacobette, spotted muslins, jeans, satteens, velveteens, &c., &c.) are likely at all to answer, especially on a large scale.

In estimating the total amount of duties, which the hong-merchants previously paid for us on our cotton goods, we find a certain sum put down among other charges as so much "discount allowed the trade." We have deducted this from the particular sums in extending the amounts, but we rather think that the hong-merchants were mixing up matters, and that they charged this "discount to trade," in addition to the sum put opposite each item as "including all charges." It is however mere suspicion; we have no way of ascertaining the truth, and have judged it best to err on the safe side. If on the one hand, the sums total of duties would have been greater had we not deducted these discounts, yet on the other hand let it be borne in mind that the hong-merchants landed and stored our goods for us, which we must now do ourselves or pay other people for doing, so that in the long run the real saving may not be so great as the apparent saving would lead people to imagine. Under the old system, all chintz and prints were smuggled; so were most of the handkerchiefs; and a very large portion of the longcloths, both white and gray, were sold outside, and paid no duty.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH TRADE IN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES WITH CHINA.

While we consider that an increase may be looked for in the consumption of our cottons in China, we by no means have the same expectations regarding our Woollen Manufactures. And that for the following reasons: 1st. Our trade in woollens is by no means a new trade; on the other hand it is a very old trade, it has therefore had its day, and like many other old things, it is now going out of date. It was entirely a forced trade during the last years of the Company's monopoly, and since the expiry of the Company's charter, it has been slowly and gradually declining. The present reduction of duties will no doubt be a great boon to the woollen trade; still were British woollens admitted duty free into China, we should consider it quite insufficient to make the woollen trade what it once was. 2dly. Rich people nowadays prefer silks and skins; they wear longer, and look better. Poor people prefer buying domestics, dyeing them, and wearing them with cotton;—they are cheaper and warmer. 3dly. Soochow used to be our best market for woollens. When Yukien (the imperial commissioner who died after the battle of Chinghai) was governor of Soochow, he issued an edict commanding all his subordinate mandarins and their families not to wear articles of foreign make, but to encourage the native manufactures. This occurred three or four years ago, and was a great blow to our woollen trade. 4thly. The competition of Russian woollens in the north has almost driven us out of the market. They told us at Shanghai and Ningpo, that for one man who came to buy English woollens, a dozen came to buy Russian. 5thly. Belgian and Saxon woollens are also beginning to interfere seriously with our cloths at Canton. Other reasons might be adduced, but these will suffice to show why we have adopted this view of our woollen trade. The remarks on "discount allowed to trade," made on cottons, as above, apply equally to woollens. Under the old system all Camlets, and most of the Longells, were smuggled, and a good many of the Broadcloths (Spanish stripes) were sold outside, paying no duty.

Can't find. And? Proof?

20th 30 March. 1845

Boston March 27. 1845

Mr C. Calhoun Esq —
Secretary of State
Washington

Dear Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to
transmit a bond signed by Mr J. M. Forbes
myself as sureties for Mr Paul S. Forbes
 lately appointed a United States Consul
 at Canton, I am

Respectfully
Y^{rs} Obedt Servant
R B Forbes

Rec^d 12th March.

21.

Consulate U.S. America
Canton 8 July 1844.

Sir.

In conformity with the 12th & 13th Articles of the general instructions to Consuls &c. I have the honor now to transmit enclosed. The semi-annual return. ^{Semi-annual return.} of American vessels in vessels. ^{stayed at Canton since they returned last 21 in number whose aggregate tonnage amounts to 9086 tons.}

You have also enclosed Consular statement. ^{She turned} of fees received during same time ^{Consular fees at} amounting to \$349. say Three hundred ^{Canton.} Fifty nine Dollars.

I have also to advise you that with the consent of His Excellency, C. Buchanan I have appointed on the 22nd day of March last Mr Henry G. Everett ^{My Vice} of Boston Vice Consul ^{at} for the port ^{at} ^{Spring}

Shanghai. My appointment was
 considered necessary by the absence of
 any person to represent the Govern-
 ment of the United States and entered
 American ships at the Custom House.
 Should the same thing at Hong-
 kai has any applications been
 made to me. but up to this time
 no American has established him-
 self at that port. and the probability
 is that applications will be made
 to the Department and some action
 may be necessary in my part.

Should also state that inasmuch
 as it is necessary and customary
 flags. that our flag should be prominently
 placed in front of the American
 factories at Canton & Shanghai
 that the Department will send
 out two flags very soon. it
 has received one flag from the British
 Consulate.

and the Consulate has been at the
expense of buying a second one, and
the necessity of ~~this~~ expense will con-
tinue. The same regularly supplied
from the United States.

Enclosed are blank forms such
as are used by the Consulate in ^{Form of}
Causing a Ship to be reported to ^{Entry at}
the Customs House and in ^{C. House} demanding at ^{at Canton.}
and Port Clearance. Called the French form of
"Chopp". to enable the Ships to sail ^{Clearance}
out of port. This will enable you ^{at Canton}
to judge of the propriety of the
Charge of Five Dollars to each
vessel by the Consulate for service
rendered.

I have the honor to be with great

Respect. Your Most

Obedient Servant

Samuel Roberts

U.S. Consul

Enclosures.

No 22. Circular Return of American
results arrived & sailed

23. Return of Comander need

24. Blank Report to the Customs
House at Canton for Entry

25. Blank form of application
for Port Clearance or "Grand
Chop" from the Customs House.

To His Excellency

The Secretary of State

of the U. S. America

Washington. D. C.

No 23.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *Canton in China*
 on the *1st January 1844* to the *30 June 1844* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>Russell & Co.</i>					
<i>Robins</i>	<i>W. Linn & Co.</i>	2.	4.			
<i>Pratt</i>	<i>W. Linn & Co.</i>					
<i>Spencer</i>	<i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Port Sutton</i>	<i>C. H. Eero</i>					
<i>Yung</i>	<i>S. W. Omsick</i>	33.	11.25			
<i>Ular</i>	<i>Russell & Co.</i>					
<i>Gayle</i>	<i>W. Linn & Co.</i>	1.	2.			
<i>Intelope</i>	<i>Russell & Co.</i>					
<i>Antares</i>	<i>Elephant & Co.</i>					
<i>Pratt</i>	<i>W. Linn & Co.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Car</i>	<i>W. Linn & Co.</i>					
<i>Antares</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>G. H. Eero</i>					
<i>Gayle</i>	<i>Russell & Co.</i>					
<i>London</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
<i>Esore</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	1.	50			
<i>Mar</i>	<i>A. H. Eero</i>					
<i>Guthrie</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>York</i>	<i>G. H. Eero</i>					
<i>Ingress</i>	<i>Russell & Co.</i>					
<i>Teight</i>	<i>W. L. Blackie</i>	3.	4.			
<i>Enoha</i>	<i>Elephant & Co.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Anama</i>	<i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	4.	8.50			
<i>Berry</i>	<i>C. W. Eero</i>	1.	2.			
<i>Antares</i>	<i>J. M. Eero</i>	1.	2.			
	<i>A. H. Eero</i>	3.	6.			
	<i>G. H. Eero</i>	3.	6.			
		64.	11.50			
						8.50

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS, ON THIS VESSEL.

2 Landing Certificates of Cargo
2 Dr. H. Cert to List of Crew

30 Certificates of Invoice & Manifests in order to enter at Callao in Peru
Cert to List of Crew.

1 Cert to List of Crew.

2 Landing Cert to List of Crew

1 Cert to List of Crew.

3 Landing Certificates

2 Dr. H. to List of Crew.

4 Dr.

1 Cert to Invoice

to Invoice

3 Cert to List of Cargo of *Real Estate* with *Mineral*
to *Dr. H. to List of Crew*

Received by the Consul
 20 June 1894.
 Statement of the Manifests
 No. 1000

CONVULSANT RETURN

CONSULAR RETURN
If American Vessels arriving at and departing from
from the 1st January 1874 to the 31st of October 1874 inclusive.

Case #	Case	Name	Address	Married	Case #	Case	When Taken
1	1000	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	101	John Smith	1910
2	1001	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	102	John Smith	1910
3	1002	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	103	John Smith	1910
4	1003	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	104	John Smith	1910
5	1004	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	105	John Smith	1910
6	1005	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	106	John Smith	1910
7	1006	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	107	John Smith	1910
8	1007	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	108	John Smith	1910
9	1008	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	109	John Smith	1910
10	1009	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	110	John Smith	1910
11	1010	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	111	John Smith	1910
12	1011	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	112	John Smith	1910
13	1012	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	113	John Smith	1910
14	1013	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	114	John Smith	1910
15	1014	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	115	John Smith	1910
16	1015	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	116	John Smith	1910
17	1016	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	117	John Smith	1910
18	1017	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	118	John Smith	1910
19	1018	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	119	John Smith	1910
20	1019	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	120	John Smith	1910
21	1020	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	121	John Smith	1910
22	1021	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	122	John Smith	1910
23	1022	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	123	John Smith	1910
24	1023	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	124	John Smith	1910
25	1024	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	125	John Smith	1910
26	1025	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	126	John Smith	1910
27	1026	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	127	John Smith	1910
28	1027	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	128	John Smith	1910
29	1028	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	129	John Smith	1910
30	1029	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	130	John Smith	1910
31	1030	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	131	John Smith	1910
32	1031	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	132	John Smith	1910
33	1032	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	133	John Smith	1910
34	1033	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	134	John Smith	1910
35	1034	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	135	John Smith	1910
36	1035	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	136	John Smith	1910
37	1036	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	137	John Smith	1910
38	1037	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	138	John Smith	1910
39	1038	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	139	John Smith	1910
40	1039	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	140	John Smith	1910
41	1040	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	141	John Smith	1910
42	1041	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	142	John Smith	1910
43	1042	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	143	John Smith	1910
44	1043	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	144	John Smith	1910
45	1044	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	145	John Smith	1910
46	1045	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	146	John Smith	1910
47	1046	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	147	John Smith	1910
48	1047	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	148	John Smith	1910
49	1048	John Smith	1234 Main St	1910	149	John Smith	1910
					150	John Smith	1910

[illegible]

No 22.
 Phil. S. Foster, Comdr.
 1st July 1844.
 St. Asaph.
 4006 So. 1st
 St. Ann.

AMERICAN OFFICE

CONSULAR RETURN

of American Vessels arriving at and departing from *Canton*
from the 1st January 1844 to the 31st July 1844 inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
January 1	Ship	Charlotte	541. ³⁸	Gerry	14.	6.	New Orleans.
" 1	"	Probus.	147. ²⁴	C. Sumner.	17.	5	" Manila
" 1	"	W. Pratt.	589. ⁹	C. Kene	18.	4.	New York
12	Ship	Valparaiso	482	B. Dickinson			Chusan
26	Ship	Robt. Fulton	561. ⁷⁴	S. Drinker			Philadelphia
30	Ship	Leayuga	246. ³¹	Starbuck			Manhattan
31	Ship	Adbar.	642. ⁵⁹	Hallett			Manila
January 9	Ship	Argyle.	214. ⁸	Corkin			Lima
19	Ship	Antelope	372. ⁴¹	P. Dumaney	14.	2	Boston.
27	Ship	Huntress	548. ⁷⁴	Lockett	22.	2.	New York
29	"	Henry Pratt	589. ²	C. Kene	11.	6.	Manila
March 3	Ship	Deane	369. ⁵	Eyre			Chusan
7	Ship	Mississinno	451. ⁴⁸	Wether			Amoy
10	Ship	Horatio	440. ⁵⁴	Howland			New York
March 20	Ship	Eagle	328. ⁷⁵	J. Sherman	12.	5	Do
25	Ship	Clarendon	536. ⁵⁸	J. C. Whitcomb			Boston
29	"	Jessie	436. ¹²	Merriam	13.	6.	New York
April 4	"	Corat	341. ⁶	Pierce			Manila
12	Ship	Cynthia	374. ⁷	Bryant			Salem
May 2	"	Loak	288. ⁷	H. S. J. Thibault	14.		Callao
5	Ship	Congress	375. ⁵⁶	Hayes			Callao.
			9086. ⁸	Imo.			

Canton 1st July 1844
Paul. J. Forbes
N. B. Connel

表格局部(1)

CONS

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward. An
Proton			
Dr.			
Philadelphia			
Dr.			
Dr.	Sole of Thomas		
New York	Indomita Island.		
Proton			
Baltimore			
Proton	Bombay.		
New York			
Philadelphia			
New York	Singapore		
Philadelphia			
New Bedford			
New York			
Proton			
New York	Singapore		
Proton			
Salem	Somatra		
New Bedford			
New York			

表格局部(2)

Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				28 February
				16 March
				1 February
				26 January
				12 April
				15 February
				12 February
				29. . Sr. .
				21.5 Sr. .
				2 April
				24 March
				28. March
				21 May
				2 ⁵ April
				3 ² April
				24 April
				29 April
				23 April
				19. May
				3 ¹ July
				23 ⁵ April
		Paul. J. Fortey		
		R. S. Cronin		

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No 22
Paul. J. Forbes. Contrm.
1st July 1844.

21. vessels.
4086. $\frac{8}{95}$ Ind.
Seamen.

咪喇堅特調駐粵辦理本國事務官

為照會事現據本國商人

報稱第

號船

船主名

業經清艙鈔餉俱已完

納茲欲揚帆回國為此照會請給紅牌幸勿遲延須至照會者

右

照

會

欽命督理粵海關稅務

道光二十

年

月

日

No 25.

Canton, _____ 184

To the Superintendent of Customs,

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the American Merchant
_____ ha duly notified me that the American ship, No. _____
the _____ Master, has paid up all her
Import and Export duties and Tonnage dues, and wishes now to sail on her return
home. I have to beg therefore that her Grand Chop may be forthwith granted
without delay.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

American Consul for Canton.

咪喇啞特調駐粵辦理本國事務官

爲照會事

現據本國商人

報稱於

月

日有咪喇

啞第

號船

船主名

已到黃埔旋泊等

由查按此船牌照船可載貨

噸所載之貨已將報

單與船牌各件繳送前來收貯待其完納船鈔及出入

口各貨稅給有紅牌然後發還理合照會請煩查照准

予開艙起落各貨回帆須至照會者

右

照

會

欽命督理粵海關稅務

道光二十

年

月

日

1124.

Canton, _____ 184

To the Superintendent of Customs,

Sir,

I have to report the arrival at Whampoa, of the
American _____ Master, No. _____
consigned to _____ and request that the necessary facilities
may be granted to the said Merchants for the discharging and loading of said vessel.

The Ship's Papers have been placed in my possession, and I shall retain the
same till all the Duties due to the Chinese Government are settled, and the Port
Clearance granted.

The Register Tonnage of said vessel is _____ Tons.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

With Mr. King's letter of Dec 1st

10/1

SCHEDULE TARIFF

OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
1 Alum.	pecul	0 1 0 0	14
2 Anniseed Star.	"	0 5 0 0	70
do. Oil.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
3 Arsenic.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
4 Bangles, or glass armlets.	"	0 5 0 0	70
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
6 Brass leaf.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
7 Building materials.	free		
8 Bone and horn ware.	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
9 Camphor.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
10 Canes of all kinds.	1000	0 5 0 0	70
11 Capoor cutchery.	pecul	0 3 0 0	42
12 Cassia.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
do. buds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
do. oil.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
13 China root.	"	0 2 0 0	28
14 Chinaware of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
15 Clothes, ready made.	"	0 5 0 0	70
16 Copper ware, pewter ware, &c., &c.	"	0 5 0 0	70
17 Corals (or false coral).	"	0 5 0 0	70
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
19 Cubebs.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
20 Fan, as feather fans, &c.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
21 Furniture of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
22 Galingal.	"	0 1 0 0	14
23 Gamboge.	"	2 0 0 0	2.78
24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
25 Glassbeads.	"	0 5 0 0	70
26 Glue (as fish glue, &c.).	"	0 5 0 0	70
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
28 Hartall.	"	0 5 0 0	70
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.	"	0 5 0 0	70
31 Lackered ware of all kinds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
32 Lead (white lead).	"	0 2 5 0	35
33 Lead (red lead).	"	0 5 0 0	70
34 Marble slabs.	"	0 2 0 0	28
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c.	"	0 2 0 0	28
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
37 Musk.	catty	0 5 0 0	70

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
38 Nankeens and Cotton cloth of all kinds	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
39 Pictures, viz., large paintings.	each	0 1 0 0	14
do. Rice paper pictures.	hund.	0 1 0 0	14
40 Paper fans.	pecul	0 5 0 0	70
41 Paper of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).	"	0 5 0 0	70
43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	"	0 5 0 0	70
44 Rattan work of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
45 Rhubarb.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
46 Silk, raw, whether Chekiang, Canton or elsewhere, all kinds.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Coarse, or refuse of silk.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
Organzine, all kinds.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Ribbons, thread, &c.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Silk piece goods of all kinds, as Silks, Satins, Pongees, Grapes, Velvets, Lutestrings, &c., &c.	"	12 0 0 0	16.67
N. B. The additional duty of so much per piece hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.			
47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Woolen mixtures, and goods of such class.	"	3 0 0 0	4.17
48 Shoes and boots, leather, satin or otherwise.	"	0 2 0 0	28
49 Sandalwood ware.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
50 Soy.	"	0 4 0 0	56
51 Silverware and Goldware.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
52 Sugar, white and brown.	"	0 2 5 0	35
53 Sugar candy of all kinds.	"	0 3 5 0	49
54 Tin Foil.	"	0 5 0 0	70
55 Tea of all descriptions.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
56 Tobacco of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
57 Turmeric.	"	0 2 0 0	28
58 Tortoise-shell ware.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
59 Trunks, of leather.	"	0 2 0 0	28
60 Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds).	free		
61 Vermilion.	pecul	3 0 0 0	4.17

Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
1 Asafoetida.	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
2 Beeswax.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
3 Betelnut.	"	0 1 5 0	21
4 Bicho de mar, 1st quality or black.	"	0 8 0 0	1.12
do. 2d quality, or white.	"	0 2 0 0	28
5 Birds-nests, 1st quality or clean.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
do. 2d quality or good midg.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
do. 3d quality or uncleaned.	"	0 5 0 0	70
6 Camphor, (Malay) 1st quality or clean.	catty	1 0 0 0	1.40
do. 2d quality or refuse.	"	0 5 0 0	70
7 Cloves, 1st quality or picked.	pecul	1 5 0 0	2.10
do. 2d quality or mother cloves.	"	0 5 0 0	70

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds of writing-desks, dressing-boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c. 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .			
9 Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31 inches wide.	piece	0 5 0 0	70
10 Cochineal.	pecul	5 0 0 0	6.94
11 Cornelians.	hund	0 5 0 0	70
do. Beads.	pecul	10 0 0 0	13.89
12 Cotton.	"	0 4 0 0	56
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz., Long-cloths, white, 30 a 40-yards long, 30 a 36 inches wide.	piece	0 1 5 0	21

IMPORTS.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	C.	D.	C.	ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Cotton Manufactures, continued.</i>								<i>Metals, continued.</i>							
Cambries and Muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 41 a 46 inches wide,.....	piece	0	1	5	0	21		Steel, unmanufactured.....	pecul	0	4	0	0	56	
Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz., Longcloths, Domestics, &c., &c. 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14		Tin,.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
Gray twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14		Tin plates.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
Chintz, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28		Unenumerated metals, ten per cent. ad valorem.	"						
Handkerchiefs, over 1 yard square, each do. under 1 yard square,.....	each	0	0	1	5	24		37 Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned,.....	"	2	0	0	0	278	
Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velvetens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woollen and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent. ad valorem.	"	0	0	1	0	12		" 2d quality or uncleaned.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		32 Pepper.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
15 Cow Bezoar,.....	catty	1	0	0	0	140		33 Patchwork.....	"	0	7	5	0	104	
16 Cutch,.....	pecul	0	3	0	0	42		34 Rattans.....	"	0	2	0	0	28	
17 Elephants Teeth, 1st quality whole, do. 2d quality broken,.....	"	4	0	0	0	555		35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds, free							
18 Fishmaws,.....	"	1	5	0	0	210		36 Rose Maloes.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140	
19 Flints,.....	"	0	0	5	0	7		37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to government agents).....	"	0	3	0	0	42	
20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem.	"							38 Shark's fins, 1st quality or white, 2d quality, or black.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
21 Gambier,.....	pecul	0	1	5	0	21		39 Skins and furs, viz. Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
22 Ginseng, 1st quality, do. 2d quality or refuse,.....	"	33	0	0	0	5277		Sea Otter Skins.....	each	1	5	0	0	210	
23 Gold and Silver Thread, viz. 1st quality or real, 2d quality or imitation,.....	catty	0	1	3	0	18		Fox Skins, large, do. small.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
24 Gums: Benjamin, Olibanum, Myrrh,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		Tiger, Leopard, Marten.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
Gums unenumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	"	0	5	0	0	70		Land Otter, Raccoon, Shark skins.....	hund.	2	0	0	0	278	
25 Horns, buffalo's and bullocks,.....	"	2	0	0	0	278		Beaver skins,.....	"	5	0	0	0	694	
26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros,.....	"	3	0	0	0	417		Hare, Rabbit, Ermine.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20 a 30 yards long, 29 a 37 inches wide, Coarse linen, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	piece	0	5	0	0	70		40 Smalts.....	pecul	4	0	0	0	555	
28 Made, or flower of nutmeg.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		41 Soap.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
29 Mother-o'-pearl shells,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28		42 Stockfish, &c.,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
30 Metals, viz. Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs, manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c., &c.,.....	"	1	0	0	0	140		43 Seahorse teeth.....	"	2	0	0	0	278	
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs, manufactured, as in bars, rods &c., &c.,.....	"	1	5	0	0	210		44 Treasure, and money of all kinds, free							
Lead, in pigs or manufactured.....	"	0	4	0	0	56		45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. &c., in quart bottles.....	hund.	1	0	0	0	140	
Quicksilver.....	"	3	0	0	0	417		In pint bottles.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
								In casks.....	pecul	0	5	0	0	70	
								46 Woods, viz., Ebony, Sandalwood, Sapan wood,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
								Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	"	0	1	0	0	14	
								47 Woollen Manufactures, viz. Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., 54 a 64 inches wide, per change of 141 inches: Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description, Blankets of all kinds, Dutch Camlets, Camlets, Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c., Bunting (narrow), Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	chang	0	1	5	0	21	
								48 Woollen Yarn.....	pecul	3	0	0	0	417	
								Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem.							

Note. The pecul contains 100 catties; a catty is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av., a pocul is 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. av. The chang contains ten cubits or chih, each of which, by this tariff, is computed at 14.1 inches; the Chinese foot, however, varies from 12.7 inches to 14.625 inches, according to circumstances. The duties are levied in sycee silver, and the following are the rates at which coins are received in payment.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
Rupees weighing	109	7	9	0
Peruvian dollars weighing	111	4	5	5
Mexican dollars weighing	111	9	0	0
Bolivian dollars weighing	112	1	5	0
Chilian dollars weighing	112	5	2	0
Chopped dollars weighing	113	2	0	7

are respectively equal to 100 taels weight of sycee.

The above percentage, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. difference between hoppo's and shroff's weights, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for refining, must be added to the scale of duties extended in the column of dollars and cents to show the actual duty. This column is made out from the first at the rate nearly of 7 mace 2 candareens to a dollar.

From your Obedient Servants,
Russell & Co.

Macao 29th December 1844

The American Brig "Spanniah," Capt. & Chien left Macao Roads the morning of yesterday 28th inst. bound to Whampoa. About half past seven in the evening, when about ten miles below the River & Estuary of Canton North side, a large Chinese Craft similar to a war junk and known as the "Can-nah." The Capt. Chien below was roused by the cannon of the Mute to the helmsman, "hard up," & by the sound of a great many voices in Chinese. - Running on deck he found the Sunk almost on his side & a moment after a fire ball was thrown which struck Capt. C. & immediately followed by many others. - Some pistols which were at hand were discharged at the Sunk, and two muskets were fired as they could be loaded. The Brig then drove ahead, outstriking the Sunk, which began pulling with a great number of oars & appeared to have a very large number of Chinese on board. - She also began firing with several shovels and one heavy gun, but all the time yelling and attempting to get alongside by means of their oars. "Spanniah" returned the fire from the foremast with her Rail, & with muskets wherever within shot. The wind then fell light and baffling, and the Sunk winded & lost alternately. - This continued perhaps an hour. - When the wind died away almost entirely, the Sunk came very near just as a fresh gale of wind drove the "Spanniah" back and brought her to within reach of the Sunk's bows going to the brig's stern. - The Sunk then grappled and threw a chain of fire balls to the brig's deck, attempting to board over the Stern, but not succeeding, hauled on the Starboard (weather) side, and the Chinese began thrusting with very long poles at all on deck. - At this time Capt. Chien & the mate were on the quarter deck firing muskets into the Sunk as fast as loaded by the second mate below. The Sunk was considerably higher out of water than the brig and her motion from any thing but fire arms, though an attempt was made to prevent her boarding with the bullets of the muskets. - The glare from the fire boats was so great as to render it almost impossible to distinguish any thing after this time. The mate was standing near Capt. C. with a musket & pistol which he latterly discharged, but saw nothing of him afterward. - The Chinese then fired the brig's deck, losing and doing what by Capt. C. - Nothing was seen of the crew after this time, till after the pirates had left the vessel. - The Chinese pilot jumped into the rigging & remained safe. - Capt. Chien & the mate below conversed with the second mate in a cabin or stateroom, having barely escaped the thrusts of several various modes down the

down the river in the day light & side light. Three guns were fired down the river about this time. The pirates then entered the cabin which they searched in all directions except where the 6 & 8 lb. shot and shrapnel were concealed. They stripped the cabin of every valuable including Capt. W. Cameron's, the tent, dynamometer, watches & all his belongings.

Capt. Cameron remained in the head down perhaps half an hour when two persons came down, who were soon recognized as two men from the crew, another soon appeared & they stated that they were the remainder of the crew excepting a servant who was hanging on to the miller & who soon came on board. When going on deck, a boat was found to be at anchor, in three & a half fathoms, the sails gone & the masts dipping out as if to disable the vessel. Nothing could be seen of the pirate boat. The pilot, who then came down from the boat she had gone off at the river under all sail. The pilot also thought the pirate boat left the brig with six men in her.

The crew of the "Hannan" consisted of three American seamen, two natives, a pilot, six Manila men, a coloured American cook, & a Chinese servant. The mate, A. Hopwood, the three American seamen, the pilot & two Manila men are missing. The remaining Manila men kept two of their countrymen back to the water, swimming toward the shore. The boat was immediately got under way, & the long boat twisted on with the idea that she might be useful in leaving the vessel afloat.

There was an English brig a mile or two ahead of the "Hannan" bound up river. While the "Hannan" was coming up a stern in the "Hannan" Capt. Cameron heard the reports & saw the flashes of what supposed to be light guns ahead, and also saw what appeared to be fire pots in the air, but it was too dark to see the vessel ahead.

The "Hannan" proceeded down the river, communicating with U.S. Brigate "Brandywine" early in the morning & then went on to Sapa. Capt. Cameron does not yet know of any part of cargo was taken from the "Hannan".

The distance from the River might vary somewhat from the stated above but thinks, that the distance nearly.

It is thought by Capt. C. that the Chinese lost several men, for what the pilot said of the conversation of the Chinese which he overheard while they were on deck. He thinks they counted ten killed.

The first attempt of the Chinese when hauling alongside was to
 fire the crew from the deck by a shower of fire balls which blinded
 those on board the Brig & enabled the Chinese to use their launch to
 advantage.

Capt. Wilson was knocked down by some heavy iron instrument
 thrown upon him. The Second Mate & the men remaining are
 unknown. - Whether those who are missing were wounded or not
 unknown.

Rec^d 12 March.

No 26.

Consulate of the United States
of America. Canton 6 Dec 1844.

Sir

I have not had the honor to address the Department since the arrival of the Hon. C. Cushing, our Minister Plenipotentiary to China: deeming it unnecessary to do so, but I am continuing my usual communications, altho' it is more
ly to say that our relations with the Chinese Authorities are proceeding with the most friendly feelings and professions on both sides, and nothing has occurred to disturb the good understanding which exists.

The Brandywine Commodore R. A. Parker sailed on the 2^d inst for the ^{Phoenix and} Sandwich Islands. On the

28 November

The American Brig Hannah Capt.
~~Attack~~ Cheever of Salem while on her way
 on ~~the~~ from Macao to Whampoa with a
 Hannah Cargo of Rice while 10 miles distant
 from the entrance to Canton River
 was attacked by a piratical Sloop
 having 100 men on board and after
 the only resistance which could be
 made with a Swivel & 2 muskets
 she was captured. The Mate & 6
 Seamen taking to the water and
 3 men together with the mate were
 driven. The pirates took possession
 of the Brig and robbed the Cabin of
 its contents as will appear by the
 enclosed Copy of the Captain's state-
 ment.

Immediately on leaving the civil
 authorities I addressed a letter to
 His Ex^{cy} the Vice Roy of this Province
 stating the facts & requesting that
 immediate

steps might be taken to apprehend the pirates. he has replied that he had given orders to that effect and that the matter which was a very grave one, should be fully investigated.

On the 27th of October the ship *Prague* of Capt. Curtis on her way from Manila to Amoy, foundered in Lat. 22° North. The Captain, seven British boats and were finally picked up by some Chinese fishing boats, which brought them to Hong Kong. The Captain having agreed to pay them \$600. in so doing. Capt. Curtis subsequently refused to pay the amount on the plea that he was maltreated. - but on investigating the affair that this was not so, a character sufficient to win them in in violating his agreement. The Chinese having faithfully performed their and deeming it as matter of importance that

the one person should act in
good faith. I am endeavoring to
persuade the Captain to fulfil his
contract and pay the Chinamen
what is required by strict justice.
This is the more important as it
may secure to such other mariners
as may be shipwrecked and fall
into the hands of the Chinese proper
treatment and the necessary aid
to enable them to arrive safely.

I am enclosing you the half of
the Register of the American Brig
Eagle of New York, sent to American
Citizens who will apply for a
Register in the United States.

I have the honor to be with
great respect Sir, Obedt
Paul. S. Parker

To the Honorable N. C. Connel
the Secretary of State
of the U. S. - Washington.

Documents enclosed. Herewith.

- No. 27. Capt Chivers Account of
the attack & capture of the
Brig Hannah by Pirates
28. One half of the Registry
of the Brig Eagle of New York.

Rec^d. 18 June.

No 24.

Consulate United States of America
Peking. 1. January 1845.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit
Duplicate of my communication No 23.
of December 1844. also Semi-annual
Return of American vessels arrived at ^{Semi-an-}
Peking since 1 July last: 37. in number ^{small ships.}
whose aggregate Tonnage amounts to ^{most of them}
1047 1/2 Tons. also Consular Statement Statement
of Fees received during same period. Fees.
amounting to \$482.- Say Four
hundred & thirty two Dollars

I also hand you a report of Exports. Report
from China to the United States. in an- Exports
tion to a resolution of the House of Re- from China
presentations of March 3 1843.

Since my last communication
our intercourse with the Authorities
has progressed satisfactorily, the
Mandarine

exhibiting on all occasions a desire to promote a friendly feeling between Nations and Americans and giving evidence of their intention to act in good faith in carrying out the terms of the Treaty.

French Treaty. The Treaty between France and China has been ratified. it differs so little from that with the United States that it is unnecessary to send a copy of it. The only thing in the duties or imports related by it is that on Wines and Cords.

Typha Island. The Portuguese have obtained an extension of their jurisdiction to the Typha an island near Macao. formerly used as an anchorage for foreign ships during the season of typhoons. They have consequently imposed an anchorage duty of 50 cents per Tonne which has had the effect-

of sailing vessels, either to Hong Kong
or to the Outer Roads of Macao.

At the Loo-Choo Islands, a French
Officer & 8 men have been killed by the natives, and the French Admiral ^{Loo-Choo Islands.}
has proceeded there for the purpose
of punishing the Chiefs. I am
also informed, that some French
Missionaries having been imprisoned ^{Loo-Choo}
at the Loo-Choo Islands, the French Islands.
Squadron is to proceed there to de-
mand satisfaction, and I hear on
good authority that the Admiral
will endeavor to find a pretext
for taking possession of these Islands.

The Constitution Frigate has not
yet arrived, nor have I any infor-
mation respecting her.

I have the honor to be with
great respect, Yours

Wm. M. Smith

Genl. J. Smith
U. S. Consul

No 24. Cont. of Cont. Cont.
1st January 1940.

Documents transmitted herewith
No 30. Semi-annual return of American
Vessels at Canton
31. Consular return of Fees
32. Exports from China to the
United States:-

P. S. By present opportunity have
forwarded to A. Minchinton Esq. M.P.
Accounts with the Government and
Consular Accounts. Some from return the State Paper
Draft. sent at today. for balance forward
£122.07. Day 22.07. £122.07. £122.07. £122.07.
Dollars 0 pence. - I am very respectfully
Yours Mr. Obdient Servant
A. M. S. S. S.
U. S. Consul

To The Honorable
The Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington D.C.

Duplicate.

N^o 26.

Consulate of the United States
of America.
Canton, 6th December 1844.

Sir.

I have not had the honor to address the Department; since the arrival of the Hon. C. Cushing, our Minister Plenipotentiary to China, deeming it unnecessary to do so; but I now continue my usual communications, although it is merely to say, that our relations with the Chinese Authorities are proceeding with the most friendly feelings and professions on both sides, and nothing has occurred to disturb the good understanding which exists.

The "Brandywine" Commodore F. A. Parker
sailed on the 3rd Inst. for the Sandwich Islands. - ^{"Brandywine"} Comm. F. A. Parker.

On the 28th November the American Brig
"Hannah"; Capt Cheever of Salem while on
her way from Macao to Whampoa with a
cargo of Rice, while 10 miles distant from the
entrance to Canton River, was attacked by a
piratical

piratical Junk having 100 men on board, and after the only resistance which could be made with a Swivel & 2 muskets she was captured. The Mate & 6 Seamen taking to the water, and 3 men together with the Mate were drowned, the pirates took possession of the Brig and robbed the Cabin of its Contents, as will appear by the enclosed Copy of the Captain's Statement. Immediately on learning the Circumstances I addressed a letter to His Ex^t. the Viceroy of this Province stating the facts & requesting that immediate steps might be taken to apprehend the pirates. He has replied that he had given orders to that effect and that the matter which was a very grave one should be fully investigated --

On the 27th of October, the Ship "Paragon" of New York Capt. Curtis on her voyage from Manila to Amoy, foundered in Lat. 22° North -- the Captain & Crew took to the boats and were finally picked up by some Chinese fishing boats, which brought them to Hong Kong. The Captain having agreed to pay them \$600. for so doing -- Capt Curtis subsequently refused to

Loss of
"Paragon"
of New York

refused to pay the amount, on the plea that he was maltreated -- but on investigating the affair, I found that this was not of a character sufficient to authorize him in violating his agreement -- the Chinese having faithfully performed theirs -- and deeming it a matter of importance that our Countrymen should act in good faith, I am endeavouring to oblige the Captain to fulfil his contract and pay the Chinamen what is required by strict justice -- this is the more important, as it may secure to such other Mariners as may be shipwrecked and fall into the hands of the Chinese, proper treatment and the necessary aid to enable them to arrive safely --

I now enclose you One half of the Register of the American Brig "Eagle" of New York, sold to American Citizens, who will apply for a New Register in the U. S. States.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Yours Obed: Servt

Paul S. Forbes

U. S. Consul

To the

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State of the U. S.
Washington. D. C

Documents enclosed herewith :-

- N^o. 27 - Capt Cheever's Account of the attack
& Capture of the Brig "Hannah"
by Pirates —
- " 28. - One half of the Register of the Brig
"Eagle" of New York. —

Combro 11th December 1844.

Duplicate

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton

(in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 31, 1853)

Exports to the United States from September 1853 to 31 August 1854	Prices		Value when reported to the United States		of the	Duties on		National Taxes		Remarks
	Merchandise	Weight	Value	Freight		Importation to the U.S.	Exportation from the U.S.	Rate	Amount	
Young's Green Tea	6,918 518	46,811.05	46,811.05							
Opium	528 840	30.66	30.66							
Opium, Green & Smoking	1,717,704	14.20	24,490.40							
Opium, Green, in 20	53,847	23.63	1,272.11							
Opium, Green, in 20	1,817,755	20.60	37,245.70							
Smoking Opium	3,811,814	15.20	57,939.60							
Smoking Opium	114,925	16.25	1,867.81							
Opium	63,560	20.50	1,302.98							
Opium	25,636	30.63	785.11							
Opium	10,430,457									
Tea	41,280	\$6.10 per catty	251,904.00							
Tea	3,891.2	\$2.00	7,782.40							
Tea	8,000	\$2.20	17,600.00							
Tea	7,212	\$2.15	15,505.80							
Tea	2,912	\$2.12	6,173.44							
Tea	5,391	\$2.15	11,590.65							
Tea	1,485	\$2.15	3,192.75							
Tea	37,946	\$2.15	81,583.90							
Tea	1,485	\$2.15	3,192.75							
Tea	753	\$2.15	1,618.95							
Tea	10	\$2.10	21.00							
Tea	4,350	\$2.10	9,135.00							
Tea	225	\$2.10	4,725.00							
Tea	80	\$2.10	1,680.00							
Tea	1,287	\$2.10	2,702.70							
Tea	125	\$2.10	2,625.00							
Tea	118	\$2.10	2,478.00							
Tea	14	\$2.10	29.40							
Tea	116	\$2.10	2,436.00							
Tea	5,978	\$2.10	12,553.80							
Tea	680									
Tea	36,187	\$2.10	76,002.70							
Tea	6,937	\$2.10	14,567.70							
Tea	18,250	\$2.10	38,325.00							
Tea	588	\$2.10	12,348.00							
Tea	247	\$2.10	5,187.00							
The foregoing of tea are the average prices for such quantities as are usually shipped to the United States.										

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton

Exports to the United States from September 1843 to 31 August 1844		Prices		Rates, when Exported to the United States of		
		Wholesale	Average price Duty included	Insurance	Freight	Commission
Young Lyons' Teas	6,983 614	46 29 25	per barrel of 135 lbs			
Hyson	528 844	30 66	35 25			
Hyson skin & Frenchay	1,717 704	14 30	20 "			
Greenbrook Teas	554 479	43 63	40 "			
Imperial	489 755	40 60	39 "			
Touchong Hongkong	3,811 884	13 40	20 "			
Wooking	114 925	16 25	25 "			
Peco	63 560	40 50	35 "			
Chong	75 694	30 65	20 "			
	10,434 059					
Silks &c.						
Organs	Rees 41 250	\$18 10	per piece			
St. Handkerf.	" 22 962	30 65	"			
Crape Scarfs	8 000	10 2	each			
Handkerf.	Rees 7 212	2 13	"			
Latins	" 29 12	9 12	"			
Handkerf.	" 5 391	2 15	"			
Latin Levantines	" 4 85	10 15	"			
Crape Shawls	37 986	10 50	"			
Capes	Rees 1 058	8 16	"			
Demasies	" 7 55	17 20	"			
Lustrings	" 10	9 10	"			
Levantines	" 4 350	3 4	"			
Raw silk	Rees 225	13 3	per lb			
Grass Cloth	Rees 80	5 20	per piece			
Camphor	Rees 1 289	15 20	per lb			
Black	" 8 43	20 60	per piece			
Camellia	Rees 118	80	per lb			
Oil of Olive	Rees 14	3	per lb			
Oil of Olive	" 116	1	per lb			
Sweetmeats	Rees 53 78	12 0	per lb			
Chinaware	" 650					
Tea Crackers	Rees 36 187	60 80	per piece			
Cocoa	Rees 69 37	8 9	per lb			
Matting	Rees 15 250	6 16	per piece			
Shit Buttons	Rees 555	14 20	per piece			
Shit Buttons	Rees 247	6 12	per piece			

表格局部(1)

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d 1843

<i>of Sale.</i>	<i>Duties on</i>		<i>Internal Taxes</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Exported to the United States</i>	<i>Imported from the U. S.</i>	<i>Raw State</i>	<i>Partially manuf. State</i>	<i>Complete State</i>	
	<i>Duties 2 1/2 % ad val on Black & Green Tea, there are usually paid by the sellers of the Tea for the sake of convenience and are included in the price. with 1/2 % ad val on Green with 10 % ad val</i>					<i>The prices given of teas are the average prices for such quantities as are usually shipped to the United States</i>
	<i>From 5 to 10 percent on the market value</i>		<i>Cannot be ascertained with any accuracy</i>			

表格局部(2)

Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor

Rates of exchange between China and United States					
For what period	Average rate of exchange on the U. S. dollar	True par of Exchange	Mechanical	Agricultural and Ordinary	Personal per
September, 1843. ^{on London} 4/4	15 ^{per} Duet	The currency of Canton is in clipped Spanish Dollars. Old Fleet Carolus Dollars are 10 a 15 ^{per} premium. Transactions are always at par, and American Dollar 3 a 5 ^{per} discount.	25 cents per day not being paid by employer	1 1/2 a 2 ^{per} month being found by employer	
October, " 4/4	15 .. "				
November " 4/3	15 .. "				
December " 4/3	15 .. "				
January 1843 4/4	15 .. "				
February " 4/3	15 .. "				
March " 4/6	15 .. "				
April " 4/4	15 .. "				
May " 4/4	15 .. "				
June " 4/3	15 .. "				
July " 4/3	15 .. "				
August " 4/3	15 .. "				
C. C. Canton 30 September 1844					
And. J. Tr					
N. 16					

1430.

Consular Return

*Life American Vessels arriving at, and departing from Canton
— from the 1st July 1844 — to 31st December 1844 inclusive.*

No.	Names	Masters	Tons	Date of departure	To	Crew	
						Americans	Foreigners
1	Convey	Simco	349 ²⁰	July 19	Boston	12	-
11	Sophia	Crackoe	319 ³⁰	August 9	d ^o	23	2
20	Oliza Ann	Very	370 -	" 4	Batavia	-	-
27	Ann W. Kim	Palmer	493 ²⁵	" 29	New York	16	1
12	Wendell	Monroe Davis	505 ¹²	Decr 10	d ^o	21	-
31	Amada	Tripp	420 ³⁵	November 11	d ^o	19	-
25	Henry	Satter	434 ⁸	October 5	d ^o	10	4
24	Paulina	Swatlow	271 ⁵⁴	" 11	Bombay	12	1
16	Paul Jones	Westons	624 ¹⁴	September 21	New York	24	-
7	Barabar	Witham	452 ⁴⁷	"	d ^o	15	2
9	Georgia	Palmer	582 ⁸²	Decr 6	d ^o	23	-
23	Geo. Hobell	Knappe	420 ²⁴	November 15	d ^o	14	2
28	Primer	Chant	346 ⁵⁷	"	Baltimore	13	-
30	Hannah	Cheser	152 -	October 16	Manila	-	-
"	Navigatoe	Graves	416 ⁴⁶	"	Batavia	7	8
"	Albhamer	Will	380 ¹⁵	"	Singapore	14	-
3	Ruble	Procter	232 ³	"	Boston	11	1
24	Holparaso	Dagle	402 -	November 19	New York	19	1
26	Ann W. Kim	Palmer	493 ²⁵	" 17	d ^o	16	1
27	Cohata	Hopkinson	490 ⁵²	" 3	d ^o	21	4
30	Cincinnati	Wilson	507 ¹⁸	December 15	Liverpool	-	-
5	Adelaide	Murray	396 -	"	Philadelphia	13	3
8	Caroline	Brown	393 ²³	"	Batavia	15	-
8	Grand Turk	Williams	297 ²¹	November 9	Manila	8	-
12	Grafton	Gardiner	230 ¹⁸	"	New York	-	-
17	Sarah Abigail	Sherrman	210 ²⁵	"	So. America	12	-
25	Natchez	Wettersman	528 ¹²	"	Lima	18	3
35	Glida	Wettersman	169 -	"	New York	8	1
2	Huber	Porter	459 ¹²	"	Boston	16	2
5	Mary Ellen	O. harn	329 ⁴⁴	"	Manila	15	5
7	Cohata	Hopkinson	490 ⁵²	"	New York	21	4
9	Duxon	Robinson	143 -	"	Singapore	8	2
10	Hannah	Cheser	152 -	"	Manila	-	-
13	Winnaldson	Joy	319 ³	"	New York	13	3
26	Figu	Winnaldson	312 ²⁵	"	Rotterdam	10	5
"	Baraca	Witham	452 ⁴⁷	"	Manila	15	2
27	America	Berry	513 ³	"	d ^o	11	1
			4665 ⁵²	Total			

Origin Country	Ports loaded at	Storage inward	Value of cargo forwarded to Europe	Cargo outward	Value of outward	Cargo out		Date of departure
						Time	Quantity	
Boston	Discharged							1 July
Boston								10 "
Salina								22 "
New York								27 "
New York								12 Aug. st
New York								21 "
Boston								23 "
Boston								24 "
Boston								26 "
New York								1 September
New York								9 "
Baltimore								20 "
Salina								23 "
Salina								24 "
Boston								25 "
Boston								26 "
Philadelphia								27 "
New York								28 "
New York								29 "
New York								30 "
Salina								1 November
Boston								2 "
Baltimore								3 "
Boston								4 "
New York								5 "
New York								6 "
Boston								7 "
Boston								8 "
New York								9 "
Salina								10 "
New York								11 "
Boston								12 "
Boston								13 "
New York								14 "
Salina								15 "
New York								16 "
Boston								17 "
Boston								18 "
Boston								19 "
Boston								20 "
Boston								21 "
Boston								22 "
Boston								23 "
Boston								24 "
Boston								25 "
Boston								26 "
Boston								27 "
Boston								28 "
Boston								29 "
Boston								30 "
Boston								31 "

Commodore 116

Where belonging	Ports loaded at	Goods inward	Value of freight & cargo
Boston	Directed		
Boston			
Salem			
New York			
New York			
New Bedford			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
New York			
New York			
Baltimore			
Salem			
Salem			
Boston			
Boston			
Philadelphia			
New York			
New York			
Baltimore			
New York			
Salem			
Boston			
Providence			
Boston			
New York			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
New York			
Salem			
Salem			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
Salem			

表格局部(1)

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Cost out.		Date of departure.
		American	Foreign.	
				1 July
				10 "
				22 "
				27 "
				12 August
				21 "
				23 "
				24 "
				26 "
				7 September
				9 "
				23 "
				28 "
				31 "
				" "
				" "
				3 October
				24 "
				26 "
				27 "
				30 "
				5 November
				8 "
				" "
				12 "
				19 "
				25 "
				" "
				2 December
				5 "
				7 "
				9 "
				16 "
				18 "
				26 "
				" "
				21 "

表格局部(2)

at Canton, January 1845.

37 vessels, only to Jan 14. 1845.

Return of American Ships

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

No 34.

Consular Statement of Fees

Examined at San Francisco —
on the 24th day of July 1884 to the 3rd of November 1884 inclusive.

Name of Traveler	Amount of Payment for whom services is rendered	Consideration		Obligations		Mileage Paid
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	4	100.00	4	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	6	100.00	6	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	7	100.00	7	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	8	100.00	8	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	9	100.00	9	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	10	100.00	10	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	11	100.00	11	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	12	100.00	12	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	13	100.00	13	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	14	100.00	14	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	15	100.00	15	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	16	100.00	16	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	17	100.00	17	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	18	100.00	18	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	19	100.00	19	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	20	100.00	20	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	22	100.00	22	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	23	100.00	23	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	24	100.00	24	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	26	100.00	26	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	27	100.00	27	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	28	100.00	28	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	29	100.00	29	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	30	100.00	30	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	31	100.00	31	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	32	100.00	32	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	33	100.00	33	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	34	100.00	34	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	35	100.00	35	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	36	100.00	36	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	37	100.00	37	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	38	100.00	38	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	39	100.00	39	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	40	100.00	40	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	41	100.00	41	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	42	100.00	42	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	43	100.00	43	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	44	100.00	44	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	45	100.00	45	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	46	100.00	46	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	47	100.00	47	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	48	100.00	48	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	49	100.00	49	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	50	100.00	50	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	51	100.00	51	100.00	
Wm. H. Hays	100.00	52	100.00	52	100.00	

CONSULAR STATE DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.															
Date of bill's payment	Security Registry fee	Charge for application	Examination permit	Destination		Period of stay		Fees		Registration documents and official form (see)		Certificate of Citizenship		Total	Remarks and receipt on this receipt.
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
1		100.00													100.00
2		100.00													100.00
3		100.00													100.00
4		100.00													100.00
5		100.00													100.00
6		100.00													100.00
7		100.00													100.00
8		100.00													100.00
9		100.00													100.00
10		100.00													100.00
11		100.00													100.00
12		100.00													100.00
13		100.00													100.00
14		100.00													100.00
15		100.00													100.00
16		100.00													100.00
17		100.00													100.00
18		100.00													100.00
19		100.00													100.00
20		100.00													100.00
21		100.00													100.00
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28		100.00													100.00
29		100.00													100.00
30		100.00													100.00
31		100.00													100.00
32		100.00													100.00
33		100.00													100.00
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35		100.00													100.00
36		100.00													100.00
37		100.00													100.00
38		100.00													100.00
39		100.00													100.00
40		100.00													100.00
41		100.00													100.00
42		100.00													100.00
43		100.00													100.00
44		100.00													100.00
45		100.00													100.00
46		100.00													100.00
47		100.00													100.00
48		100.00													100.00
49		100.00													100.00
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55		100.00													100.00
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57		100.00													100.00
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63		100.00													100.00
64		100.00													100.00
65		100.00													100.00
66		100.00													100.00
67		100.00													100.00
68		100.00													100.00
69		100.00													100.00
70		100.00													100.00
71		100.00													100.00
72		100.00													100.00
73		100.00													100.00
74		100.00													100.00
75		100.00													100.00
76		100.00													100.00
77		100.00													100.00
78		100.00													100.00
79		100.00													100.00
80		100.00													100.00
81		100.00													100.00
82		100.00													100.00
83		100.00													100.00
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85		100.00													100.00
86		100.00													100.00
87		100.00													100.00
88		100.00													100.00
89		100.00													100.00
90		100.00													100.00
91		100.00													100.00
92		100.00													100.00
93		100.00													100.00
94		100.00													100.00
95		100.00													100.00
96		100.00													100.00
97		100.00													100.00
98		100.00													100.00
99		100.00													100.00
100		100.00													100.00

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES...CONTINUED.

Notes.—The Counts are requested to note under the column of (General) Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of the Call Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1. *Antennae - sensory only.*
2. *Antennae of 1st & 2nd segments.*

attention, - Summary - see.
Section of F.C.D. map 184422.

No 31.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Canton —
in the 1st July — to the 31st December 1844. inclusive.

[illegible]

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									9
									9
									9
									11.50
									13.50
									17.50
									9
									9.50
									9
									13
									11
									9
									9
									9
									9
									12
									9
									9
									11
									9.50
									9.50
									21
									9
									9.50
									9
									9
									11.50
									9
									9.50
									9
									9
									9
									9.50
									9
									10
									8
									10
									4
									4
									4
									15
Continued 31 December 1949 Paul J. Forbes H. S. Smith									\$432.00

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES---CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*at Canton, 1 January 1840.
Return of Fees only \$432.*

W. Governor R.

No. 58.

Consulate of the United States
at Canton 1st May 1855.

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge your letter of the 13th January. Since
which time I have received a Circular
of the 14th November 1854 from the Depart-
ment accompanying a letter from
E. & W. Potter respecting specimens
of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} - which I am preparing
to forward to him.

Early in March Mr S. J. Roberts an
American Missionary addressed a letter ^{to Mr Roberts}
to me stating that the ^{the} ~~gates~~ ^{gates} of Canton were Memorial
sent against him and requesting that ^{about entering}
I should represent the matter to ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{gates} of Canton
Excellency the Governor which I ac-
-cordingly did - and by which you here
sent the copy of my note No. 54 with the
reply of His Ex. & the Governor No. 35. by
which you

will observe the request of Mr Roberts was denied. Simultaneously the Plenipotentiary of H.K. Magishi addressed a note to the Governor on the same subject and met also with a refusal. but I understand he intends to insist on Canton being placed on a similar footing with the other four Ports at the North.

It appears that in consequence of a request from the French Minister M. Lagrene; Relying on monarchical Religion the Emperor of China in favor of the Christian Religion and the Emperor has issued an Edict regarding all former laws ~~imposing~~ penalties on Christians in China

I forward to the Department a regular file of the China Mail from the Official Organ at Hong Kong. by which you will perceive that

it contains a Proclamation from Her
Britannic Majesty making Spanish
Mexican and other Dollars legal
tenders in all transactions at Hong Kong
to be estimated at the value of
of $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling per Dollar. - this Dollar.
in the provision if feasible will
benefit the American trade as
Mexican Dollars which are ge-
nerally sold in China at a dis-
count of 3 or 4% will now be used
in payments at Hong Kong and be
at par with ^{other} Dollars in China. -

I also beg to hand you one half
of the Register of the Ship Para-
gon of Maine capt W. H. Curtis. - Register
which vessel was shipwrecked on the Shipwreck
Coast of China. - I have the honor of
Maine.

With great respect
to the Hon^{ble} You Obedt Servant
The Secretary of State Paul. S. Porter
Washington D.C. R. S. Lincoln

Documents enclosed

No. 34. Letter to Keying. Lunning. Am

S. J. Roberts. application to enter
the City gates

No. 35. Keying's reply.

No. 36. The half-Register Sup. Person

Documents to Keying. 1845.
P. J. Roberts.

No 35.

The King of the Imperial House Governor General of Kwang Tung & Kwang Si, director of the Board of War a Vice guardian of the said apparent Minister & Commissioner extraordinary and having by Imperial appointment Lieutenant Governor of Canton and a Vice director of the Board of War both of the Kwang Empire make this reply.

Whereas the said Consul has communicated that in as much as Roberts a citizen of this country had addressed him a communication earnestly requesting to know whether it might be permitted him at his option to go into the City he forwarded to us a copy of the Original address (of Mr Roberts) and prayed we would in a just & equitable manner decide the matter. These having come before us the minister & Lieut Governor we have perused & fully understood them. We have investigated the propriety of permitting the Merchants & Citizens of different nations who have hitherto come to China to trade at the several ports to enter the (Provincial) cities. - Originally this subject was not contained in the articles of Treaty negotiated and settled. Therefore, at Peking Chow Ming Po & Shanghai it happening that foreigners enter these cities & walk about for recreation without impediment. while at Canton the entering the city is still prohibited to foreigners. There is some propriety in that for which Roberts earnestly petition

fiction but the circumstances of the different places are
 not the same so that we cannot apply the same rule of
 reasoning to all. At Kiang nan, Che Kiang & the other
 provinces the people have been (distinguished) hitherto
 for their gentlemanly & complaisant dispositions & good be-
 ing & the local officers ever having ordered them there is
 no disobedience to their authority therefore foreigners deem
 to enter the city & the local officers having allowed it
 the people say nothing to the contrary but the people of
 Canton are of ferocious dispositions & the good & evil are
 not alike, and if the laws of Government are contrary
 to their inclinations then they do not regard them.
 Now hitherto they have not wished foreigners to be permit-
 ted to enter the city & the Officers of Government cannot
 force them. Now (we have established the first point) that
 in the different provinces the disposition of the
 people is not the same. At Kiang nan, Che Kiang
 & other provinces they are just commencing trade &
 therefore foreigners are now beginning to go there and
 to enter the city is not regarded strange to the people,
 at Canton trade has been carried on for more than
 three centuries and there has never been this business
 of foreigners entering the city & now if of a sudden it be
 permitted

permitted them to enter the city the stupid people seeing
 it for the first time there must be surprise among them
 & not only, the insurrection that may spring up, cannot
 be fathomed, but still more, as we apprehend the arising
 of an occasion of war (or animosity) the consequences of which
 are not trifling, (that we have established, our second argu-
 ment) that the circumstances (of the different provinces) are
 not the same consequently from late years & onwards, trusting
 the Ambassador of the United States, and the English
 Envoy, Pottinger & Davis, and the French Ambassador
 Lagrenée, who are all intelligent men, & see through
 matters & strongly understand the reason of things where
 talents & abilities distinguished them from the multitude,
 have superintended judiciously & harmoniously
 disposed of the great subjects which concern the two
 nations & have never as yet entered the City of Canton
 The Minister & Lt. Governor have never let go our grasp
 of care & watchfulness over the public business of the dif-
 ferent nations having a desire of justice & peace. That
 it is only at Canton we dare not precipitately permit
 foreigners to enter the city has not escaped our view &
 we have endeavored to consider what it will answer
 to permit going into the cities of Hangchow Che Kiang
 and

and the other provinces & not of Canton, now there can be distinction of light & heavy thick & thin for how there can be impartiality in this.³ It is right that we illustrate it by the circumstances of the case. Canton has some dissimilarity to the other provinces. In those the Merchants reside together like the radius of a circle the greater part in the city & therefore the suburbs do not equal the wealth of the city. At Canton the shops & markets are comparable to the teeth of a comb, the many residing in the suburbs therefore those in the city, on the contrary, do not equal the most worthy mass without its walls. If the Chinese people who reside in the city desire to trade to advantage they must also necessarily go out of the city to do their business & this they can do & still be able to add some thing to their capital. From the petition of Roberts it appears he has not yet been able fully to understand the state of things in the Provincial city of Canton as to going into the City to visit friends the idea is very well in itself but this forming friendships between people who reside in the City and citizens of the U. States belongs to private intercourse moreover the number of such men being exceedingly small

small how can they wish for the sake of private in-
tercourse to go in opposition to public sentiment
causing themselves to be a subject of conversation &
~~ridicule~~ ^{ridicule} to several thousands of millions of the
Slavery people? We the Minister & Governor
have spoken out of our hearts without a syllable
of sophistry & as behooves us we reply & make it
known to the Consul that he transmit his edict to
the said Merchants Roberts, that he conform thereto
accordingly & quietly obtain three fold profit.
Special reply.

The foregoing reply is to Forbes the U States
Consul for his approval (ie for him to accept and
do accordingly).

Tao Kuan 26th year 2nd month
14th day 28th March 1840.

Copy No 34 Consulate of the U. S. A. of America
Canton 6 March 1875.

The Consul of the U. S. A. has the honor to address
Your Excellency and to transmit to Your Excellency a communication
addressed to him by the American Citizen J. D. Roberts. in
reference to the privilege of entering the gates of the City.

The Consul knowing Your Excellency's desire and readi-
ness on all occasions to promote friendships and good will
between the subjects of China & citizens of other countries has
not deemed it necessary to accompany this document with any
arguments but sends the translation of the original request &
recommends it to the favorable & impartial consideration of
Your Excellency and has the honor to be.

Your Excellency's Most Obedt. Servt.

Paul J. Erbes

N. S. Consul.

To His Excellency.

Keiping.

Governor General of the Kiang Tung
and Kwang Si Provinces &c &c &c

Rec^d 22 Dec.

Mr. [unclear]

Duplicate No 38.

Consulate H. S. America

Peking 1 December 1845.

Sir

There have been no occurrences worthy of a particular communication since I last had the honor of addressing you - and I would merely advise you, that our relations with the Chinese Authorities, have been friendly and satisfactory - My correspondence with them has been, unimportant and confined to local questions, connected with the interests of our Country men here, in all of which, the higher as well as inferior Mandarins have evinced a disposition to do all that is required by the Treaty; the latter progresses well as far as regards the Chinese Authorities, but there is something still required to place the Commercial intercourse, between

Chinese and American Citizens on an equitable basis. It was doubtless a wise provision of the Treaty, which subjected all petitions against Chinese Citizens to the ordeal of the approval of an Officer of the Government of the U. S. States, prior to being sent in to the Mandarins, as it shields the Chinese from the vindictive and unjust representation to which they would otherwise be exposed; the fear of which alone, always secures to foreigners, full and immediate redress, while the peculiar system of Chinese jurisdiction, exposes their own people, to the vanity and caprice of their Mandarins, who embrace every opportunity to extort money from them! To such an extent is this system carried, that the Chinese submit to the most gross wrongs from foreigners, rather than apply for redress to their own Government; This state of things renders nugatory

the latter clause of the 18th Article of the Treaty, which provides for the settlement of disputed questions between foreigners and Chinese..and as there is no adequate provision for the collection of debts due by Americans, contracts may be, and are broken with impunity, and the Chinese unprotected by, or afraid to apply to their own officers, submit to injustice without a murmur.

It does not seem compatible with the objects of this communication to go into details, or to enumerate ^{here} the various cases which have come under my own observation, but I feel impelled by a sense of justice to the Chinese to call the attention of the American Government to this evil; a remedy for which is called for alike by honor and good faith, on our part.

Great Britain has made the necessary arrangements for giving

its citizens into a compliance with the principles of law and justice, as understood in England, and something seems wanting on the part of our Government to place us on an equally respectable footing with the Chinese.

On the 21st ult. the Imperial Commissioner Keding visited Hong ^{Chinese} Island. Ding, and it is reported that arrangements were made for the surrender of Chusan. As soon as the last instalment of the indemnity shall have been paid.

I regret that I am unable to advise Columbus, you of the safe arrival of the Columbus, Vincennes and Vincennes. They cannot have been far off, as they have been spotted between this and Iowa. I have

the honor to be Yours

To the Honble

Paul J. Forbes

James Buchanan

W. J. Lincoln

Secretary of State of the U.S.
Washington
D.C.

30th Dec. - The Columbus has safely arrived
arrangements are making to exchange
the ratification prior to the 1st January.

~~Interference between Chinese and Foreign.~~
~~Can Citizens on an equitable basis.~~

It was doubtless a nice process
 of the French, which subjected all
 petitions against Chinese Citizens
 to the ordeal of the approval of
~~the~~ an officer of the A. French Government,
 prior to being sent in to the Mandarin,
 as it shields the Chinese from the
 vindictive and unjust representations
 to which they would otherwise be exposed,
 the fear of which alone, always seems
 to foreigners ~~face~~ and ~~inroads~~ ~~the~~
 dress, while the peculiar system
 of Chinese jurisdiction exposes their
 own people to the venality and rapacity
 of their Mandarins, who embrace every
 opportunity to extort money, to such
 an extent, so this system serves,
 that the Chinese submit to the most
 grievous wrongs from foreigners rather
 than apply

for redress to their own Mandarin, and
 this state of things renders nugatory the
^{entire clause of the}
 Sixteenth Article of the Treaty, which provides
 for the settlement of disputes growing
 between foreigners and Chinese; and as there
 is no adequate provision for the collection
 of debts due by Americans, contracts may
 be and are broken with impunity, and
 the Chinese unprotected by or afraid to
 apply to their own Officers submit to
 injustice without a murmur.

It does not seem compatible with
 the objects of this communication to go
 into details, or to enumerate the various
 cases which have come under my own
 observation, but I feel compelled by
 a sense of justice to call the attention
 of the American Government to this evil,
 a remedy for which is called for
 alike by honor and good faith in
 our part. - Great Britain is now
 the Recipient

arrangements for forcing the citizens into
a compliance with the principles of
law and justice as understood in England
and something seems wanting on the
part of the Government of the United States
to place us on an equally respectful
footing with the Chinese

On the 21st ult. the Imperial Commissioner
Keying visited Hong Kong and it is re-
ported: that arrangements were made
for the surrender of Chusan as soon as
the last instalment of the indemnity ~~shall~~
have been paid.

I regret that I am unable to advise
Columbus you of the safe arrival of the Commodore
Inches and Vincennes. They came on board here
for off - as they have been spoken between
this and Looe. I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient servant

To His Honor
James Buchanan

Paul A. Parker
U. S. Consul

Secretary of State of the U. S. A
Washington D. C.

N^o 39

Consulate U. S. America
Canton 12th January 1866.

Sir,

In a postscript to my N^o 38 I advised you of the safe arrival of the Columbus, Com-
-mador Bridgell, and I now leave to him the duty of advising you of the state of our relations with China: - prior to his arrival however I received a communication from H. C. P. Peking, in reference to some further extension of the privileges of Christians in China - a copy of this document, I enclose N^o 40 and of my reply N^o 41. Christianity in China

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of 20th June last, one of them having reference to my accounts with the Government, by which I observe that the sum of \$288.52. had been suspended for want of the proper vouchers, but that in consideration of the distance, and the inconveniences attending the Accounts with the United States

non-acceptance of my draft you had caused the same to be duly paid; a mark of confidence and consideration which is highly appreciated, and I shall be careful that no necessity shall exist in future, for its exercise.

Consular Bond. in matters of accounts - the requisite vouchers will be forwarded to the 5th Auditor as soon as I can procure them. Your second communication of 20th June has reference to the Consular Bond, and reached me only on the 10th Inst. owing to the long passage of the *Medora*.

On receipt of my Commission as Consul. I returned the Consular Bond, which accompanied it, duly signed, to the United States under cover to Mr. A. M. Forbes of Boston; and your communication was the first intimation which I have had, that the Surplus had not been duly attended to.

I consequently write to Mr. A. M. Forbes of Boston immediately to comply with the requirements of the Department, and I

beg to apologize for this neglect..

and have the honor to be

Your most Obed Servt

Paul A. Forbes

M. A. Smith

To the Honorable

James Buchanan

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington D.C.

W. G. 1846

No. 40.

Consulate U. S. American
Canton 12. January 1846.

Sir.

In conformity with the require-
ments of the State Department I have
the honor to hand you herewith the
usual Report of American vessels ^{Report of}
arriving at and departing from Canton ^{of} American
from 1. January to 30 June 1845 being ^{Chinese}
41 vessels. whose aggregate tonnage is 17,828 ²⁵
from 1. July to 31 December 1845 being
43 vessels. whose agg^d tonnage is 20,462 ²⁸
also Statement of Fees to 30 June 1845 ^{Statement}
Amount to \$546.50 and to 31 December 1845 ^{of}
Amount to \$554. - - Out of these fees I ^{Fees}
pay annually about \$200. which cannot
properly be charged to the Government.

I also beg to enclose Report of ^{Export}
Exports from China to the United States ^{to the}
in answer to a resolution of the House of ^{United} States

of Representatives dated 5th March 1845.
Imports and a Report of the Imports into
from
the State of China from the United States during
the year 1845.

Register Also One half the Register of
Scholarship from the Sch. Am. Mission of Portland.
Sum. to American Citizens in China.

I have the honor to be with
great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Chas. J. Forbes.

W. S. Consul

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State
of the United States of America
Washington D. C.

Enclosures.

- No. 41. Report of American Vessels
Arriving in China in 1845.*
- 42. Statement of Vess in 1845.*
- 43. Report of Exports from China
to the United States.*
- 44. Report of Imports into
China from the United States.*
- 45. One half the Revenues
of the Am Opium of Port.*

CONSULAR RETURN

American Vessels arriving at, and departing from
from the first January 1840 to the present time
inclusive.

date of arrival	Class	Name	Birthplace	Mother	Age at death	Cause of death	Where from
May 2	Inf.	J. S. Adams	161 st	Isabel	22	Inf.	Inf.
2	Inf.	Inf. Adams	274 th	Male	15	Inf.	Inf.
17	Inf.	Murchant	349 th	Staphy	17	Inf.	Inf.
10	"	Mr. Chas.	519	Becker	20	2	Inf.
16	"	Helena	599 th	Benjamin	22	1	Inf.
19	"	Hamlet	494 th	Beant	19	1	Inf.
22	"	Mr. C. C. C.	714	Benon	21	2	Inf.
25	Inf.	Packer	175	Becker	14	2	Inf.
28	Inf.	Murphy	517	Pharm	13	3	Inf.
May 10	"	Edith Emma	548 th	King	16	1	Inf.
19	"	Henry Smith	189 th	Reene	20	5	Inf.
19	"	Santha	910	Wardlaw	26	4	Inf.
26	"	Panama	612	Guarant	24	1	Inf.
24	"	Panama	508 th	W. C. C.	13	7	Inf.
5	Inf.	Paul C. C.	460	Edwards	12	6	Inf.
6	Inf.	Archer	548 th	Wardlaw	16	2	Inf.
11	"	Benjamin	516 th	Guarant	19	1	Inf.
15	"	Angus	570 th	Wardlaw	12	3	Inf.
18	"	Alfred	549 th	Wardlaw	10	5	Inf.
18	"	P. C. C.	640	Wardlaw	14	4	Inf.
21	"	Benjamin	548 th	Wardlaw	20	1	Inf.
24	"	Guarant	528 th	Wardlaw	13	2	Inf.
28	"	Chile	519	Wardlaw	14	6	Inf.
19	Inf.	Paul C. C.	510	Wardlaw	13	3	Inf.
24	"	Alfred	596 th	Wardlaw	10	5	Inf.
24	"	Wardlaw	518	Wardlaw	23	1	Inf.
30	"	Wardlaw	516 th	Wardlaw	19	1	Inf.

Where shipped.	Port shipped at.	Gross weight.	Value of shipment.
Boston			
Baltimore			
N			
Boston			
New York			
Boston			
New York			
Salem			
New York			
Baltimore			
Philadelphia			
Salem			
New York			
Salem			
Boston			
N			
N			
New York			
Boston			
Salem			
New York			
Boston			
N			
N			
Phil.			

121 1/2
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CONSULAR RETURN

3

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from, American ports, from the 1st day of 1915, to the 31st day of December, inclusive.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Home	Where from	Crew in	
					American	Foreign
July 10	Ship	Bellevue	1625	San Francisco	19	3
July 16	Ship	Montebello	1600	San Francisco	32	-
July 24	Ship	San Pedro	1625	San Francisco	10	4
August 4	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	20	2
August 10	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	7	5
August 16	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	14	1
August 21	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	17	4
August 26	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	20	4
August 31	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	15	5
September 5	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	22	2
September 8	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	4
September 11	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	13	3
September 14	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	20	7
September 17	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
September 20	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	19	4
September 23	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	10	4
September 26	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	1
September 29	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	10	5
September 31	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
October 3	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
October 6	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
October 9	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
October 12	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
October 15	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
October 18	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
October 21	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
October 24	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
October 27	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
October 30	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
November 2	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
November 5	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
November 8	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
November 11	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
November 14	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
November 17	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
November 20	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
November 23	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
November 26	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
November 29	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
December 2	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
December 5	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
December 8	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
December 11	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
December 14	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
December 17	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
December 20	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
December 23	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5
December 26	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	12	4
December 29	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	21	2
January 1	Ship	Angora	1625	San Francisco	18	5

CONSULAR RETURN

USED.

Date of Departure	Crew out	Value of outward cargo	Where to	Remarks
July 10	19		San Francisco	1. Angora
July 16	32		San Francisco	2. Montebello
July 24	10		San Francisco	3. San Pedro
August 4	20		San Francisco	4. Angora
August 10	7		San Francisco	5. Angora
August 16	14		San Francisco	6. Angora
August 21	17		San Francisco	7. Angora
August 26	20		San Francisco	8. Angora
August 31	15		San Francisco	9. Angora
September 5	22		San Francisco	10. Angora
September 8	18		San Francisco	11. Angora
September 11	13		San Francisco	12. Angora
September 14	20		San Francisco	13. Angora
September 17	18		San Francisco	14. Angora
September 20	19		San Francisco	15. Angora
September 23	10		San Francisco	16. Angora
September 26	18		San Francisco	17. Angora
September 29	10		San Francisco	18. Angora
October 3	18		San Francisco	19. Angora
October 6	12		San Francisco	20. Angora
October 9	21		San Francisco	21. Angora
October 12	18		San Francisco	22. Angora
October 15	10		San Francisco	23. Angora
October 18	21		San Francisco	24. Angora
October 21	18		San Francisco	25. Angora
October 24	12		San Francisco	26. Angora
October 27	21		San Francisco	27. Angora
October 30	18		San Francisco	28. Angora
November 2	12		San Francisco	29. Angora
November 5	21		San Francisco	30. Angora
November 8	18		San Francisco	31. Angora
November 11	10		San Francisco	32. Angora
November 14	18		San Francisco	33. Angora
November 17	12		San Francisco	34. Angora
November 20	21		San Francisco	35. Angora
November 23	18		San Francisco	36. Angora
November 26	10		San Francisco	37. Angora
November 29	18		San Francisco	38. Angora
December 2	12		San Francisco	39. Angora
December 5	21		San Francisco	40. Angora
December 8	18		San Francisco	41. Angora
December 11	10		San Francisco	42. Angora
December 14	18		San Francisco	43. Angora
December 17	12		San Francisco	44. Angora
December 20	21		San Francisco	45. Angora
December 23	18		San Francisco	46. Angora
December 26	10		San Francisco	47. Angora
December 29	18		San Francisco	48. Angora
January 1	12		San Francisco	49. Angora

CONSULAR RETURN

3

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from *Canton*
from the *First July 1845* to the *thirty first December* inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
July 10	Ship	Pallat	623 ⁵	Strong	19	3	New York
15	Ship	Montauk	505 ⁷	MacMichael	22	-	
24	"	John William	492 ⁸	Farmer	13	4	New York
August 14	Ship	Houqua	582	Palmer	20	2	do
3		Bayuga	246	Starbuck	7	5	Magatlam
12	Bark	Enoa	276	Buxton	14	1	Baltimore
15	Ship	Katohy	528 ²	Waterman	17	4	New York
21	"	Panama	612 ²	Shenold	25		Manila
"	"	Penguin	496	Blackler	15	4	Boston
"	"	Carthage	426	Fee	15	5	Liverpool
September 5	"	Montauk	505 ⁷	MacMichael	22		Manila
8	"	Konata	462 ⁷	Wood	18	2	do
"	"	Tartar	591 ¹³	Lockwood	18	14	Bombay
9	"	Yumshai	419 ²⁴	Leide	13	3	Peking
14	"	Kunthies	543 ²⁴	Lowdt	25		Shanghai
20	"	Chile	569	Bray	14	6	Lombard
29	"	Griffin	535 ⁵	Mott	13	3	New York
October 3	Bark	De Warrum	350	Pratt	13	3	Lombard
"	Ship	Cahota	690 ²	Marshall	20	7	New York
11	Bark	Bequette	462	Chidige	10	5	Calcutta
"	Ship	Lawell	698 ⁵	Shudder	15	5	Mobile
13	Bark	Edith	407 ⁷	Levis	10	3	Singapore
18	Ship	De Geldams	661 ⁴	Nickels	19	4	Boston
20	Bark	Enoa	276 ⁵	Buxton	10	4	Manila
25	"	Langhass	463 ²	Summer	18	1	Boston
27	Ship	Hooker	434 ²	Porter	15	3	do
"	"	Congress	375 ⁵	Hayes	12	4	Lima
31	"	Houqua	582	Palmer	21	2	Shanghai
"	"	Clarendon	536 ¹	Mordard	18	3	Manila
Nov 1	"	El	1. 2 ²	St. 10. 11	17	6	do

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR

VED.

		INWARD		OUTWARD		VACCINES			
18	Ship	Conry	474 ⁰	L. Sherry	15	1	Liverpool	outward.	
25	"	Chicago	570 ⁰	Chaves	12	2	Penang		
24	"	Montreal	542 ⁰	Ersk	12	4	Shanghai		
	"	Corinto	560 ⁰	Wood	18	2	Manila		
	Brig	Eagle	388 ⁰	Pearce	12	4	Shanghai		
	Ship	Chile	589 ⁰	Ray	14	6	Manila & Amoy		
6 December	17	Barth	Edith	407	Johnson	10	8	Shanghai	
	19	Ship	Mary Ellen	524 ⁰	Dunbar	17	3	Manila	
	"	Barth	Linco	362	Stewart	13	3	Amoy & Manila	
20	"	"	Leland	387 ⁰	Stillington	12	5	Panama & Colon	
25	Ship	Am Iberia	489 ⁰	Millett	19	7	Singapore		
29	Brig	Slide	164 ⁰	Waterman	18	2	Manila		
30	Ship	Oreida	420 ⁰	Cressy	17	4	New York		
		2462 ⁰							
<p>Clinton 22 December 1845 Capt. J. Forbes N. S. Brown</p>									

表格局部(2)

outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				2 nd July
				20 th July
				6 th August
				30 th September
				6 th August
				13 th October
				23 rd August
				28 November
				24 th October
				26 th September
				17 th September
				23 rd September
				19 th
				18 October
				20 th October
				18 th November
				9 th December
				24 th November
				10 th November
				22 nd December
				30 th November
				29 th December
				30 th November
				27 th December
				27 th December
				10 th December
				23 rd December
				31 st do

表格局部(3)

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d, 1843.

Report from the
Consulate.
of the United States at
Canton.

[illegible]

Report from the *Consulate* of the United States at *Canton*

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.	PRICES.		RATES, WHEN EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, OF		
	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.	INSURANCE.	FREIGHT.	COMMISSION.

Green Teas.

<i>Young Hysons.</i>	8,188.757 <i>lb.</i>	30c <i>sub. per lb.</i>
<i>Hysons.</i>	2,552,846.	40c <i>65c per lb.</i>
<i>Hyson Skin & Trunkays.</i>	2,125,140	22c <i>42c</i>
<i>Gunpowders.</i>	884,996.	40c <i>70c</i>
<i>Imperial.</i>	1,88,824.	38c <i>48c</i>
	15,189,588. <i>lb.</i>	

Black Teas.

<i>Smoking Hysons.</i>	4,942,046.	13c <i>40c per lb.</i>
<i>Pouchings.</i>	1,272,286.	18c <i>40c</i>
<i>Peech.</i>	57,906.	24c <i>40c</i>
<i>Orange Peech.</i>	19,701.	20c <i>25c</i>
<i>Orting.</i>	244,985.	28c <i>40c</i>
	6,580,924. <i>lb.</i>	

Silk wares.

<i>Organs.</i>	27,418. <i>pieces</i>	\$11.25 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Handkerchiefs.</i>	45,585.	3.50 <i>per dozen</i>
<i>Camlets.</i>	60.	2.00 <i>per dozen</i>
<i>Smoking</i>		9c <i>10c</i>
<i>Sarengs.</i>	8,905.	\$12.50 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Linting.</i>	1886.	5.50 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Shawls.</i>	2149.	\$10.00 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Satin shawls.</i>	420.	\$10.00 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Cape Scarfs.</i>	97,822.	80c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Capes.</i>	4,450. <i>pieces</i>	48c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Ram silk.</i>	28. <i>pieces</i>	2.90 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Samark.</i>	192. <i>pieces</i>	\$15-18. <i>per piece</i>

Sundries.

<i>Gross Cloth.</i>	543. <i>pieces</i>	\$8-16 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Beard Buttons.</i>	246.	\$6-18 <i>per gross</i>
<i>Black.</i>	1979.	18c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Vermilion.</i>	256.	\$5-6 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Oil of Cassia.</i>	47.	200-300 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Oil of Anise.</i>	194.	100-120 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Ginger Sweetmeats.</i>	7574.	\$3.50-4.00 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Chinaware.</i>	1413.	
<i>Wine Crackers.</i>	74,498. <i>pieces</i>	75c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Cassia.</i>	7,344. <i>pieces</i>	9c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Mustard.</i>	28,390. <i>pieces</i>	6-20c <i>per piece</i>
<i>Shit Buttons.</i>	570. <i>pieces</i>	19c <i>per piece</i>

The 20 to 25 of American in China 2 1/2 % - in American 1 1/2 c 2 7/10.

\$11c 20 per ton of 40 cwt is put.

2 7/10 % for purchasing shipping and one per cent for representing in American ports in American.

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d, 1843.

TERMS OF SALE.	DUTIES ON		INTERNAL TAXES.			REMARKS.
	EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.	IMPORTS FROM THE U. S.	CRUDE STATE.	PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED.	COMPLETE STATE.	
Long Merchants, who receive the Tea in Pack Houses weigh and count them and place them at their own risk and the vessel. - at Hampton a distance of 12 miles from Canton.						
The Duties on Tea are 2 1/2 Cents per Pound. Equal to 2 1/2 Cents per Pound. and are the same on Black or Green Teas. - in Canton with them are \$10.00 per Pound and on Salt 90 Cts. \$12.00 per Pound. The Duties are Specific and are from 5 to 10% on the cost in the United States. - excepting in Gineeng, which are 50 Cents per Pound equal to 10 cents per Pound.						
It is impossible to obtain information on this head, which are sufficiently accurate to be reported.						
The Season for the sale and shipment of Teas commences in early and ends in June. - Under the new system prices are higher than during the time of the British Company and also higher than good prices of the British Company. Most of the tea and Green Tea is to be attracted chiefly to greater competition among buyers and to a demand for it from the increased consumption.						

No 44.

Statement of Imports into Canton from
United States of America for one year ending 31st Dec 1845
and for 6 months ending 31st December 1845.

	6 months ending 31st December 1845	6 months ending 30th June 1845
Shedding Brown	Pieces 163,875	Pieces 25,105
do Blue	" 820	"
Drille Brown	" 100,225	" 124,842
do Blue	" 1,294	" 3,928
Cotton Flannels	"	" 20,853
Jeans	" 9,407	" 13,239
Conaburgs	" 4,821	" 1,000
Kramlins	" 600	"
Chintz	"	" 1,534
Cotton Cam	Bales	Bales 348
do Working	"	" 380
Cotton	" 5,967	" 544
Erasing	Pieces 3,405	Pieces 3,703
Cochineal	"	" 61
Lead	" 16,324	" 22,230
Copper	" 180	"
Clocks	" 384	"
Muskets	"	" 1,416
Glass	Boxes 200	"
Other Skins	" 2,750	" 7,875
Beaver do	" 324	"
Flour	Barrels 160	Barrels 621
Beef	" 280	" 1,162
Pork	" 220	" 760
Raisins	Boxes 280	"
Lump	" 100	"

R. L. Fuchs
N. S. Commodore

Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor.

RATES OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN <i>China</i> AND THE UNITED STATES.			RATES OF WAGES OF LABOR, AND OF PERSONAL SERVICE IN THE BUSINESS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE.		
FOR WHAT PERIOD.	AVERAGE RATE OF EXCHANGE. <i>on dollar</i>	TRUE PAR OF EXCHANGE.	MECHANICAL.	AGRICULTURAL AND ORDINARY.	PERSONAL SERVICE.
September, 1844	4/4	<i>There is no exchange between China and the United States. But when further from necessity the rate here is from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. The currency of China being in round dollars. The value of old and new silver dollars are worth 80 to 12 1/2 per cent. discount. and Mexican dollars 12 1/2 per cent. discount. \$1.00 c. per month. they find very themselves. \$4. per month. they find themselves.</i>			
October, "	4/4				
November, "	4/5				
December, "	4 5/2				
January, 1845	4/6				
February, "	4/4				
March, "	4 3/2				
April, "	4 3/2				
May, "	4/5				
June, "	4 2 1/2				
July, "	4 2 1/2				
August, "	4/5				
					<i>\$3 c. & 1/2. per month. being found in provinces.</i>

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Canton
in the 1st January to the 30th June 1846. inclusive.

[illegible]

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*to same fees
\$576.50*

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at "Canton"
the 1st July 1846.

Name of Vessel	Amount of Payment to whom service is rendered.	Certificates		Checks		Total
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
2. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
3. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
4. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
5. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
6. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
7. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
8. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
9. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
10. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
11. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
12. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
13. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
14. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
15. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
16. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
17. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
18. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
19. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
20. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
21. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
22. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
23. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
24. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
25. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
26. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
27. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
28. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
29. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
30. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
31. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
32. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
33. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
34. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
35. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
36. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
37. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
38. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
39. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
40. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
41. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
42. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
43. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
44. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
45. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	200.00
46. <i>Albatross</i>	<i>Albatross</i>	1	100.00	1	100.00	2

CONSULAR STATE OF FEES--CONTINUED.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES--CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Council are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as far as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received facts; also, all other communications not noticed in the respective columns of this Council's statement.

[illegible]

St. Louis Nov 1848.
 #554. —
 with his 1. 40

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *Canton*
the *1st July 1845*to the *31st December 1845* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Thibot</i>	<i>A. Heard & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Capt. Storey</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>			<i>0.50</i>
<i>Annam</i>	<i>Elephant & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Siow</i>	<i>A. Heard & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>R. D. Douglas</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Bank</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Geratio</i>	<i>Elephant & Co</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6. -</i>			
<i>Bunkas</i>	<i>Dr. Glass</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2. -</i>			
<i>Quirin</i>	<i>Wm. Perkins & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Elephant & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Elephant & Co</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>A. Heard & Co</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Ainsman</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Buckler</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Ainsman & Co</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>S. A. Ritchie</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>S. A. Barnard</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>S. T. Gilman</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Ainsman & Co</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Buckler</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Roberts</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Ainsman & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>Ryan & Co</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>Russell & Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4. -</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>W. Ainsman & Co</i>					
<i>3 vessels referred to in Consular return from the 1st July to 31st December 2 certificates each for the Custom House</i>		<i>86</i>	<i>172</i>			
			<i>\$ 272</i>			

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*21. December 1846.
X 533. —
with Li 2. 40*

Wm. Hunter for Proclamations
Secy of State

Boston 29 April 1866

Sir -

Mr P. S. Forbes, United States Consul at Canton, informs me that he had received a notice from the department of State advising him that the bond with proper sureties had not been given & calling his immediate attention to the subject -

Mr Forbes duly forwarded the bond & I became, with Mr John W. Forbes sureties for the due performance thereof & I have no doubt the document was forwarded to Washington -

I find no copy of any letter to the department, but I distinctly recollect calling on the US district attorney to have the bond executed & I find in proof thereof a charge to Mr P. S. Forbes under date March 7, 1866 for "cash paid US district attorney for approval of circular bond"

I regret not to be able to find any copy of letter accompanying the bond, but I am quite confident that it was forwarded according to Mr P. S. Forbes' orders -

I am respectfully
Yours
W. H. Forbes

Recd 19 May '47

No 46.

Consulate U. S. America
Canton 31 December 1846.

Sir

In conformity with the requirements
of the State Department. I have the honor
to hand you herewith. the usual Report
of American vessels arriving at. and
despatched from this port. from 1 January
to 31 June 1846. being vessels whose
aggregate tonnage is Tons. 10,668⁴⁷/₉₅
also statement of fees from 1 Jan'y to 30 June
1846. amounting to . . . \$338.-
and of American vessels arriving from
1 July to 31 December 1846. whose ag-
gregate tonnage amounts to Tons. 13,298⁵⁹/₉₅
also statement of fees. recd from 1 July
to 31 December 1846. am'ty to. \$348.-

I also. enclose statement
of exports from China to the United States
in answer to a resolution from the
House.

of Representation, dated 3 March 1848
and a Report of Imports into China
from the United States in 1846.

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Yours truly

Paul J. Forbes

M. S. Consul

Enclosures

No. 47. { Report of American vessels
arriving in 1846.

47. { Report of Fees in 1846.

48. { Report of Exports to the United States.

49. { Report of Imports from Do.

To the Honorable

James Buchanan.

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington, D.C.

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton, ^{and} in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 2^d 1843

Imports to the United States from 1st of January 1841 to 31st August 1846	Passes Average, Passes duty included	Rate when imported to the U.S.	Rate of exchange	Imports on the basis of the rate	Imports on the basis of the rate	Imports on the basis of the rate	Imports on the basis of the rate	Imports on the basis of the rate
Almonds	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60
Apples	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53	9.53
Barley	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50
Bacon	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.96
Beef	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Birds	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1	89.1
Birds	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
Birds	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Birds	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.51
Birds	57.93	57.93	57.93	57.93	57.93	57.93	57.93	57.93
Birds	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8
Birds	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16	20.16
Birds	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25	61.25
Birds	53.27	53.27	53.27	53.27	53.27	53.27	53.27	53.27
Birds	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Birds	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46
Birds	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Birds	49.09	49.09	49.09	49.09	49.09	49.09	49.09	49.09
Birds	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4
Birds	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96	4.96
Birds	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43	14.43
Birds	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.78
Birds	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
Birds	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Birds	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Birds	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61
Birds	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.8
Birds	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Birds	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Birds	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04
Birds	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Birds	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Birds	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Birds	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34
Birds	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
Birds	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Birds	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31
Birds	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56
Birds	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Birds	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59

The Passes given of Passes are the average Passes for each quarter as are usually shipped to the United States.
 The Passes are usually shipped to the United States.
 The Passes are usually shipped to

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton

Exports to the United States from 1 st September 1905 to 31 December 1906		Prices Average, Price duty included		Rates when reported to the U.S.		
				Insurance	Freight	Comms
<i>Loa 1</i>						
	Pounds					
Cinnamon	9,253.172	24 @ 60	Dosk p piece			
Thyrsen	998.674	32	.50 "			
Thyrsen, Black + white	2796.205	14	.32 "			
Sumperaden	1,321.121	30	.60 "			
Sumperaden	891.286	27	.57 "			
Longan + Pongon	3,338.015	12	.16 "			
Perchong	1,010.352	12	.16 "			
Poon	22,147	25	.40 "			
Orange, Poon	57,508	14	.18 "			
Andong	478.823	18	.40 "			
	<u>Pounds 20,167.363</u>					
<i>Loa 2</i>						
Pongon	- Pieces 61,235	5 ⁸⁰ @ 6 ²⁰	ppcs			
Handkerchiefs	" 53,277	22 ⁵	" 4 "			
Jerantine Handkerchiefs	" 500	22 ⁵	" 3 ¹⁰ "			
Jerantine	" 7,267	5 ⁸⁰	" 11 ⁵⁰ "			
Satin	" 2,216	8 ⁹⁰	" 11 "			
Semahant	" 49,09	6 ⁹⁰	" 10 ⁷⁵ "			
Satin Jerantines	" 874	10	.15 "			
Satin Damask	" 492	17	.20 "			
Grape Handkerchiefs	" 14,634	150	.70 "			
Grape	" 218	8	.16 "			
Gauze	" 247					
Sewing Silk	Pieces 154	250	.3 p lb			
Raw Silk	" 424	250	.3 p lb			
Grass Cloth	Dosk 561	3	.20 p pce			
Nonkeent	" 678	60	.80 "			
Pearl Buttons	" 220	6	.12 p pce			
Rhubarb	" 1,371	20	.65 p pce			
Saniphan	" 2,242	11	.17 "			
Vermillion	" 281	57	.60 "			
Oil of Cassia	" 176	160	.230 "			
Oil of Anise	" 173	105	.135 "			
Sweetmeats	" 434	10	.12 p lb			
Shingware	" 755					
Fire Bricks	" 2,601	40	.80 p lb			
Cassia	Pieces 7814	990	.10 p pce			
Mattings	Rolls 2,563	6	.16 p yd			
Spilt Patterns	Dosk 1368	14	.22 p pce			
San + Fire Screens	" 1391					
				<p>Two Per cent if effected in the United States</p> <p>Two and one half if effected in China or India.</p> <p>from 16 to 20 per Ton of 40 cubic feet.</p> <p>2% for purchasing + shipping</p> <p>1% for unloading + no. 2. 10% on London.</p>		

表格局部(1)

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March, 1842

date & terms of Sale:	Duties on		Internal Taxes			Remarks	
	Exports to	Imports from	Under State	Partially Manufactured	Completed		
for Cash or 2 Months Credit	<p>Wool + one half Sacks per Cent on Seals with piece goods. 12 cents per pound Raw Silk 10 cents per pound</p> <p>The duties are usually paid by the seller of the tea for the sake of convenience are included in the price.</p>		<p>From 5 to 10 per cent on the market value.</p>			<p>Cannot be ascertained with any accuracy</p>	<p>The Prices given of Seals are the average prices for such qualities as are usually shipped to the United States. A Cent is One hundred thirty three + one third pounds. A Sack is One dollar and fifty cents.</p>

表格局部(2)

Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor.

Rates of Exchange between Canton and the United States.			Rates of Wages of Labor and of Premiums in the business of Commerce and Trade.		
For What Period.	Rate on the United States.	Same Par of Exchange.	Mechanics.	Agriculture & Ordinary.	Personal Service.
1845 A. London					
September	4/3.	10% dis	The currency of Canton is in cheongs Spanish dollars 100 Spanish dollars = 5 @ 12 1/2 per cent. Tendered per Mexican per to 60 dollars		
October	4/4	"			
November	4/3 1/2	"			
December	4/4 1/2	"			
1846					
January	4/5	"			
February	4/6	"			
March	4/6	"			
April	4/4	"			
May	4/1 1/2	"			
June	4/3	"			
July	4/3	"			
August	4/4	"			

Canton September 1. 1846.

Imports into Canton from the United States

for the years 1845 + 1846

	1845	1846
Pawn	Pds	2595
Grain	Pds	15221
Drills	"	145650
Blue Drills	"	6182
White do	"	3793
Sheetings	"	2162
Shirtings	"	31682
Skirts	"	251
Skirts	"	8929
Skirts	"	11646
Skirts	Pds	5202
Skirts	Pds	4364
Skirts	Pds	430
Skirts	Pds	1000
Skirts	Pds	18903
Skirts	Pds	767
Skirts	Pds	279
Skirts	Pds	803
Skirts	Pds	70
Skirts	Pds	61
Skirts	Pds	116
Skirts	Pds	70
Skirts	Pds	406
Skirts	Pds	496000
Skirts	Pds	50950

Canton January 1st 1847.

Paul. J. Foster
M.D. Simon

Consular Returns

American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton
the 1st January 1846 to the 30th of June 1846 inclusive.

Arrival	Class	Name	Number	Master	Days in Am. Ports	Where from
May 6	Ship	Genova.	462	Dunkson		Manila
		Ratcheg	522	Waterman		Sombrak
14		Rouinbar	747	Sand		New York
17		Bumchi	419 ⁷⁵	Steele	3	Penang
		Bartholomew	426	Box		
22		Nedra	479 ⁴	Hook	3	New York
22		Loohoo	639	Thatch	5	Penang
May 6	Ship	Marshall	119	Dominic		Boston
8	Ship	Lantarr	573 ³²	Lockwood	4	Shanghai
16		Paul Jones	624 ⁴	Watkins	3	Singapore
19	Ship	Massachusetts	166 ⁴⁸	Webster		New York
5	Ship	Helena	597	Byers	1	East Coast
9	Ship	Fort	147	Douglas		New York
14	Ship	Lucas	349	Miller	3	New York
11	Ship	Douglas	466 ⁶	Seimier	2	Penang
18	Ship	Cargua	246	Stanhope		Singapore
20	Ship	Fernolia	630	Harney	5	Manila
28		S B Crocker	714	Benjamin	2	New York
6		Akbar	642	Hallett		Sombrak
11		Bandage	398	Bardner		Boston
17		Steward	419 ⁹²	Brace		
20	Ship	Boquette	460	Childridge		Calcutta
30	Ship	Bumchi	419 ⁷⁵	Steele		Singapore

Total 10668⁴⁷

Canton June 30. 1846.

Paul J. Forbes
H. S. Child

Consular

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton July 1846 to the 31st day of December 1846 inclusive.

Date of Arrival	Name	Arrival	Master	Class	From	Where from	Where to	Date of departure
July	2 Longuen	496	Smith	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	November 29
	3 Thompson	582	Palmer			New York	San Francisco	August 10
	22 John W. Smith	493	Young			Boston	San Francisco	1
	4 Spencer	467	Johnson			Boston	San Francisco	31
	28 Helen Augusta	448	Young			Boston	San Francisco	10
	Midges	140	For	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	4
August	6 Sagittae	415	Graves	Ship		Manila	San Francisco	18
	11 Hercules	546 ⁷⁴	Ellis			New York	San Francisco	18
September	3 Panama	612	Graves			New York	San Francisco	31
	4 Clark	287 ²	Abbott	Ship		Shanghai	San Francisco	12
	5 Belch	98	Argus	Ship		Shanghai	San Francisco	31
	10 S. Adams	661 ⁷⁴	Neckels	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	12
	12 Tongue	575 ⁷⁶	French			Boston	San Francisco	31
	13 H. Surman	453 ⁷	Bonelling			Boston	San Francisco	20
	14 Agnes	429 ¹	Wentworth			New York	San Francisco	24
	24 Montauk	505 ⁹	Mac Michael			New York	San Francisco	29
October	5 Nargator	466	Silver			Manila	San Francisco	2
	10 Ophelia	698	Marshall			New York	San Francisco	23
	12 Fisher	434 ⁷⁹	Porter			Boston	San Francisco	23
	15 Elsie	169 ²⁴	Wattman	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	23
	20 Alpha	517 ⁷¹	Merrill	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	23
	21 Onida	420 ²⁵	Greene	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	23
November	1 Montgomery	399 ⁷	Bonelling			Boston	San Francisco	2
	Midges	140	For	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	2
	4 Natchez	523	Land	Ship		New York	San Francisco	2
	17 Frodo	25 ²⁴	Quinn	Ship		Shanghai	San Francisco	2
	Agnes	747	Bayne	Ship		New York	San Francisco	2
December	10 Florata	460	Forster			Boston	San Francisco	26
	14 Jarrow	573	de la Roche			New York	San Francisco	26
	20 Gratia	330 ⁷⁹	Abbott	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	26
	20 Gungay	246	Stark	Ship		Boston	San Francisco	26

Sum 12298⁵⁶

Consular 31st 1846

Paul. A. Smith
per J. Smith

Consular

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton

Date of Arrival	Name	Number	Master	Class	Arr. Date	Where from
July	2 Louquin	496	Hunt	Ship		Boston
	3 Honqua	582	Palmer	"		New York
	23 Anna Maria	493	Peru	"		Bombay
	" Alcega	467	Holm	"		Boston
	28 Helen Augusta	448	Kenney	"		Boston
August	" Midas	140	Gov	Ship		Hongkong
	6 Samthe	415	Graves	Ship		Manila
September	11 Hutchinson	546 ⁷⁴	Shlespie	"		New York
	3 Panama	612	Greenold	"		Shanghai
	" Lark	285 ⁷²	Libbets	Bank		Shanghai
	5 Pelet	98	Rogers	Ship		Boston
	10 S. Adams	661 ⁷⁴	Nichols	Ship		Sumatra
	12 Congee	375 ⁸⁶	French	"		Baltimore
	13 St. Herman	453 ³⁷	Conckling	"		New York
	14 Agnes	452 ⁹¹	Weatherell	"		New York
	24 Montauk	505 ¹⁹	Mac Michael	"		Manila
	5 Nangalon	416 ⁶⁶	Silver	"		New York
October	10 Bohol	698	Marshall	"		Boston
	12 Heber	434 ⁷⁹	Porter	"		Sumatra
	15 Shide	169 ²⁴	Waterman	Bank	10	Sumatra
	26 Alpha	517 ⁷¹	Merrill	Bank	5	New York
	31 Onida	420 ³⁵	Greasy	Ship	16	New York
November	1 Montgomery	399 ⁹	Conclant	"		Singapore
	" Midas	140	Gov	Ship		Hongkong
	4 Natchez	523	Grind	Ship		New York
	17 Frolic	215 ³⁰	Sanborn	Bank		Shanghai
	" Aquibor	747	Thayer	Ship		New York
December	10 Floratio	460	Procker	"		Boston
	14 Jarlan	573	Lockwood	"		New York
	20 Grafton	330 ⁷⁸	Abbat	Bank		Boston
	" Carugay	246	Starbuck	Bank		Batavia

Total 13298⁵⁰

Can

表格局部(1)

1st July 1846 to the 31st day of December 1846 inclusive.

Longing-ins —	Date of departures	
return	November	29
at York.	August	10
		1
at York		31
		10.
	September	4
at York.	San Port.	
	do.	
at York	December	18
under Berghaus	Colonel.	
at York	December	31
	"	12.
at York	"	31
at York	"	20
at York	November	24
at York	October	29
	December	2
at York	San Port.	
at York	December	23
	San Port.	
	do.	
at York	December	2
at York	San Port.	
at York	December	26.
at York	San Port.	
	do.	

Dec 31st 1846

Paul A. Forbe
M. S. Smith

表格局部(2)

Consular Statement of Fees.
Received at Canton from the 1st of July 1846 to the 31st Decem

Names of Vessels	Certificates No	Amount	Making Consular	Reports of Ship Papers	Reports to the Consul & Consular	Consular	Sum total received on this vessel
A							
Songum	5	10.		4	4		18
Hongqua	4	8.	2	4	4		18
Ann McKim			2	4	4		10
Chacira	1	2.		4	4		10
Thelen Augusta				4	4		8
Mides				4	4		8
Sanchee	1	2.		4	4		10
Huntress				4	4		8
Panama				4	4		8
Snork				4	4		8
Petrel				4	4		8
Ed Adams				4	4		8
Congress				4	4		8
St Lurman	2	4.		4	4		12
Agnes	7	14.		4	4		22
Montana	1	2.		4	4		10
Navigator	2	4.		4	4		12
Oghita				4	4		8
Heber	1	2.		4	4		12
Slide	1	2.		4	4		8
Alpha			2.	4	4	16.	26
Oncida				4	4		8
Montgomery				4	4		8
Mides				4	4		8
Natchez				4	4		8
Tracie			2.	4	4		10
Rainbow	9	18.		4	4		26
Horatio				4	4		8
Satan	4	8.		4	4		16
Crafton				4	4		8
Barzaga				4	4		8
	76.	8		124.	124	16.	\$ 348

Canton December 31. 1846:

Paul J. Forbes
U. S. Consul

Consular Statements of Fees

Received at Canton from the 1st of January 1846 to the 30th June 1846.

Kind of Goods	Certificate No.	Amount	Writing Protect	Deposits of Ship Papers Refund Customs Protect	Sum total received on this month	
ma	3	6		4	4	14
bag				4	4	8
box	5	10		4	4	18
shu				4	4	8
chase				4	4	8
pro	11	22		4	4	30
thru	6	12		4	4	20
flow				4	4	8
in	2	4		4	4	12
loves	8	16		4	4	24
chiam				4	4	8
ma	5	10		4	4	18
h.				4	4	8
at				4	4	8
glass	7	14		4	4	22
aga				4	4	8
has	9	18		4	4	26
water	5	10		4	4	18
on	6	12		4	4	20
alls	1	2		4	4	10
board	5	10		4	4	18
otto				4	4	8
phio	4	8		4	4	16
		164		92	92	\$ 358

Canton June 30. 1846.
Paul. S. Forbes
H. S. Consul

Canton June 30. 1846.

Amel. J. Forbes
H. S. Consul

rec'd Mar. 22

11.66

Philada. March 21. 1848.

Sir,

During my residence at Canton in 1846. I saw at the American Consulate, a Commission from the President appointing Mr. M. J. Intosh Consul for one of the Ports of China. Mr. M. J. Intosh I know had returned to the United States in the Frigate Brandywine.

It was possible that this Commission might fall into improper hands, and be improperly used. I therefore deemed it best to withdraw it from the Consular office at Canton, and return it to the Department of State.

It is enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully
Your Most Obedient

James Biddle
Captain U. S. Navy

James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington

~~Consulate U. S. America~~

No.

~~Consulate U. S. America~~

Consulate U. S. America
Canton 31st July 1848

Sir

In conformity with the requirements of
the State Department I have the honor to hand you
herewith the General Report of American vessels arriving
at and despatched from this port from January 1. to
30th June 1847, being vessels whose aggregate tonnage
is _____ Tons. 10,300.

also statement of fees from January to 30th June 1847
amounting to _____ \$ 538.-
and of American vessels arriving from 1st July to 31st
December ¹⁸⁴⁷ whose aggregate tonnage is _____ Tons. 15,614.
also statement of fees received from 1st July to 31st
December 1847 amounting to _____ \$ 575.-

~~Excerpts from~~

of Exports from Canton to the United States in conformity
to a Resolution from the House of Representatives
dated March 3. 1843.

and a Report of Imports into China from the

0292

United States in 1847.

I have the honor to be

with great respect.

Your most obedt. Serv.

Amos A. Phelps

U.S. Consul.

Enclosures.

N^o 51. Report of American vessels arriving in 1847

52. Report of Ships in 1847

53. Report of Exports to the United States

54. Report of Imports from - do -

To the Honorable:

James Buchanan

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington D. C.

Conclusion of business

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton
from the 1st January 1847 - to the 30th June 1847 inclusive

Name	Master	Class	Tonnage	Date of arrival	Where from	Date of departure	Where bound
Huntress.	Gillespie.	}				January	4 New York.
Panama.	Brainerd.						9 "
Slide	Waterman.						6 Valparaiso.
Alpha	Meritt.					February	9 New York.
Natchez	Sand.					January	19 "
Midas	Poor.					February	16 Rio Janeiro.
Horatio	Brooker.					March	15 New York.
Grafton	Abbott.					January	21 "
Bayanga	Starbuck.					February	2 Manila.
Brooklyn	Richardson.						1 New York.
Eliza Ann	Greener.	Ship	370	January	21.	"	5 "
Woodside	Blackburn	"	633 ⁷	"	22	Singapore	15 "
Managers	Parsons	"	317	February	5.	"	21 Hamburg
Lucas.	Miller	"	394	"	6	New York	14 New York.
Vancouver	Tuller.	"	518 ⁷	"	10	Boston	24 Boston
Bayanga.	Starbuck	Brig.	246	"	21	Manila	13 Shanghai
Boyle	Poor.	"	328 ⁷	March	4	Shanghai	14 Bombay
Catherine	Pratt.	Barque	226 ⁸	"	9	Seize Island	21 Seize Island
Cincinnati	Godman	Ship	607 ⁸	"	23	Baltimore	19 New York.
Cygnet	Sum	"	498 ⁸	"	25	Boston	7 "
Catharine Augustus	Bremer.	"	406 ⁸	"	27	Penang	22 Penang
Paul Jones	Watkins	"	624 ⁸	April	2	Boston	14 New York
Gardner	Gardner	Barque	398 ⁸	"	4	New York	28 "
Enola	Tancon	Brig	212 ⁸	"	1	Bombay	8 Bombay
Dart.	Porter	Schooner	147	"	6	Shanghai	25 Shanghai.
Thomas Perkins	Craves	Ship	596 ⁸	"	7	Amoy	15 Manila
See Wilek	Waterman	"	907 ⁸	"	10	New York	1 New York.
Bayanga.	Palmer.	"	522	May	1	"	17 "
Joshua Bates	Stoddard	"	626 ⁸	"	"	Liverpool	13 "
Bayanga.	Starbuck	Brig	246	"	4	Shanghai	16 Valparaiso
Antelope	Harding	"	372 ⁸	"	5	"	10 Calcutta
Bombay	Walter	Ship	466	"	19	Boston	30 Boston via Manila
Laquette	Prescott.	Barque	460	"	24	Bombay	7 Shanghai
Don Juan	Hamilton	Schooner	123 ⁷	June.	16	Shanghai	27 "
Orion	King	Ship	572 ⁷	"	22	Liverpool	} In Port. + tonnage carried to next report.
Wharves.	Baker.	"	467 ⁷	"	28	Boston	
10300 Tons.							

6 + 0. Canton June 30. 1847.

Am. Consul H. C. Allen

From the 1st July 1847 to the 31st December 1847 - (continued)

Name	Master	Class	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Date of departure	Where bound	
Amiel	King	Ship	572	June	22	Liverpool	July 6	New York
Almira	Baker	"	467	"	28	Boston	"	Boston
Montauk	Mac Michael	"	525	July	15	New York	August 4	Shanghai
Montreal	Brace	"	542	"	19	Oahu	"	New York
Cognetto	Prescott	Barque	460	"	28	Shanghai	July 31	Balcutta
Lucas Drew	Putnam	Ship	696	August	5	Manila	October 5	New York
Angelo	Hadings	"	416	"	7	Amoy	August 31	"
Heben	Patterson	"	434	"	"	Boston	December 27	"
Gumshu	Confield	"	419	September	10	Singapore	"	"
Lucas	Burton	Barque	376	"	"	Baltimore	"	"
Navigator	Putnam	Ship	468	"	20	Singapore	September 20	Shanghai
St. Jean	Oldiger	"	499	"	21	Boston	"	Boston
Countess	Spring	"	546	October	5	New York	November 8	New York
Rambou	Marshall	"	747	"	12	"	December 2	"
Levampere	Lowth	"	499	"	16	Panay	November 9	Breast
Panama	Greenwald	"	612	"	17	New York	December 13	New York
Eliza Warrick	Williams	"	520	"	19	Boston	"	"
John S. Adams	Nichols	"	661	"	20	Port & Manila	"	"
Inter	Harvey	"	573	"	25	Panay	"	"
Sanquin	Weldon	"	496	November	4	Liverpool	November 24	"
Orinda	Breezy	"	420	"	6	New York	December 13	"
Goodburg	Porter	"	542	"	8	"	November 20	"
Sappho	Rogers	Barque	319	"	16	Hobart Town	"	"
Ashburton	White	Ship	449	"	22	Singapore	In Port	"
Indiana	Brush	Schooner	87	"	29	Oahu	December 17	W. & S. America
Des Witsels	Waterman	Ship	908	December	1	New York & Manila	"	New York
Congress	French	"	376	"	"	W. & S. America	In Port	"
Cognelle	Prescott	Barque	460	"	6	Balcutta	"	"
Namconer	Guller	Ship	518	"	19	Boston	"	"
Baranillo	Barber	Barque	422	"	22	Liverpool	"	"
Arctico	Steele	Ship	595	"	31	"	"	"
			15614	Cons.				

Carleton 31st December 1847

Paul J. Fitch
N. S. Lincoln

Consular & Examinations of Vessels

Received at Canton from 1st January 1847 to the 30 June 1847 inclusive.

Names	Certificates No	Certificates Amt	Noting Protest	Extending Protest	Deposits of Ship's Papers	Report to Customhouse	Landings Certificates	Sum total received on this vessel.
Buntress	2	4			4	4		\$ 12
Panama	3	6			4	4		14
Shilo					4	4		8
Alpha	2	4			4	4		12
Natchez	6	12			4	4		20
Miles					4	4		8
Horatio	4	8			4	4		16
Grafton	6	12			4	4		20
Bayuga					4	4		8
Barwick	4	8			4	4		16
Ship's Ann	1	2			4	4		10
Woodside	8	16	2	16	4	4		42
Manfred					4	4		8
Lucas	2	4			4	4		12
Panama					4	4		8
Bayuga					4	4		8
Eagle					4	4		8
Bartholomew					4	4		8
Benjamin	1	2			4	4		10
Bygones	6	12			4	4		28
Bartholomew Angusta					4	4		8
Paul Louis	11	22			4	4		30
Gandace	2	4			4	4		12
Triche					4	4		8
Paul					4	4		8
Thomas Perkins					4	4		8
Sea Wolf	8	16	2		4	4		36
Bayuga	11	22			4	4		30
Bartholomew Bates	5	10		16	4	4		34
Bayuga					4	4		8
Antelope				16	4	4		24
Bombay					4	4		8
Boquette					4	4		8
Don Juan					4	4		8

\$ 488. over.

(Commenced at Barcelona from the 1st July 1847 - to the 31st Decr 1847) & re-commenced 1st January 1848, and continues.

Names	No. of boats		Noting Boats	Embarking Boats	Disembarking Boats	Respond to Boats	Landing Boats	Sum Total received on this vessel.
	No.	Boats						
Joe	8	10		16	4	4		34
Sheria	9	18		16	4	4	4	46
Monte	7	17			4	4		25
Monte			Scapino 6		4	4		14
Bognetto					4	4		8
San. Drew	6	12			4	4		20
Angelo	4	8			4	4		16
Bocher	3	6			4	4		14
Sumchi					4	4		8
Inca					4	4		8
Navigato					4	4		8
SW. Seave					4	4		8
Combes					4	4		8
Rainbow					4	4		8
San. Francisco	1	2			4	4		10
San. Francisco	2	4			4	4		12
San. Francisco	2	4			4	4		12
San. Francisco	1	2			4	4		10
San. Francisco	5	10			4	4		18
Oreida					4	4		8
Boatburg	5	10			4	4		18
Lappho					4	4		8
Ashburton	4	8			4	4		16
Indraia					4	4		8
San. Watch	2	4		16	4	4		28
Bongies				16	4	4		24
Bognetto					4	4		8
Nonover	1	2		16	4	4		26
San. Juanillo	6	12			4	4		20
Arctico					4	4		8

Reporting 7 Foreign Ships to Customs house there being no honor of their Nations at Customs ^{\$} 50.	56.
Protecting bills of Exchange for various parties. 5 protect ^{\$} 10.	10.
Protects of Am. Binge "Goggetts" ^{\$} 16 + Am Binge Eagle 16.	
Letter not entered at the Court Lake _____	32.

B + O.
 Canton, 31st. December, 1847.
 Capt. J. Greig
 W. S. Conant

Statement of Exports from Canton to the Hongkong of 1847.
from January 1st 1847 to December 31, 1847.

	Pounds	cts		Seas	Pounds	cts	
Young Men	9345890	@ 50	\$ 4671.945	Seahorse	3269060	@ 16	\$ 521.770.
Young	933714	, 50	466857	Seahorse	374.410	, 20	74.882
Young Men	2525585	, 30	757.075	Peco	61.702	, 40	24.681
Franking	1079890	, 30	323.967	Orange Peco	125.051	, 40	50.020
Empire der	1447899	, 65	941.134	Onion	652.881	, 40	261.152
Imperial	1125.695	, 60	674.214	Black	4475107	value	\$ 932.505.
News	16452673	value	\$ 7435.192				

Merchandise			
Paper	84986 pce		19735
Handkerchiefs	38829		12240
Handkerchiefs	52		60350
Handkerchiefs	825		31200
Handkerchiefs	11883		45243
Handkerchiefs	1208		59960
Handkerchiefs	8460		94124
Handkerchiefs	1225	1.268.900	
Handkerchiefs	730		
Handkerchiefs	96524		71220
Handkerchiefs	50		
Handkerchiefs	128		
Handkerchiefs	268 pce		
Handkerchiefs	3900 pce		
Handkerchiefs	2975		
		\$ 1268.900.	\$ 384072.

Value of Seas \$ 8.767.697.
" of Merchandise. " 1.652.972
Total value of Exports \$ 10,420.669

Canton July 31st 1848.
Paul A. Smith
U.S. Consul

Statement of imports into Canton from the United States of America
from January 1st. 1847 to December 31st. 1847.

Drills, Brown.	pieces.	385.026
" White	"	2535
Leaves.	"	54141
Sheetings	"	17.718
Wills	"	236
Woolens	"	none
Yarns.	pieces	3972.
Yarns. Cotton.	pieces.	40
Shirts.	pieces	10069
Shirts.	pieces.	2050
Lead.	"	7991.
Shirts.	pieces.	951
Shirts.	pieces.	1
Spelter	"	2170
Silver	pieces.	\$25400
Copper.	"	79
Brown	"	1360
Lumber.	feet.	50,000

Canton July 31st. 1848.

Paul. S. P. P.
N. S. P.

Recd 14 May 49.

Mr. Buchanan.

Consulate United States of America

Canton February 24. 1849.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter of September 1. 1848. and in reply beg to state that at present there are no destitute American Seamen at this Consulate. nor have there been any of consequence for the past 3 years

I have the honor to be
with great respect.

Yours most obedt Servt.

Gilman Meredith acting
for Paul S. Forbes.

United States Consul.

To.

The Honorable James Buchanan.

Secretary of State for the United States.

Washington

D. C.

Minister

here the Hon. Mr. Davis.

I would merely remark that Mr. R. B. Ledge has been a resident in China for many years since the year 1819 when he first visited China - and there are few persons whose experience in China affairs would enable them to perform the duties with more advantage to his Countrymen.

I have perused by Sir's Statement of Trade and have so far managed the finances of the Consulate as to make the support of distressed seamen no burden to the Government.

I have the honor to be with great respect Your obedient servant

Honorable

R. B. Ledge

John M. Clayton

U. S. Consul

Secretary of State of the U.S.
Washington. D.C.

Rec'd 6 aprie.

Mr. Leighton

N^o 50 R.

Consulate U.S. America
Canton 1st December 1897

Sir,

I have to inform you, that my predecessor, Mr. Paul S. Forbes United States Consul for the city of Canton, having left this Consulate under my charge, with the approbation of J. H. Davis United States Commissioner for China, I have this day assumed the duty of United States Vice Consul for the city of Canton, after presenting my credentials, and obtaining an exequatur from the proper authority at this place.

I am Sir, respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

T. W. Forbes

Vice Consul

To the Honorable

John M. Clayton

Secretary of State of the U.S.A.

Washington D. C.

Recd^d 6 April 57.

Mr. Laeontine.

N^o 51. R.Consulate U.S. America
Canton 18 December 1849

Sir,

In conformity with the requirements of the State Department, I have the honour to hand you herewith N^o 52 the usual report of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from Canton, from 1st July, to 31st December 1848, being 31 Vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 15130. N^o 53 from 1st January, to 30th June 1849, being 24 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 11548.

I also beg to enclose N^o 54 a statement of Exports from Canton to the United States, their average value, and Exchange, during the 1st July 1848, to the 30th June 1849. in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 8th March 1843, and N^o 55 a Report of Imports into Canton from the United States from 1st January, to 30th June 1849. Also

Also Consular Returns of British Trade with
China for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848,
in four separate pamphlets N° 56 & N° 59

I am Sir respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R. B. Forbes

Vice Consul

To the Honourable

John M. Clayton

Secretary of State of the U.S.

Washington D. C.

N^o 55.

Statement of Imports into Canton from the
United States from 1st January to 30th June 1899.

Brown Drills pieces	132.123
Blue — do —	1.200
Seam — — —	980
Shirting — — —	3.500
Sheeting — — —	62.140
Yarn — — —	671
Cotton — — —	1.290
Fur — — —	600
Block — — —	60
Cochineal — — —	75
Ginseng — — —	206
Lease — — —	2.900
Spelter — — —	570
Bread — — —	542
Butter — — —	22
Flour — — —	65
Viniger — — —	13
Whisk — — —	82

Consulate United States America

Canton 18th December 1899

VRB Intes
V. C. Brown

N^o 56

CONSULAR RETURNS
OF
BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.
FOR THE YEAR 1845.



HONGKONG:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.
1846.

CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF CANTON.

No. 6. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of CANTON during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 3d February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-house of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz :—

ARRIVED								DEPARTED												
British	American	French	Dutch	Belgian	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscellaneous	Total	NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES	British	American	French	Dutch	Belgian	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscellaneous	Total
15							1		16	London	79									79
30	5				1		1		37	Liverpool and Newport	20									20
1									1	Glasgow, Greenock, Leith & the Clyde	2									2
									1	Dublin and Cork	7									7
		1							1	Havre and Bordeaux			3							3
									1	Amsterdam and Rotterdam				5						5
									4	Copenhagen						1				1
									4	Gottenburg							1			1
							4		1	Hamburg								5		6
							1		1	Bremen						1		2		2
									69	Cape of Good Hope	1									1
63	2					4			8	Bombay	29									29
4	4								5	Calcutta	10	4								14
5									9	Madras	2									2
9									1	Tutucarin and Chippicollum	1									1
								1	1	Colombo	1									1
									23	Siani	5									5
15	6	1			1				12	Penang, Singapore, and the Straits	2				1	1	1			15
2			9			1			4	Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Menado	1			4						6
1	2		1						4	Bali and Lombok			1	1						2
1	19	1						2	23	Manila and the Philippine Islands	10	14		1				1	2	28
									13	Halifax in N. S.	1									1
									6	New York	39									40
	6								2	Boston	3							1		3
	2								5	Philadelphia										
	5								2	Baltimore and Salem										
	2						1	1	4	New Orleans and Mobile	2									
	2							1	5	Mazatlan and Mexico										
	3				1			1	1	Callao and Lima	1					1				2
	1								5	Valparaiso								1		1
	3								4	Sandwich Islands and Polynesia	1									1
2									25	Sydney, Port Philip, & Hobart Town	14									14
4									4	Hongkong	15									15
		1							12	Macao	2									2
	5		1			1	1		12	Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo, and Shanghai	5	12					2			19
182	83	3	11		3	6	9	5	302		204	85	4	11	1	4	5	9	4	327

Total of Tonnage Inwards, 136,850

Total of Tonnage Outwards, 148,273

Canton, January 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
H. M. Consul.

REMARK.—The Column headed "Miscellaneous" includes 2 Spanish, 1 Columbian, and 1 Ship under Siam Colours.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what Colours	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Under what Colours	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
British, ...	182	86,087	British, ...	204	98,277
American, ...	83	38,658	American, ...	85	37,959
French, ...	3	799	French, ...	4	1,176
Dutch, ...	11	2,972	Dutch, ...	11	3,342
Belgian, ...			Belgian, ...	1	305
Danish, ...	3	948	Danish, ...	4	1,320
Swedish, ...	6	2,066	Swedish, ...	5	1,674
Austrian, ...	2	567	Austrian, ...	2	567
Hamburg, ...	5	1,484	Hamburg, ...	5	1,484
Bremen, ...	2	520	Bremen, ...	2	520
Spanish, ...	2	1,406	Spanish, ...	2	1,406
Columbian and Peruvian, ...	2	243	Columbian and Peruvian, ...	2	243
Siam, ...	1	1,100	Siam, ...		
Total, ...	302	136,850	Total, ...	327	148,273

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
H. M. Consul.

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the Movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1845, distinguishing British and Country Ships, and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December.

NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES.	ARRIVALS						DEPARTURES						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London	15	6,761			15	6,761	79	37,662			79	37,662	<i>Entered.</i> British 118 Vessels 50,199 Tons Country 64 " 35,888 " Total 182 Vessels 86,087 Tons.
Liverpool	30	12,933			30	12,933	20	8,243			20	8,243	
Glasgow, Leith, } and the Clyde }	1	574			1	574	2	734			2	734	
Dublin and Cork							7	2,995			7	2,995	<i>Cleared.</i> British 137 Vessels 59,124 Tons. Country 67 " 39,153 " Total 204 Vessels 98,277 Tons.
Bombay	26	11,180	37	30,039	63	41,219	2	509	27	22,639	29	23,148	
Calcutta	2	1,012	2	893	4	1,905			10	5,932	10	5,932	
Madras	5	2,572			5	2,572			2	854	2	854	<i>Of which number entered in Ballast.</i> British 12 Vessels 4,886 Tons. Country 12 " 2,378 " Total 24 Vessels 7,264 Tons.
Tutocorin	8	3,752			8	3,752							
Chippicollum ...	1	316			1	316							
Colombo			1	147	1	147	1	424			1	424	<i>And Cleared in Ballast.</i> British 13 Vessels 4,342 Tons. Country 10 " 3,656 " Total 23 Vessels 7,998 Tons.
Penang													
Singapore	7	2,277	7	1,361	14	3,638			5	1,054	5	1,054	
Manila			1	123	1	123	5	2,053	5	3,376	10	5,429	<i>At Whampoa on 31st December.</i> British 3 Vessels 1,325 Tons. Country 1 " 123 " Total 4 Vessels 1,448 Tons.
Lombok	1	629			1	629							
Polynesia			2	586	2	586							
Sydney	2	513	1	123	3	636	7	1,846	2	606	9	2,452	
Hobart Town ...			1	86	1	86	1	222	3	433	4	655	
Port Philip ...							1	304			1	304	
Siam									1	826	1	826	
Cape of Good Hope									1	106	1	106	
Victoria	16	5,928	9	2,022	25	7,950	9	3,078	6	1,811	15	4,889	
Macao	1	388	2	306	3	694			2	465	2	465	
Amoy	1	541			1	541	1	542	2	904	3	1,446	
Chusan	1	608			1	608							
Shanghai	1	215	1	202	2	417	2	512			2	512	
Halifax, N. S.									1	147	1	147	
Total.....	118	50,199	64	35,888	182	86,087	137	59,124	67	39,153	204	98,277	

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.
H. M. Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 158 British vessels of 78,823 Tons, and in 60 Hongkong Loroas of 3508 Tons Barthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	From what Countries and Places imported.	Estimated value in Spanish Dollars.	Remarks.
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.					
47	1.—Manufactures of Wool.				The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1 1/4 Pound at the rate of 16.44 per Dollar.
	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium cloth, ...	Changs 145,472		\$800,257	
	Narrow woollens, not described, ...	" 377,240		503,289	
	Long Ellis, ...	" 212,097		283,852	
	Camlets, ...	" 119,754		232,526	
	Bombazets, ...	" 15,258		22,985	
	Bunting, ...	" 987		1,238	
	Blankets, ...	Pairs 3,916		23,369	
	Woollens not enumerated, ...	Value \$ 7,536		7,536	
13	2.—Manufactures of Cotton.				
	Long cloths, grey, ...	Pieces 679,412		1,867,352	
	Do. white, ...	" 166,735		458,864	
	Do. twilled, ...	" 3,020		9,134	
	Cambrics and Muslins, ...	" 2,427		7,274	
	Chintzes and Prints, ...	" 23,426		58,872	
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dozens 14,126		29,236	
	Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteen, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Wool and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, ...	Value \$ 19,050		19,050	
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ...	Peculs 20,446	London, Liverpool, Glasgow, the Clyde, and Hongkong.	313,835	
	4.—Miscellaneous Articles, raw and manufactured.				
8	Clocks and Watches, including Telescopes, Writing desks, and Dressing cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. ...	Value \$ 28,546		28,546	
	Earthenware of all kinds, ...	Value \$ 1,840		1,840	
19	Flints, ...	Peculs 15,411		7,860	
20	Glass and Glass ware, ...	Value \$ 3,927		3,927	
30	Iron in Bolts, Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c. ...	Peculs 24,083		60,405	
	Steel, raw, ...	" 7		30	
	Tin plates, ...	Boxes 1,006		7,082	
	Lead, ...	Peculs 716		3,587	
40	Smalts, ...	" 280		12,674	
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	Value \$ 5,650		5,650	
II. PRODUCTIONS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				\$4,770,960	
3	Betel-nuts, ...	Peculs 15,935		60,154	
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 420		10,428	
5	Birds' nests, edible, ...	Catties 125		3,267	
12	Cotton, viz: ...				
	Bombay, 450,440				
	Bengal, 12,599				
	Madras, 57,933				
	Miscellaneous, 6,531				
		Peculs 527,201		4,727,834	
15	Cow Bazaar, ...	Catties 10		176	
17	Elephants' teeth, ...	" 15,271		14,963	
18	Fishmaws, ...	Peculs 1,696		75,235	
22	Ginseng, ...	" 246		14,256	
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	" 4,089		23,646	
	" Myrrh, ...	" 6		52	
	" not enumerated or described, ...	Value \$ 4,355		4,355	
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock, ...	Peculs 45		1,195	
	Horns, Unicorn and Rhinoceros, ...	" 54		2,760	
29	Mother o' Pearl-shells, ...	" 419		3,927	
30	Metals, Copper in Rods, Sheets, &c. ...	" 2		40	
	Do. Tin in Blocks, ...	" 225		4,056	
32	Pepper, ...	" 4,865		24,635	
33	Putchuck, ...	" 902		9,082	
34	Rattans, ...	" 9,381		9,752	
35	Rice, ...	" 26,867		53,120	
36	Rose Maloes, ...	Catties 5,646		2,675	
37	Saltpetre, ...	Peculs 152		1,136	
38	Shark fins, ...	" 6,084		126,864	
39	Skins and Furs, viz: ...				
	Ox Hides, Land-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins, ...	No. 9,946	British India, Singapore, Penang, Bali, Lombok, Manila, Sydney, and Sandwich Islands.	19,654	
41	Soap, common, ...	Catties 63,933		6,125	
43	Sea Horse Teeth, ...	" 103		35	
46	Wood, Sandal, ...	Peculs 22,593		202,640	
	Do. Sapan, ...	" 393		763	
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.					
	Including Agar-agar, Agates, Alums, Amber, Amethysts, Black-lead, Blue Stone, Books, Carpets, Cloves, Coals, Coral rough, and Coral Beads, Corks, Cornelians, and Cornelian Beads, Cudbear, Furniture, Glass (broken), Goat skins, Gold and Silver Thread, Gunpowder, Paper and Stationery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Provisions, Raisins, Snuff, Timber, Tobacco, Wearing Apparel, and a number of small articles belonging to the trade of India, ...	Value \$ 215,650		215,650	
IV. TREASURE, ...					
			London, Liverpool, and Penang	\$10,392,934	
				322,568	
				\$10,715,502	
Total of Imports in British Ships, ...				£2,321,692	

Canton, January 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
H. M. Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of CANTON in 181 British Vessels of the burthen of 90,279 Tons, and in 24 Lorchas of the burthen of 1440 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845.

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Estimated Value in Spanish Dollars	Remarks.
I. RAW PRODUCE.					
1	Alum,	Piculs 30,782	Calcutta and Bombay	53,986	The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 16 pound avoirdupois and 100 Catties correspond with 133 1/3 lbs in England. 1 Ounce is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market, and where this has been impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the exchange of 16 s. 4d. per Dollar.
2	Aniseed Stars,	" 106	Singapore	1,054	
9	Camphor,	" 1,202	London, Madras, Bombay	24,123	
10	Canes,	Mille 117	London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay	1,437	
12	Cassia Lignea,	Piculs 15,897	London, Singapore, Bombay	171,230	
	Cassia Buds,	" 502	London, Manila, India	8,246	
13	China root,	" 3,016	London, Liverpool, Bombay	9,123	
28	Hartall or Orpiment,	" 207	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	2,528	
37	Musk,	Catties 106	Bombay	8,174	
45	Quicksilver,	Piculs 130	Calcutta and Bombay	15,324	
	Rhubarb,	" 1,505	London, Manila, Singapore, India	60,834	
46	Silk, raw, Nankin, 3467 } Do, Canton, 1725 }	" 5,192	London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay	2,004,260	
	Silk, coarse and refuse,	" 4,191	Bombay	420,637	
52	Sugar, raw,	" 136,283	{ London, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Hobart Town	685,864	
55	Tea, viz:— Congou, 289,160 Souchong, 10,856 Pekoe, 5,248 Orange Pekoe, 16,734 Caper, 10,481 Miscellaneous sorts, 7,752 Twankay, 24,137 Hyson, 11,786 Hyson Skin, 1,463 Young Hyson, 25,998 Imperial, 8,154 Gunpowder, 18,062	" 429,867	{ Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Singapore, Manila, Australia, British America, Cape of Good Hope	15,825,954	
56	Tobacco,	Piculs 278	London, Calcutta, Bombay	2,496	
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				19,293,262	
4	Bangles or Glass Armlets,	Boxes 127	Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape	7,867	
5	Bamboo ware,	Piculs 138	London, British India, Australia	2,520	
6	Brass leaf,	Boxes 117	Bombay and Madras	2,665	
8	Bone and Horn ware,	Catties 329	London, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	582	
14	China ware,	Piculs 4,718	{ London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Manila	94,628	
	Crockery,	Value \$1,055		1,055	
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware,	Piculs 173	London, Liverpool, British India	7,552	
18	Crackers and Fireworks,	" 791	British India, Australia	3,843	
20	Fans of all sorts,	Catties 5,496	Great Britain, British India, Australia	6,240	
21	Furniture and Wood ware,	Piculs 268	Great Britain, British India, Australia	5,652	
24	Glass and Glass ware,	" 275	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	4,963	
25	Glass Beads,	Boxes 1,639	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	31,985	
27	Grass Cloth,	Catties 2,256	London, Liverpool, British India	5,860	
29	Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Sandal } Wood, and Tortoiseshell ware, }	" 878	Great Britain, British India, Australia	4,392	
30	Kittysols,	Boxes 935	Madras, Bombay, Colombo	11,767	
31	Lacked ware,	Piculs 263	Great Britain, British India, Australia	12,583	
35	Mats and Matting,	" 1,765	British India, Australia, the Cape	10,556	
38	Nankeens and Cotton cloth,	" 253	London and Bombay	12,756	
2	Oil of Aniseed,	" 24	{ London, Singapore, British India, Manila	3,254	
12	Do. Cassia,	" 35		8,646	
41	Paper of all sorts,	" 2,149	London, British India, Australia	32,186	
43	Preserves and Sweetmeats,	Boxes 5,003	Great Britain, British India, Australia	22,512	
44	Rattan work,	Piculs 148	Bombay, Sydney, the Cape	2,975	
46	Silk thread and Ribbons,	Catties 2,831	London, Madras, Bombay	19,726	
	Silk manufactures,	" 69,549	{ Great Britain, British India, Australia, the Cape	483,848	
47	Silk and Cotton mixtures,	" 24,487		72,520	
50	Soy,	Piculs 430	London, British India, Manila	4,256	
53	Sugar Candy,	" 42,614	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	319,127	
59	Trunks of Leather,	Nests 262	London, Bombay, Calcutta	5,670	
61	Vermilion,	Boxes 560	Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape	28,946	
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				20,524,494	
Including Bees' Wax, Cochineal, Capoor Cutchery, Curiosities and Fancy Articles, Ready-made Clothes, Drums, Dragon's Blood, Artificial Flowers, Glass Pictures, Hats and Caps, Glue, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Lead white and red, Mace, Marble slabs, Mirrors, Paintings in Oil, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls facitious, Shoes women's, Silversmith's work, Smalts, China Tinfoil, Turmeric, Umbrellas, Silk, &c.		Value estimated at \$ 209,524	Great Britain, British India, Australia, and Manila	209,524	
Total of Exports in British Ships,.....				\$20,734,018	
				£4,492,370	

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,
H. M. Consul.

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

CANTON TONNAGE DUES, IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES, PAID BY BRITISH VESSELS
FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1848.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage Dues				Import & Export Duties				Total			
			Tonks	m.	c.	c.	Tonks	m.	c.	c.	Tonks	m.	c.	c.
129	John Wickliffe						10,893				10,893			
144	Hindustan						15,288	8	8	8	15,288	8	8	8
145	Surge						10,030	8	8		10,030	8	8	
146	Malacca						11,143	6	5		11,143	6	5	
150	Society Castle						8,826	0	5	7	8,826	0	5	7
151	Coromandel						18,986	9	9	9	18,986	9	9	9
182	Adam						6,991	9	5		6,991	9	5	
184	Euphrates						14,596	5	5		14,596	5	5	
189	Charles Forbes						2,368	5	5	8	2,368	5	5	8
195	Robert Pulford						13,630	1	4		13,630	1	4	
199	Elvira						7,505	3	0	5	7,505	3	0	5
208	Cacique						431	2	5		431	2	5	
211	Shepherdess						8,920	0	1	5	8,920	0	1	5
216	Monarch						12,987	6	1		12,987	6	1	
220	Charlotte						11,626	1	2	5	11,626	1	2	5
221	Kestrel						5,904	1	2	7	5,904	1	2	7
224	Larne						2,376	1	7	6	2,376	1	7	6
225	Lord Elphinstone						2,295	0	8	8	2,295	0	8	8
226	Maid of Athens						3,591	0	2	5	3,591	0	2	5
227	Jeremiah Garnett						10,422	1	3	5	10,422	1	3	5
228	Elephanta						7,634	7	2	5	7,634	7	2	5
229	Teaser						221	1	2	2	221	1	2	2
230	John Christian						7,959	2	2	5	7,959	2	2	5
231	Foam						6,991	9	1		6,991	9	1	
1	Challenger	2083	104	8	7	5	196,372	4	3		196,372	4	3	
2	Advocate	2964	148	1	2	5	3,796	6	0	5	3,796	6	0	5
3	Corfcha	378	189				3,233	4	2	1	3,233	4	2	1
4	Prince Albert	6854	317				9,038	7	0	8	9,038	7	0	8
5	Eagle	3881	194	1	2	5	3,492	8	8	8	3,492	8	8	8
6	Victoria	3884	194	2	5		10,703	7	9	2	10,703	7	9	2
7	Heien	585	342	5			2,789	7	6	8	2,789	7	6	8
8	Guinshan	474	237				3,824	6	7	6	3,824	6	7	6
9	Mamion	388	194				976	6	2	8	976	6	2	8
10	Mohawk	475	237	5			14,912	0	8	9	14,912	0	8	9
11	Royal Alice	584	267				13,044	0	9	2	13,044	0	9	2
12	Hunayoon	580	265				20,587	1	3	1	20,587	1	3	1
13	Beulah	578	289				17,905	9	8	1	17,905	9	8	1
14	Choson	482	241				14,610	4	5	1	14,610	4	5	1
15	Strathisla	378	198	5			11,442	4	3		11,442	4	3	
16	Cheerful	1254					2,638	0	4		2,638	0	4	
17	Sidney	184	92											
18	Dowthorpe	378	186	5										
19	St. Vincent	629	315	2	5		7,231	0	7	6	7,231	0	7	6
20	Switzerland	7874	393	6	2	5	13,547	5	5	4	13,547	5	5	4
21	Oriental	566	283				22,440	6	3	5	22,440	6	3	5
22	George Buchanan	585	292	5			15,505	9	5	4	15,505	9	5	4
23	New Margaret	411	205	5			5,882	7	0	5	5,882	7	0	5
24	Earl Powis	2994	149	6	2	5	10,257	1	2		10,257	1	2	
25	Flying Squirrel	86	43	6			7,449	3	6		7,449	3	6	
26	City of Sydney	106	53				1,336	4	7	6	1,336	4	7	6
27	Olympus	3163	157	8	7	5	1,831	3	9	4	1,831	3	9	4
28	Isabella	3253	177	8	7	5	8,231	4	7	6	8,231	4	7	6
29	Cacique	150	75				12,533	7	3	5	12,533	7	3	5
30	Pantaleon	202	101				163	6	4	2	163	6	4	2
31	Oriental	3964	198	2	5		562	3	9	1	562	3	9	1
32	Earl Grey	571	285	5			12,319	6	3	5	12,319	6	3	5
33	Emu	381	190	5			21,100	0	3	5	21,100	0	3	5
34	Louisa	2724	136	1	2	5	11,704	1	7	8	11,704	1	7	8
35	Eliza	682	341				1,974	4	3		1,974	4	3	
36	Constant	535	267	5			19,945	2	0	8	19,945	2	0	8
37	Gwallior	404	202				8,850	0	3	1	8,850	0	3	1
38	Potentate	344	172				7,564	4	2	6	7,564	4	2	6
39	Tory	608	304				12,596	1	2	7	12,596	1	2	7
40	Wigson	280	140				13,259	9	4	5	13,259	9	4	5
41	Anna-Eliza	2544	127	2	5		5,858	8	0	5	5,858	8	0	5
42	Sarah-Louisa	215	107	5			1,984	8	4	2	1,984	8	4	2
43	William the Fourth	199	99	5			12	9	3	7	12	9	3	7
44	Sultana	1,181	590	5			2,101	7			2,101	7		
45	Arum	399	199	5			8,686	4	2	5	8,686	4	2	5
46	Anne-Jane	351	175	5			918	9	2	8	918	9	2	8
47	Queen Mab	394	197				9,086	2	6	8	9,086	2	6	8
48	Sir H. Compton	346	173				12,892	3	6	1	12,892	3	6	1
49	Regina	8004	400	1	2	5	2,189	4	2	8	2,189	4	2	8
50	Hesperus	330	165				7,135	1	4	8	7,135	1	4	8
51	India	5734	286	7	5		9,932	7	5	1	9,932	7	5	1
52	Francis Cowasjee	950	475				15,504	3	6		15,504	3	6	
53	Lowjee Family	1,0704	535	1	2	5	4,169	0	7	6	4,169	0	7	6
54	Bangalore	383	191	5			10,626	5	5	4	10,626	5	5	4
55	Osprey	1484	74	8	2	5	9,292	4	7	8	9,292	4	7	8
56	Palmyra	4654	232	8	7	5	2,029	6	7	8	2,029	6	7	8
57	Hope	3774	188	6	2	5	11,503	6	1	1	11,503	6	1	1
58	Bookinghamshire	1,731	865	5			11,238	8	0	8	11,238	8	0	8
59	Good Success	528	264				9,673	0	7	5	9,673	0	7	5
60	Bintang	2544	127	1	2	5	4,165	1	3	4	4,165	1	3	4
61	Competitor	3554	177	6	2	5	403	9	0	5	403	9	0	5
62	Duchess of Clarence	2744	137	1	2	5	10,036	1	6	9	10,036	1	6	9
63	Doriana	4864	243	2	5		1,189				1,189			
64	Thomas Crisp	1754	87	6	2	5	13,906	8	5	6	13,906	8	5	6
65	City of Shiraz	1054	52	5			1,500				1,500			
66	Buenos Ayres	3494	174	7	5		650	3	3	8	650	3	3	8
67	Lady Sale	325	162	5			2,506	7	9	7	2,506	7	9	7
68	Amiga	350	175				1,484	4	8	8	1,484	4	8	8
69	Emerald Isle	501	250				12,131	5	1		12,131	5	1	
70	Rustonia Cowasjee	7644	382	2	5		11,818	2	6	1	11,818	2	6	1
71	William Parker	411	205	5			5,588	2	8	7	5,588	2	8	7
72	Josephine	3104	155	3	7	5	11,211	0	5	4	11,211	0	5	4
73	Drumman	421	210	5			8,988	3	6	6	8,988	3	6	6
74	James Turan	382	191				1,902	8	4	6	1,902	8	4	6
75	Rockery	311	155				9,913	1	9	2	9,913	1	9	2
76	Dallius	328	164				9,410	5	6	6	9,410	5	6	6
77	Jean	281	140	5			7,564	3	5		7,564	3	5	
78	Debas, of Northumberland	5414	270	7	5		1,386	5	9	6	1,386	5	9	6
79							3,148	6	3		3,148	6	3	
80	Carried forward	53,5394	10,882	4	2	5	725,895	8	9	8	725,895	8	9	8

CANTON TONNAGE DUES, &c.—Continued.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage Dues				Import & Export Duties				Total			
			Tons	m.	c.	a.	Tons	m.	c.	a.	Tons	m.	c.	a.
	Brought forward	33,639	18,382	4	2	5	796,895	8	9	5	812,248	3	2	0
82	Francis Spaight	366	183	2	5		2,386	6	8	4	2,519	9	8	4
83	Allice Brooks	212	106	"	"	"	1,944	5	2		2,050	5	2	
84	Caledonia	846	424	"	"	"	8,767	5	7	3	9,191	5	7	3
85	Helen Stewart	419	209	5	"	"	14,126	5	9	7	14,336	0	9	7
86	Harlequin	145	14	5	2	5	154	9	4	"	169	4	6	5
87	Ardaaser	422	211	"	"	"	1,988	0	6	9	2,199	0	6	9
88	Black Dog	142	14	2	"	"	386	7	0	5	350	9	0	5
89	Challenger	208	104	3	7	5	4,364	3	1	5	4,468	6	9	7
90	Solimany	794	397	2	5	"	3,469	8	2	5	3,867	0	7	5
91	Mauritius	401	200	5	"	"	10,506	6	7	7	10,707	1	7	7
92	William Mitchell	400	200	1	2	5	12,394	6	3	6	12,594	7	6	1
93	Charlotte	785	392	2	5	"	4,079	0	0	7	4,448	2	5	7
94	Fort William	1,214	607	1	2	5	11,898	9	3	8	12,506	0	6	8
95	Prince Albert	635	317	7	5	"	3,196	7	2	3	3,514	4	7	3
96	William Shand	500	250	"	"	"	14,337	3	9	8	14,587	3	9	8
97	Earl of Chester	517	258	6	2	5	23,192	1	4	2	23,450	7	6	7
98	Livingstone	467	233	5	"	"	13,497	7	8	3	13,731	2	8	3
99	Earl of Clare	910	455	1	2	5	8,596	6	8	"	9,051	8	0	5
100	Prince of Wales	826	413	"	"	"	8,874	6	0	4	4,287	6	0	4
101	Mary Bannatyne	835	267	6	2	5	17,510	4	8	9	17,778	1	1	4
102	Charles Forbes	1,120	560	"	"	"	10,036	6	7	"	10,596	6	7	"
103	Anonyma		128	5	"	"	3,821	8	7	8	3,950	3	7	8
104	Earl Balcanquhall	1,488	744	1	2	5	8,161	6	8	7	8,905	8	1	2
105	Scotia		389	1	2	5	20,659	2	7	8	21,048	4	0	7
106	Castle Huntly	1,565	782	5	"	"	13,849	0	7	7	14,601	5	7	7
107	Charles Grant	1,689	844	5	"	"	10,646	3	3	1	11,495	8	5	6
108	Faith Balcanquhall	563	281	5	"	"	5,301	3	6	6	5,592	8	5	9
109	Pandora	297	148	5	"	"	2,240	3	8	9	2,240	3	8	9
110	Behakian	318	159	1	2	5	10,762	4	0	5	10,923	5	3	9
111	Mayrum Dyanum	734	367	1	2	5	2,959	6	6	2	3,326	7	8	7
112	Duchess of Northumberland	541	270	7	5	"	13,555	5	2	5	16,826	2	7	5
113	Amelia	102	10	2	"	"	444	0	7	5	454	2	7	5
114	City of Derry	474	237	"	"	"	18,883	2	3	5	14,120	2	3	5
115	Bombay Castle	609	304	6	2	5	3,164	9	9	1	3,469	6	1	6
116	General Wood	754	377	"	"	"	3,583	6	7	2	3,960	6	7	2
117	Tyler	334	167	"	"	"	11,562	6	3	7	11,729	6	3	7
118	Scaleby Castle	1,507	753	5	"	"	10,966	8	8	8	11,730	3	8	8
119	Sandersons	308	154	1	2	5	10,495	1	4	7	10,649	2	7	2
121	Macedon	528	264	"	"	"	10,614	5	0	6	10,878	5	0	6
122	Victory	426	213	3	7	5	11,297	4	"	"	11,510	7	5	"
123	Anita	219	109	5	"	"	2,398	6	5	"	2,508	1	5	"
124	Patna	362	181	"	"	"	14,146	4	1	4	14,327	4	1	4
125	Druid	342	171	"	"	"	15,516	6	1	3	15,687	6	1	3
126	Saghalien	377	188	6	2	5	9,695	8	2	4	9,884	4	0	2
127	Aronson	423	211	8	7	5	1,019	6	2	7	1,231	3	4	9
128	Mary	705	352	5	"	"	19,550	1	4	5	19,702	6	4	5
129	Ingles	518	259	5	"	"	12,827	8	9	"	13,086	2	5	9
130	Culdee	387	193	5	"	"	12,083	0	2	3	12,276	3	2	5
131	Duke of Bronte	423	211	6	"	"	13,146	5	3	3	13,558	2	0	8
132	Glebelg	367	183	7	5	"	9,909	0	2	8	10,342	7	7	8
133	Hindostan	560	280	2	5	"	16,730	9	4	6	16,981	1	9	6
134	Ellen	440	221	1	2	5	10,706	8	2	9	10,926	5	5	4
135	Shah Allam	989	494	5	"	"	3,502	8	3	3	3,972	5	3	3
137	Syria	542	271	3	7	5	16,329	2	7	4	16,500	6	4	9
138	Brahmin	616	308	"	"	"	18,383	3	6	9	18,691	6	1	6
139	Sarah Louisa	215	107	5	"	"	3,236	3	1	6	3,343	8	1	6
140	Arun	309	154	5	"	"	7,444	3	0	9	7,598	3	0	9
141	Caroline	329	164	5	"	"	1,701	6	2	"	1,866	1	2	"
142	Duke of Lancaster	563	281	8	7	5	14,742	3	9	4	15,024	2	6	9
143	Harbinger	297	148	5	"	"	7,231	9	6	9	7,380	4	5	9
144	Helen	585	292	5	"	"	4,028	7	5	2	4,369	2	5	2
145	Prince Regent	287	143	5	"	"	1,209	6	4	4	1,353	1	7	1
146	Dunfries	468	234	1	2	5	11,389	3	4	6	11,623	4	0	8
147	Madras	503	251	5	"	"	2,449	3	0	8	2,750	8	4	0
148	Julia	755	377	5	"	"	9,032	9	4	7	9,410	4	9	2
149	Albert Edward	327	163	5	"	"	8,336	0	9	2	8,501	5	7	2
150	Fritz Menbarack	1,093	546	1	2	5	8,606	2	5	"	9,150	3	9	5
151	Anna Robertson	447	223	7	5	"	14,231	3	4	"	14,455	0	3	9
152	Sir Edward Ryan	330	165	"	"	"	2,819	2	0	8	2,978	2	0	8
154	Antilles	185	92	1	2	5	3,556	8	0	4	3,641	4	7	8
155	Royal Exchange	181	90	1	2	5	228	5	7	8	241	4	7	8
156	Devon	509	254	6	2	5	13,690	1	8	5	13,944	3	1	5
157	Marquis de Bete	542	271	"	"	"	14,463	1	2	2	14,736	1	2	2
158	Grecian	518	259	"	"	"	14,561	8	7	5	14,820	8	7	5
159	Peruvian	304	152	"	"	"	6,344	8	1	1	6,496	3	1	1
160	Sappho	446	223	"	"	"	12,417	6	1	3	12,640	6	1	3
161	Jane Frowie	208	104	"	"	"	8,760	4	0	1	8,864	4	0	1
162	Sir Robert Sale	741	370	5	"	"	2,725	9	0	4	3,096	4	0	4
163	Duke of Portland	533	266	5	"	"	11,309	7	7	1	11,576	2	7	1
164	Torrington	144	72	4	"	"	537	6	8	9	572	0	4	9
165	Woodbridge	516	258	"	"	"	2,758	3	4	"	3,016	3	4	"
166	Ann	665	332	5	"	"	2,165	3	6	1	2,497	8	2	1
167	Hector	147	73	4	"	"	3,004	1	2	1	3,018	3	6	1
168	John O'Garra	449	224	5	"	"	8,830	7	6	3	9,055	2	3	5
169	Sophia Fraser	291	145	5	"	"	1,650	9	3	5	1,696	4	7	4
170	Leirick	263	131	5	"	"	1,324	3	7	4	1,466	3	8	2
171	Dido	257	128	7	5	"	849	7	3	2	878	4	3	2
172	Sophia	180	90	5	"	"	2,496	0	3	4	2,571	8	3	4
174	Sea Park	885	442	"	"	"	4,217	7	3	"	4,635	2	5	"
175	Marmion	373	186	6	2	5	2,626	8	7	5	3,013	3	5	3
176	Sir H. Compton	346	173	"	"	"	2,904	6	1	6	2,977	6	1	6
177	Fennell	310	155	"	"	"	15,487	5	5	6	15,642	3	5	6
178	Prima Donna	320	160	"	"	"	1,501	6	4	3	1,661	6	4	3
179	Lancaster	222	111	"	"	"	3,366	4	4	1	3,477	4	4	1
180	John Cooper	756	378	2	5	"	16,781	0	6	"	17,159	3	5	9
181	John Cooper	659	329	5	"	"	35,939	5	6	9	36,268	8	5	9
182	Epoc	105	52	5	"	"					10	5	5	"
183	Anna Ellis	254	127	2	5	"	3,059	6	8	"	2,186	9	7	"
184	Adelaide	639	319	7	5	"	17,515	1	2	"	17,832	8	2	"
185	Red Rover	253	126	5	"	"	3,777	6	2	5	3,904	1	8	5
186	Queen of England	538	269	"	"	"	13,698	5	8	8	13,967	5	8	8
187	Arcturion	181	90	1	"	"	1,123	7	8	4	1,136	8	5	4
188	Alfred	123	61	3	"	"	642	5	5	5	654	8	5	5
189	Torrington	144	72	4	"	"					14	4	"	"
Total		86,687	42,050	6	"	"	1,622,766	1	0	5	1,664,916	7	0	8
@ 72 p cent			\$55,404				\$2,333,841				\$2,812,345			
@ 50 p cent			\$42,634				\$1,800,833				\$2,160,000			

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British Trade at the Port of AMOY during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 8th February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in Thirty-three British Vessels of 6655 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	From what Countries and Places Imported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in <i>Stg.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
3	Betel Nut	100 Bags	Hongkong	90	0	0
4	Bicho de Mar	119,376 Cutties	Straits and Manila	1,722	19	6
5	Birds Nests	1,676 Do.	Do. Do.	3,895	13	4
12	Cotton	7,030 Bales	British India	42,227	1	10
13	White Longcloths	37,278 Pieces	England <i>via</i> Hongkong	25,555	14	10
Do.	Grey Do.	43,482 Do.	Do. Do.	28,576	8	0
Do.	Chintzes and Prints	4,517 Do.	Do. Do.	3,858	4	9
Do.	Handkerchiefs	1,458 Do.	Do. Do.	441	0	0
Do.	Velvets &c.	592 Do.	Do. Do.	1,213	6	8
Do.	Cotton Flannel	380 Do.	Do. Do.	407	6	8
Do.	Spotted Cambrics	40 Do.	Do. Do.	54	13	4
Do.	Cotton, Damask	1 Case	Do. Do.	37	78	4
14	Do. Yarn	1,188 Bales	Do. Do.	24,812	17	0
Do.	Do. Thread	24 Peculs	Do. Do.	19	10	0
18	Fish Maws	84 Do.	Straits	72	16	0
19	Flints	30 Tons	England <i>via</i> Hongkong	93	3	4
20	Glass	4 Cases	Do. Do.	28	13	4
30	Tin	259 Peculs	Banca Straits	779	12	0
Do.	Rod Iron	147 Do.	England <i>via</i> Hongkong	76	12	6
32	Pepper	352 Do.	Straits	381	19	8
34	Rattans	880 Do.	Do.	513	10	0
35	Rice	10,021 Do.	Straits and Bally	2,179	1	0
37	Saltpetre	20 Do.	Straits	32	10	0
38	Sharks' Fins	33 Do.	Do.	78	0	0
39	Skins	20 Do.	Do.	41	16	0
42	Dried Fish, &c.	520 Do.	Do.	461	14	4
45	Beer	5 Casks	England <i>via</i> Hongkong	21	13	4
Do.	Wines	3 Cases	Do. Do.	19	10	0
46	Sandal Wood, &c.	50 Peculs	Straits	187	4	0
47	Camlens	950 Pieces	England <i>via</i> Hongkong	5,234	13	4
Do.	Spanish Stripes	150 Do.	Do. Do.	780	0	0
Do.	Habit Cloth	174 Do.	Do. Do.	754	0	0
Do.	Long Kils	920 Do.	Do. Do.	1,940	15	6
Unassorted Articles	Gilt Buttons	733 Gross	Do. Do.	397	6	5
Do.	Muskets	343 Pieces	America	173	6	8
Do.	Raisins	509 Boxes		220	11	4
Do.	Sundries			113	6	4
Total.....£				147,494	10	0

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in Charge.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY, in Thirty-three British Vessels of 6655 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in <i>Stg.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
7	Building Materials		Straits	162	2	0
14	Crockery-ware	522,049 Pieces	Do.	1,094	18	8
20	Fans	1 Package	Do.	0	13	4
30	Umbrellas	32,300 Do.	Do.	518	18	4
41	Paper of all kinds	574 Packages	Do.	1,092	12	8
43	Preserves	129 Boxes	Do.	186	15	4
48	Shoes (various kinds)	35 Do.	Do.	89	14	0
52	Sugar	1,306 Peculs	Hongkong	1,395	14	0
53	Do. Candy	5,052 Do.	Do. and Straits	6,827	10	6
55	Tea	402 Chests	Straits	544	5	4
56	Tobacco	240 Packages	Manila and Straits	573	6	0
Unassorted Articles	Medecine	11 Do.	Straits	164	15	8
Do.	Vermicelli	243 Do.	Do.	505	9	0
Do.	Jonsticks, Lingans		Do.	321	5	0
	Jaspe, Ornaments, &c.					
	The "Wave's" Original Cargo		Foo-chow-foo	2,000	17	7
Total.....£				15,478	17	5

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in Charge.

RETURN of British Trade at the Port of AMOY during the Year ending 31st December, 1845.

ARRIVED.										DEPARTED.									
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry 1845	Tonnage	No. of Crew	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo			Date of Clearance 1845	Tonnage	Where bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo			Date of Clearance 1845	Tonnage	Where bound	Nature of Cargo
						£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.				
Velocipede	Jan. 22	142	13	Manila	Rice & Straits produce	6,145	13	10	Feb. 1	142	Sooloo	Crockery and Tobacco	67	8	4				
Kelpie	Feb. 10	109	15	Hongkong	Iron, Pcs. goods & Sundries	1,625	12	63		109									
Ariel	Mar. 14	81	15		None				Mar. 28	81	Hongkong	Sugar	208	0	0				
Minerva	Mar. 19	284	13		General	17,098	5	4	Mar. 28	284		None							
Vixen	Mar. 23	105	13		Sundries	4,255	6	8	Mar. 26	105		Sugar Candy	354	0	8				
Wave	April 4	103	20		Cotton & Piece Goods	5,000	15	8	May 19	103			562	0	8				
Falcon	Apr. 24	387	35			7,741	5	8	April 29	387		None							
Shunnie	Apr. 29	27	8		Passengers				May 8	27	Coast								
Cacique	May 6	150	24		General Cargo	3,354	10	0	May 22	150	Shanghai	Sugar Candy	562	0	8				
Shunnie	May 13	27	8	Coast	None				May 27	27	Hongkong	None							
Sam	June 1	124	20	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn	7,020	6	0	June 18	124		Sugar Candy	1,507	6	2				
Resolution	June 10	290	29		General	3,174	10	11	June 30	290	Shanghai		580	0	0				
Psyche	June 19	99	30		Piece Goods	3,000	10	0	June 26	99	F. chow-foo	None							
Wave	June 28	103	20			554	13	4	July 30	103		Original Cargo	2,000	17	7				
Ried. Cobden	July 7	461	27	Chusan	Colored Piece Goods & Twist	2,800	0	0	July 12	461	Manila	None							
Elizabeth	July 7	141	29	Singapore	Straits produce	1,021	0	6	Dec. 4	141	Singapore	Chow-Chow	976	1	8				
Litherland	July 7	305	21	F. chow-foo	Pcs. Goods &c.	2,243	5	0	July 9	305	England	Original Cargo from Sphae.							
Anglona	July 25	108	10	Chusan	None				Aug. 26	108	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	325	0	0				
Da. of Nor'd	July 28	542	25	Whampoa	Cotton	14,084	12	0	Aug. 9	542	Whampoa	None							
F. Connell	Aug. 2	175	25	Hongkong	General Cargo	20,477	3	4	Aug. 8	175	Manila	Original Cargo from H. kong	2,188	15	4				
Sea-horse	Aug. 2	206	25	Singapore	Straits produce	2,373	1	0	Sep. 28	206	Singapore	General Cargo	990	0	0				
Sir W. Wallace	Aug. 2	227	30	Penang		1,417	13	8	Nov. 15	227	Penang	Stra. Produce	150	0	0				
Louisa	Aug. 14	272	40	Bengal	Cotton	5,627	14	0	Aug. 19	272	Hongkong	None							
Guess	Aug. 17	134	21	Singapore	Straits produce	1,592	1	4	Aug. 19	134		Stra. Produce	718	10	0				
M.C. Weber	Aug. 28	337	26	Penang		2,300	10	0	Nov. 28	337	Penang		1,000	0	0				
Spec	Aug. 28	105	10	Hongkong	Am. Drills	1,324	0	0	Aug. 29	105	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	567	0	4				
Wave	Sep. 22	103	20		Pcs. Goods &c.	2,526	8	4	Oct. 1	103			1,018	6	8				
Spy	Sep. 27	116	12		General Cargo	5,511	2	8	Nov. 29	116	Hobtown	William IV's Cargo							
F. Barbadian	Sep. 30	139	17		Rice	650	0	0	Nov. 1	139	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	812	1	0				
Salopian	Oct. 13	289	15	Liverpool	General Cargo	3,681	0	0	Oct. 16	289	Shanghai	Part of Orig. Cargo							
Spec	Oct. 15	105	11	Hongkong	Long-Cloths	1,775	10	0	Dec. 15	105	Hongkong	None							
General Wood	Dec. 12	754	97	Whampoa	Cotton	19,123	18	2	Dec. 29	754		Sugar	1,041	13	4				
Spec	Dec. 19	105	11	Hongkong	Betel Nut	90	0	0	Dec. 20	105		None							
		6,655	740			£ 147,494	10	0		6,655			£ 15,478	17	5				

British Consulate, Amoy,
31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,
H. B. M.'s. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in charge.

STATEMENT of Tonnage dues and Import and Export Duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of AMOY for the Year ending, 31st December, 1845.

No.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage	Tonnage Dues.				Import and Export duties				Total			
			Tons	m.	c.	c.	Tons	m.	c.	c.	Tons	m.	c.	c.
1	Velocipede	142	14	3	7	0	88	7	5	6	98	1	2	6
2	Kelpie	109	11	0	3	0	436	6	1	7	447	6	4	7
3	Ariel	81	8	1	9	7	22	7	7	0	30	9	6	7
4	Minerva	284	143	7	0	4	3,572	3	6	7	3,716	0	7	1
5	Vixen	105	10	8	3	6	943	1	2	0	953	9	5	6
6	Wave	103	10	4	2	3	988	0	0	4	998	4	2	7
7	Falcon	387	195	8	2	2	1,079	9	9	7	1,575	8	1	9
8	Shunnie	27												
9	Cacique	150	Paid at Canton				175	0	0	0	175	0	0	0
10	Shunnie	27												
11	Sam	124	12	5	4	4	1,533	5	3	3	1,546	0	7	8
12	Resolution	290	146	7	4	0	864	7	0	3	1,011	4	4	3
13	Psyche	99	10	0	1	8	830	8	5	2	840	8	7	0
14	Wave	103	10	4	2	3	127	5	1	2	137	9	3	5
15	Richd. Cobden	461	Paid at Shanghai				370	7	0	0	370	7	0	0
16	Elizabeth	141	14	1	0	0	479	5	3	6	493	6	3	6
17	Litherland	305	Paid at Shanghai				193	4	0	0	193	4	0	0
18	Anglona	108	11	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
19	Duch. of Northumberland	542	All paid at Canton											
20	Fanny Connell	175	87	5	0	0	3,929	2	9	0	4,016	7	9	0
21	Sea-horse	206	104	3	3	0	1,418	1	2	0	1,522	3	5	0
22	Sir Wm. Wallace	227	114	8	6	2	867	8	7	4	882	7	3	6
23	Louisa	272	136	0	0	0	865	8	0	0	1,001	8	0	0
24	Guess	134	13	2	2	7	265	5	0	0	278	7	2	7
25	Mary C. Weber	337	170	5	2	0	707	7	6	9	878	2	8	9
26	Spec	105	10	5	0	0	346	3	8	2	356	8	8	2
27	Wave	103	Paid at F. chow-foo				203	6	6	5	203	6	6	5
28	Spy	116	12	0	0	0	1,088	2	0	0	1,100	2	0	0
29	Fair Barbadian	139	14	2	3	0	175	0	0	0	189	2	3	0
30	Spec	105	10	5	0	0	123	6	0	0	184	1	0	0
31	Salopian	289	144	5	0	0	450	0	0	0	594	5	0	0
32	General Wood	754	Paid at Canton				250	0	0	0	250	0	0	0
33	Spec	105	10	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	22	5	0	0
33		6,655	3,142	7	7	6	22,078	0	6	8	23,505	8	4	4

British Consulate, Amoy,
31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,
H. B. M.'s. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in charge.



No. 7. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British Trade at the Port of NINGPO during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 8th February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of NINGPO in British Vessels, of 962 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned during the Half Year ending the 31st December, 1845,—viz :

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	From what Places and Countries Imported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in Sigs.		
13	Long Cloths (White)...	295 Pieces	Chusan	£	s.	d.
13	Long Cloths unbleached...	700 "	"	177		
13	Grey American drills...	815 "	"	350		
47	Spanish Stripes ...	225 Yards	"	407	10	
47	Camlets ...	10 Pieces	"	56	10	
				45		
				1,036		
			Half Year ending 30th June	9,362	5	
	<i>Per Bremen Vessel "Pauline" Lambé, of 288 Tons (paid Tonnage dues at Amoy.)</i>		Total Imports in British Vessels for the Year 1845 }	£10,398	5	
	Pepper (Malay) ...	550 Piculs	Singapore	717		
	Rattans ...	650 "	"	520		
	Tin... ..	127 "	"	445		
	Mangrove Bark ...	577 "	"	185		
	Sapan wood ...	126 "	"	84		
	Gambier ...	266 "	"	160		
	Flints ...	180 "	"	26		
	Woollens ...	29 Pieces	"	203		
	Dyed Cloths (Cotton) ...	100 "	"	120		
	Watches ...	5 Watches	"	130		
	Birds' nests ...	146 Catties	"	292		
	<i>Imported in three Chinese boats under the American Flag, during the year 1845.</i>		Total Imports in Bremen Vessels for the Year 1845 }	£2,882		
	Rattans... ..	93 Piculs	Chusan	78		
	Spanish Stripes ...	648 Yards	"	157		
	Grey Long Cloths ...	622 Pieces	"	311		
	American Cotton drills ...	45 "	"	22	10	
	Do. Flannel ...	3 "	"	7		
	Cotton Yarn ...	22 Piculs	"	550		
	Brown Soap ...	1 "	"	2	10	
			Total Imports under the American Flag during the Year 1845.....	£1,128		

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM,—Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of NINGPO in British Vessels, of 962 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending the 31st December, 1845,—viz :

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in Sigs.		
1	Alum ...	16,170 Piculs	Singapore & Hongkong	£	s.	d.
	China ware...	157 "	Singapore	3,638	10	
	Hartall ..	106 "	Hongkong	200		
	Rhubarb ...	58 "	"	118		
	Mushrooms (dried)...	6 "	Singapore	232		
	Vermicelli ...	26 "	"	28		
	Pickled Cabbage ...	21 "	"	25		
	Garlic... ..	50 "	"	33		
	Paper Umbrellas ...	4 "	"	5		
	Straw mats ...	12 Bundles	"	8		
	Vegetable tallow ...	3 Piculs	Hongkong	12		
	Tea,—viz :			6	10	
	Gunpowder 7 " 1					
	Young Hyson 22 " 2					
	Twankay 16 " 0	6,234 lbs.	"	413		
	<i>Exported in the Bremen Ship "Pauline," Lambé, of 288 Tons</i>		Exported Half Year ending 30th June, 1845.....	4,719		
	Alum ...	2,052 Piculs	Total Exports in British Vessels for the Year 1845 }	12,776	3	
				17,495	3	
	<i>Exported in three Chinese boats under the American Flag in 1845</i>			462		
	Alum ...	232 Piculs	Singapore			
	Rhubarb ...	266 "	Chusan	52		
			"	1,064		
				£1,116		

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM,—Consul.

RETURN of the British Trade at the Port of NINGPO during the *Half Year* ending the 31st December, 1845.

ARRIVED.							DEPARTED.							
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry 1845	Ton- nage	No. of Crew	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo			Date of clearance 1845	Where bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo		
						£	s	d.				£	s.	d.
A. Johnston* ...									Aug. 7	Singapore	Alum &c.	1856	..	..
Alligator	July 1	198	20	Shanghai	Ballast				July 7	Hongkong	Fea Alum &c.	1205	..	..
Dido	" 22	32	6	Chusan	Cotton goods	407	10	..	" 24	Chusan		246	..	..
Amazon	" 24	424	43	Shanghai	Ballast				" 29	Hongkong	Alum	1390	10	..
Sarah Louisa ...	" 26	215	11	"	"				" 28	"	"	521	10	..
Dido	Aug. 13	32	6	Chusan	"				Aug. 15	Chusan	{ Unsale- able Bri- tish goods }			
Dido	" 19	32	6	"	"				" 20	"	"			
Shunnie	Sep. 15	29	3	"	{ Cotton & Woollen goods }	628	10	..	Sep. 18	"	Ballast			
In a China boat }	Nov. 23			"	Long Cloths				Dec. 22	"	{ Reshipped for want of a market }			
		962				£1036	..	..				£4719	..	..
For the half Year, ending 30th June. }		964½				9362	5	..				£12776	3	..
For the year 1845 }		1926½				£10398	5	..				£17495	3	..

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM.—*Consul.*

* For Imports, see half year ending 30th June.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues and Import and Export Duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of NINGPO for *Six Months*, ending the 31st December, 1845.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage dues				Import and Export duties				Total			
			Taels	m	c	c	Taels	m	c	c	Taels	m	c	c
25	Alexander Johnston ...	-----					561	7	5	1	561	7	5	1
26	Alligator ...	198					460	4	2	2	460	4	2	2
27	Dido ...	32	3	2			81	5			155	3		
28	Amazon ...	424					70	6						
29	Sarah Louisa...	215					618				618			
	Dido ...	32	3	2							231	7	5	
30	Dido ...	32	3	2			231	7	5		5	2		
31	Shunnie ...	29	2	9							3	2		
32							153	1	7	2	156		7	2
		962	12	5			234	6	7	2	2,189	6	9	5
½ Year ending 30th June		964½	156	9	7	5	1,942	5	2	3	6,082	7	3	6
For the Year 1845.		1,926½	169	4	7	5	5,925	7	6	1	8,272	4	3	1
	<i>Bremen Trade</i>													
	Pauline	288					{ 629	5	6	5 }	834	7	4	1
							{ 205	1	7	6 }				
	<i>American Trade</i>													
	3 Chinese boats						{ 133	3			423		1	8
							{ 289	7	1	8 }				

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM.—*Consul.*

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of SHANGHAE in 24 British vessels of 6578 tons, from the countries and places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending 30th June, 1845.

No. of Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	From what countries and places imported	Reported or estimated value in Sterling, exchange 4s. 2d. per Dollar	£	s.	d.
13	Manufactures of Cotton.						
	White longcloths.	Pieces 150,299	Liverpool and Hongkong.	128,108			
	Grey, do.	" 289,356	"	196,835			
	Dyed, do.	" 14,855	"	12,510			
	Drills white,	" 550	"	487			
	" grey,	" 268	"	210			
	Chintz,	" 21,145	"	15,418			
	Cambrics,	" 240	"	250			
	Handkerchiefs,	Dox. 3,967	"	1,074			
	Velveteens,	Value	"	3,124			
14	Cotton yarn,	Piculs 756	"	4,725			
	Manufactures of Wool.						
47	Habit cloths, Spanish Stripes &c.	Yards 115,005	"	35,730			
	Long Ellis,	Pieces 5,705	"	10,698			
	Camlets English,	" 1,890	"	9,843			
	Camlets Dutch,	" 100	"	792			
	Blankets,	Pairs 81	"	85			
	Woolens not enumerated,	Value	"	2,368			
	Metals viz.						
30	Iron pigs,	Piculs 1,409	Singapore and Hongkong.	734			
	" rods and bars,	" 10,561	"	5,168			
	Lead pigs,	" 1,380	"	890			
	Iron Slabs,	" 291	"	1,091			
	Miscellaneous.						
19	Flints,	" 4,016	"	1,171			
20	Glass and Glass ware,	Value	L. pool Hongkong.	1,018			
21	Gambier,	Piculs 272	Straits &c.	147			
32	Pepper,	" 1,015	"	1,163			
34	Rattans,	" 3,154	"	2,954			
37	Saltpetre,	" 267	"	445			
	Indigo,	" 1,632	"	1,508			
46	Woods, Sandal,	" 76	"	190			
	" Ebony,	" 700	"	204			
	" Sapan,	" 88	"	59			
45	Wines,	Dox. 699	"	1,148			
	Sundries,	Value	"	2,612			

(Total Value £442,757)

G. BALFOUR,
H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai.

Shanghai 30th June, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of SHANGHAE, in 29 British Vessels of 7367 tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending 30th June, 1845.

No. of Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	To what places and countries exported	Reported or Estimated Value in Sterling	£	s.	d.
1	Alum,	Piculs 1,501	Hongkong.	470			
37	Musk,	Catties 67	do.	837			
45	Rhubarb,	Piculs 73	do.	354			
46	Silk Raw, viz:—						
	Tsatlee, Piculs 805		Hongkong, London, Liver- pool, and Cork.	108,614			
	Taysam, 405	Piculs 1,300					
	Yune-Fa, 90						
55	Tea, viz:—						
	Congou, Piculs 19,759						
	Souchong, 627						
	Pouchong, 107						
	H. Muey, 173						
	Twankay, 1,750						
	Hyson, 296	Piculs 26,507	Hongkong, London Liver- pool, Scilly, and Cork.	146,419			
	H. Skin, 787						
	Y. Hyson, 1,470						
	Imperial, 116						
	Gunpowder, 357						
	Miscellaneous greens, 1,065						
	Gypsum,	Piculs 3,450	Chusan and Hongkong.	540			
	Hemp,	Value	London.	63			
	Tallow, vegetable,	"	do.	42			

Total Value £257,339

G. BALFOUR,
H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1845.

A RETURN of the British Trade at the Privileged Ports in CHINA, during the Half Year ending the Thirtieth of June, 1845.
SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED				PORT OF SHANGHAE				DEPARTED			
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry	Tonnage	No. of Crew	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo	Date of Clearance	Tonnage	Where bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo
Gem, ...	1845					£	1845				£
Sam, ...							Jan. 2	226	Woosung	Gypsum	19
Kelpie, ...							" 2	124	Ningpo	Ballast	
Thomas Crisp,...							" 6	264	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	14,394
Mazeppa, ...	Jan. 15	171	23	Hongkong	General Cargo	1,416	" 9	175	Ningpo	Ballast	
Sidney, ...	" 18	184	25	Canton	do.	9,920	" 21	171	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	3,103
Wanderer, ...	" 27	404	18	Hongkong	British Cargo	13,438	" 3	184	do.	Tea and Silk	22,043
Tory, ...	Feb. 10	608	25	Singapore	Straits' Produce	4,827	" 7	404	Cork	Tea	24,095
Harlequin, ...	" 11	237	40	Hongkong	Building Materials (for private use)		" 29	608	Hongkong	Ballast	
Vixen, ...	" 18	105	5	do.	British Cargo	3,675	" 18	237	do.	Tea	6,226
Pantalon, ...	" 20	202	32	do.	do.	10,528	" 27	105	do.	Tea	1,476
Charles Jones,...	" 20	370	18	Liverpool	do.	45,583	" 12	202	do.	Tea and Alum	5,215
Sylph, ...	" 24	261	56	Amoy	Ballast		" 8	370	London	Tea and Silk	19,866
Litherland, ...	" 28	305	22	Liverpool	British Cargo	55,478	" 2	251	Hongkong	Tea	3,355
Will o'the Wisp, ...	Mar. 10	101	10	Hongkong	do.	2,282	" 12	805	Cork, touching at 5 Ports	Tea	8,348
Rob Roy, ...	" 14	352	58	do.	do.	13,499	" 26	352	Chusan	Re-Exports	
Sarah Louise, ...	" 25	215	12	Liverpool	do.	32,393	" 26	352	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	8,624
Mazeppa, ...	" 26	171	36	Chusan	Ballast		" 16	215	do.	Tea	8,201
Sam, ...	" 26	124	21	Hongkong	British Cargo	10,351	" 27	171	do.	Tea and Silk	4,346
Monarch, ...	" 27	337	14	Liverpool	do.	45,040	" 7	124	do.	Tea and Musk	3,574
Possidone, ...	" 27	395	50	Macao	Sundries	13,759	" 11	337	England	Tea and Silk	51,219
Alligator, ...	" 31	198	26	Hongkong	do.	19,746	" 29	395	Chusan	Gypsum	85
Thomas Worthington, ...	Apr. 5	203	14	Liverpool	British Cargo	28,265	" 21	198	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	6,325
Velore, ...	" 11	484	25	Liverpool	do.	39,890	" 7	203	London	Tea, Silk, &c.	24,047
Isabella Anna, ...	" 12	226	21	Hongkong	do.	430	" 17	484	Hongkong	Tea and Alum	21,692
Thomas Crisp, ...	" 16	175	15	Chusan	do.	2,759	" 18	226	Chusan	Ballast	
Richard Cobden,...	" 19	461	29	do.	do.	8,420	" 29	175	do.	Silk & Rhubarb	1,152
Amazon, ...	May 26	424	43	Hongkong	General Cargo	16,890	" 22	461	do.	Re-Exports	
Warlock, ...	June 10	101	38	do.	British Cargo	16,450	" 10	101	Hongkong	Silk and Tea	4,464
Alligator, ...	" 17	198	23	do.	Mating (China)	73	" 25	198	Ningpo	Silk and Tea	8,177
Vixen,...	" 27	106	14	do.	General Cargo	4,893	"				
Total No: 27		Tons 7,108				£239,805	Tons 7,367				£250,040

Total No. 27

Tons 7,108

£399,805

Tons 7,367

£250,046

Shanghai, 30th June, 1845.

G. BALFOUR,
H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues and Import and Export duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of Shanghai, for Half Year ending the 30th of June, 1845.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage dues				Import and Export duties				Total.			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
42	Gem, ...	226	113	"	"	"	1467	7	7	9	1580	7	7	9
43	Sam, ...	124	12	4	"	"	1950	2	7	0	1962	6	7	0
44	Kelpie, ...	264	132	"	"	"	3518	5	1	3	3650	5	1	3
45	Thomas Crisp, ...	175	87	5	"	"	3036	4	"	"	3123	9	0	0
46	Mazeppa, ...	171	85	5	"	"	1235	6	5	7	1321	1	5	7
47	Sidney, ...	184	92	"	"	"	5334	3	5	3	5426	3	5	3
48	Wanderer, ...	404	202	"	"	"	10,902	1	5	4	11,104	1	5	4
49	Tory, ...	608	304	"	"	"	1562	7	6	0	1866	7	6	0
50	Harlequin, ...	237	118	5	"	"	2272	8	5	5	2391	3	5	5
51	Vixen, ...	105	10	5	"	"	1047	2	8	6	1057	7	3	6
52	Pantaloon, ...	202	101	"	"	"	4373	0	2	0	4474	0	2	0
53	Charles Jones, ...	370	185	"	"	"	14,495	5	0	9	14,680	5	0	9
54	Sylph, ...	251	"	"	"	"	1674	0	2	5	1674	0	2	5
55	Litherland, ...	305	152	"	"	"	16,132	3	2	0	16,284	3	2	0
56	Will O' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	"	"	416	2	6	2	426	3	6	2
57	Rob Roy, ...	352	176	"	"	"	5371	9	3	5	5547	9	3	5
58	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	"	"	8216	5	9	1	8324	0	9	1
59	Mazeppa, ...	171	85	5	"	"	1053	4	7	4	1138	9	7	4
60	Sam, ...	124	12	4	"	"	3575	5	7	0	3587	9	7	0
61	Monarch, ...	337	168	5	"	"	18,249	3	6	9	18,417	8	6	9
62	Possidone, ...	595	197	5	"	"	2903	0	6	2	3100	5	6	2
63	Alligator, ...	198	99	"	"	"	5065	5	8	2	5164	5	8	2
64	Thos. Worthington, ...	203	101	5	"	"	10,001	9	6	7	10,103	4	6	7
65	Velore, ...	484	242	"	"	"	15,335	4	5	2	15,567	4	5	2
66	Isabella Anna, ...	226	113	"	"	"	126	0	0	0	239	0	0	0
67	Thomas Crisp, ...	175	87	5	"	"	584	7	6	0	672	2	6	0
68	Richard Cobden, ...	461	230	5	"	"	1469	1	0	0	1699	6	0	0
69	Amazon, ...	424	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
70	Warlock, ...	101	10	1	"	"	779	8	0	0	789	9	0	0
71	Alligator, ...	198	99	"	"	"	3551	1	2	0	3650	1	2	0
72	Vixen, ...	106	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		7897	3335	5	0	0	145,692	8	9	5	149,028	3	9	5
		@ 72 p. ct.	\$4632	"	"	"	\$202,350	"	"	"	\$206,985	"	"	"
		@ 4s. 2d.	£965	"	"	"	£42,156	5s	"	"	£43,121	17s	6d	"

G. BALFOUR, H. B. M. Consuls.

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CONSULAR RETURNS
OF
BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.
FOR THE YEAR 1846.



HONGKONG:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.
1847.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF CANTON.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns, furnished by Consul Macgregor, of the British Trade at the Port of Canton during the Year 1846, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 23d February, 1847.

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-House ANTON, during the Year ending 31st of December, 1846, proceeding from or bound to, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz:—

ARRIVED									TOTAL	NAMES OF PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED									TOTAL
AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	BELGIAN	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	BRITISH			AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	BELGIAN	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN		
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	London	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	Liverpool and Bristol	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glasgow, Leith and the Clyde	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6		
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Dublin and Cork	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Havre and Bordeaux	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Amsterdam and Rotterdam	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	7		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Antwerp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	Stockholm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamburg	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cape of Good Hope	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	Bombay	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	Calcutta	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	41		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Tutocorin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	Siam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	Singapore and the Straits	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	7		
3	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	10	Batavia and Sourabaya	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2		
4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	Bali and Lombok	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Manila and the Philippines	8	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	14		
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	New York	—	37	—	—	—	3	—	—	40		
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Boston and Baltimore	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mazatlan and Mexico	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Callao and Lima	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Valparaiso	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	Sydney, Port Philip, and Hobart Town	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, & Marquesas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	Hongkong	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23		
16	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	18	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	29		
64	4	8	1	1	6	5	1	304		207	65	4	8	1	1	6	4	297		
20,049	1,283	2,747	300	305	1,791	1,249	550	150,170 Tons		88,880 Tons	29,788	1,283	2,574	300	305	1,378	550	26,755 Tons		

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British,	214	92,896	British,	207	88,880
American,	64	29,049	American,	65	29,788
French,	4	1,203	French,	4	1,263
Dutch,	8	2,747	Dutch,	8	2,574
Belgian,	1	300	Belgian,	1	300
Danish,	1	305	Danish,	1	305
Swedish,	6	1,791	Swedish,	6	1,978
Hamburgh,	4	1,097	Hamburgh,	4	1,097
Bremen,	1	152	Bremen,	1	152
Prussian,	1	550	Prussian,	1	550
Total	304	130,170	Total	297	126,753

A STATEMENT exhibiting the movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1846, distinguishing British and Country Ships; and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December.

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London,	12	5,417	—	—	12	5,417	57	27,247	4	3,055	61	30,302	Entered. British 137 Vessels 56,566 Tons Country 77 " 36,330 " Total 214 " 92,896 "
Liverpool,	28	10,633	—	—	28	10,633	19	6,902	—	—	19	6,902	
Bristol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	421	—	—	1	421	
Glasgow and Leith,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,264	—	—	6	2,264	Of which number entered in Ballast. British 12 Vessels 3,374 Tons Country 20 " 3,585 " Total 32 " 6,959 "
Dublin and Cork,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,064	—	—	3	1,064	
Bombay,	44	20,884	28	24,014	72	44,898	6	2,340	33	21,125	39	23,465	
Calcutta,	4	1,958	13	5,176	17	7,134	—	—	7	3,202	7	3,202	Cleared. British 128 Vessels 52,240 Tons Country 79 " 36,640 " Total 207 " 88,880 "
Madras,	2	751	—	—	2	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tutocorin,	11	5,206	2	878	13	6,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Singapore,	8	2,961	4	945	12	3,906	—	—	3	432	3	432	And cleared in Ballast. British 15 Vessels 5,919 Tons Country 17 " 4,587 " Total 32 " 10,506 "
Siam,	1	320	—	—	1	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manila,	2	688	2	436	4	1,124	7	3,042	1	530	8	3,572	
Lombok,	3	1,116	—	—	3	1,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	At Whampoa on 31st December. British 11 Vessels 5,463 Tons
Bali,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	400	—	—	1	400	
Australia,	2	785	4	518	6	1,303	7	2,146	9	1,732	16	3,878	
New Zealand,	1	325	—	—	1	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sandwich Islands,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150	—	—	1	150	
Cape of Good Hope,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	337	—	—	2	337	
Lima,	1	176	—	—	1	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Calno,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	315	—	—	1	315	
Victoria,	10	3,418	18	3,028	28	6,446	5	1,621	16	5,376	21	6,997	
Macao,	1	293	—	—	1	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amoy,	1	589	3	929	4	1,518	5	2,102	4	850	9	2,952	
Shanghai,	6	1,047	3	406	9	1,453	7	1,889	2	338	9	2,227	
Total,	137	56,566	77	36,330	214	92,896	128	52,240	79	36,640	207	88,880	

A RETURN of the Quantities of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, Cotton Yarn and Raw Cotton, which were re-exported from CANTON to SHANGHAI and the other privileged northern Ports of CHINA in the Year 1846, under Customhouse Certificates of the Import Duties there having been paid at the Place of re-exportation.

IN WHAT SHIPS RE-EXPORTED	WHERE BOUND	RAW COTTON	COTTON YARN	COTTON SHIRTINGS WHITE	COTTON SHIRTINGS GREY	COTTON CLOTH TWILLED	CHINTZ	BROAD WOOLLENS	NARROW WOOLLENS	LONGELLS	BLANKETS
		Piculs	Piculs	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Changs	Changs	Changs	Pieces
Anglona,	Amoy	—	—	1,400	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelpie,	Do.	2,516	—	3,700	999	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warlock,	Do.	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain,	Do.	594	—	1,500	2,984	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
Sydney,	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helen Stewart,	Amoy	3,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maggie,	Do.	1,192	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington,	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	—	—	—
Inchinnan,	Do.	—	—	12,788	9,480	—	—	967	—	—	—
Bonanza,	Do.	—	—	—	3,190	—	—	6,860	—	—	—
John o'Gaunt,	Do.	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglona,	Amoy	—	—	—	2,280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spec,	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
17 Lorchas,	H.kong	503	—	24,606	15,037	4,640	2,845	2,504	15,048	15,860	—
Total,		8,800	474	44,184	39,970	4,640	2,845	11,180	17,048	15,860	1,200

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 182 British Vessels of 85,937 Tons, and 100 Hongkong Lorchas of 5,510 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, viz:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH DOLLARS
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.				
1.—Manufactures of Wool.				
47	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, ...	Changs 113,936		684,661
	Narrow Woollens, not described, ...	" 305,603		406,723
	Long Ells, ...	" 81,978		109,567
	Camlets, ...	" 71,913		122,452
	Bombazets, ...	" 20,910		31,560
	Buntings, ...	" 5,723		8,025
	Blankets, ...	" 5,297		15,960
	Woollens, not enumerated, ...	Value \$ 7,586		7,586
13	2.—Manufactures of Cotton.			
	Long Cloth, white, ...	Pieces 102,631		280,243
	Do. grey and twilled, ...	" 588,735		1,554,285
	Cambrics and Muslins, ...	" 550		1,580
	Chintzes and Prints, ...	" 14,219		42,750
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dozens 8,672		17,549
	Gingham, Pulicates, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, ...	Pieces 16,911	London, Liverpool, Hull, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong.	65,940
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ...	Peculs 23,941		792,876
3.—Miscellaneous articles, raw and manufactured.				
8	Including Clocks and Watches, Telescopes, Writing desks, and Dressingcases, Hardware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. }	Value \$ 20,786		20,786
	Earthenware of all kinds, ...	Value \$ 1,256		1,256
19	Flints, ...	Peculs 6,690		2,425
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	Value \$ 5,965		5,965
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c., ...	Peculs 10,898		39,156
	Steel, raw, ...	" 299		1,382
	Lead, pig, ...	" 730		3,572
	Tin plates, ...	Boxes 2,248		13,212
40	Smalts, ...	Peculs 115		5,171
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	Value \$ 8,300		8,300
II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				
3	Betel-nut, ...	Peculs 13,911		\$4,242,982
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 165		42,124
5	Birds' nests, edible, ...	Catties 89		5,815
12	Cotton, viz.—			2,253
	Bombay, ...	425,496		
	Bengal, ...	43,642		
	Madras, ...	70,915		
	Miscellaneous, ...	5,385		
15	Cow Bezoar, ...	Catties 52		482
17	Elephants' teeth, ...	" 13,194		12,965
18	Fishmaws, ...	Peculs 1,365		58,425
22	Ginseng, ...	"		
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	" 2,529		14,212
	" not further described, ...	" 5,178		20,745
25	Horns, Buffalo, and Bullock, ...	" 113		2,640
	" Unicorn and Rhinoceros, ...	" 10		484
29	Mother o' Pearl shells, ...	" 156		1,280
30	Tin in Blocks, ...	"		
32	Pepper, ...	" 959	Great Britain,	4,852
33	Putchuck, ...	" 7,415	British India, Singapore, Siam, Bali,	65,435
34	Rattans, ...	" 7,352		25,648
35	Rice, ...	" 28,015	Lombok, Menila, and Sydney.	49,228
36	Rose Maloes, ...	Catties 5,297		2,480
37	Salpêtre, ...	Peculs		
38	Shark fins, ...	" 6,893		126,236
39	Skins and Furs, viz.—			
	Ox Hides, Land-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins, ...	No. 12,998		25,837
41	Soap, common, ...	Peculs 51		442
43	Sea Horio Teeth, ...	Catties 1,353		482
46	Wood, Sandal, ...	Peculs 15,637		157,831
	" Sapan, ...	" 1,565		2,937
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				
	Including Agar-agar, Alum, Ambers, Am-ber, Asafoetida, Black-lead, Blue Stone, Books, Canes, Carpes, Cloves, Coals, Cochineal, Coral rough and Coral beads, Corks, Cudbear, Cornelian stones and beads, Cutch, Furniture, Gambier, Glass (broken), Goat skins, Gold and Silver Thread, Guano, Nutmegs, Paint, Paper and Stationery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Provisions and Stores, Raisins, Rosewood Snuff, Timber, Tobacco, Wearing Apparel, and a number of small articles belonging to the Trade of India, ...	Value \$206,750		206,750
IV. TREASURE, ...				
				\$9,997,583
				216,800
Total of Imports in British Ships, ...				\$10,214,383

At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £2,213,116. 6s. 4d.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of CANTON, in 175 British Vessels of the burthen of 78,874 Tons, and in 58 Hongkong Lorchas of 8,466 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846, viz:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH DOLLARS
I. RAW PRODUCE.				
1	Alum,	Peculs 2,334	Calcutta and Bombay	4,486
2	Aniseed, Star,	" 96	Do.	1,008
10	Cane,	Mille 135	London, Glasgow, Bombay	1,590
12	Cassia Lignea,	Peculs 12,461	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow.	125,682
13	Cassia Buds,	" 259	{ Bombay, and Calcutta	4,612
18	China Root,	" 165	Bombay	465
28	Hartall, or Orpiment,	" 482	Calcutta and Bombay	5,812
45	Quicksilver,	" 306	London, Bombay, Calcutta	37,244
46	Rhubarb,	" 850	Do.	36,208
	Silk, raw, Nankin, 1,548	" 2,570	Do.	956,726
	" Canton, 1,022		Do.	387,560
	" Coarse or refuse,	" 4,084	London and Bombay	387,560
52	Sugar, raw,	" 277,814	{ Great Britain, British India, Australia, {Cape, and Sandwich Islands	1,416,237
55	Tea, viz,—			
	Congou, 247,176	" 306,980	{ Great Britain, British India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Manila, Sandwich Islands, Calao	11,112,627
	Souchong, 7,032			
	Flowery Pekoe, 4,092			
	Orange do., 11,157			
	Caper, 2,047			
	Miscellaneous, 1,820			
	Hyson, 3,042			
	—Do. Skin, 102			
	Young Hyson, 12,141			
	Imperial, 3,162			
	Gunpowder, 9,087			
	Twankay, 6,122			
56	Tobacco,	" 75	London and Bombay	762
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets,	Boxes 69	Bombay	4,487
5	Bamboo ware,	Peculs 79	Bombay, Calcutta, Sand. Is.	1,208
6	Brass leaf,	Boxes 223	Bombay	6,743
8	Bone and Horn ware,	Catties 309	London, Bombay, Sydney	382
14	China ware,	Peculs 2,541	{ London, Liverpool, Calcutta,	49,743
	Crockery, common,	Value \$ 1,260	{ Bombay, Sydney, and Sand-	1,260
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware,	Peculs 312	{ wich Islands	12,160
18	Crackers and Fireworks,	" 692	Calcutta, Bombay, the Cape	4,725
20	Fans of all sorts,	Catties 5,326	London, Calcutta, Bombay	5,562
21	Furniture and Wood ware,	Peculs 397	Br. India, Cape, and Sandw. Is.	7,940
24	Glass and Glass ware,	" 365	London, Calcutta, Bombay	7,308
25	Glass Beads,	Boxes 1,548	Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney	30,967
27	Grass Cloth,	Catties 2,873	London, Bombay, Sydney	6,580
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware,	" 937	{ London, Liverpool, Bom-	4,724
			bay, Calcutta, Sydney, and Sandwich Islands	
30	Kittysols,	Boxes, 1,246	Do.	14,308
31	Lacquered ware,	Peculs 279	Do.	11,653
35	Mats and Matting,	" 3,652	Do.	25,632
38	Nankeens and Cotton Cloth,	" 214	London, British India, Sydney	10,956
2	Oil of Aniseed,	" 120	London, Calcutta, Glasgow	16,542
12	" Cassia,	" 110	Calcutta and Bombay	26,460
41	Paper of all sorts,	" 2,452	British India and Sandw. Is.	32,762
43	Preserves,	" 6,824	Britain, Br. India, Cape, Sydney	27,926
44	Rattan work,	" 249	Calcutta, Cape, Sandwich Is.	5,930
46	Silk thread and Ribbons,	Catties, 7,922	London, Bombay, do.	39,736
	Silk manufactures,	" 54,727	{ London, Liverpool, Sydney,	292,653
47	Silk and Cotton mixtures,	" 37,882	{ Br. India, Sandwich Islands	93,112
50	Soy,	Peculs 408	London, Sydney, do.	4,120
53	Sugar Candy,	" 38,584	Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney	306,742
59	Trunks of Leather,	Nests 356	Do., do., Sandw. Is.	7,830
61	Vermilion,	Boxes 792	Calcutta and Bombay	40,822
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Arsenic, Bees' Wax, Camphor, Capoor Outphery, Curioities and Fancy Articles, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Dragon's Blood, Artificial Flowers, Hats and Caps, Ghee, Galangal-root, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Lamps, Lamp-Oil, Lead white and red, Mace, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls factitious, Women's Shoes, Silversmith's work, Snails, Tinfoil, Turmeric, Silk, Umbrellas, &c.		Value \$ 186,760	{ Great Britain, British India, Australia, Cape, Sandwich Islands, Manila	186,760
Total of Exports in British Ships,				\$15,378,560

At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £3,332,021 6s. 8d.

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ lbs. in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards, nearly. The Value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been at the average Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar.

Canton, 31st December, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Consul.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF SHANGHAE.



Diplomatic Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Shanghai for the Year 1846 be published for general information, with the subjoined extract of a despatch from Mr Consul Alcock:—

“In cotton Goods the increase since the first year has been from 472,902 Pieces to 1,248,584. Three millions have been disposed of, in addition to some 50,000 dozen of Handkerchiefs, from the opening of the Port. Woollens, never in great request in China, have found but a limited market: some 200,000 chang of 12 feet having been the annual consumption.

“In Tea and Silk, the two great Stables of our Chinese Exports, the progress has been marked. From a million and a half of lbs shipped in 1844 an advance has been made to ten millions. In Silk from 1815 bales, the shipments have increased to 15,926.

“Thus in three years 21,020,633 lbs of Tea and 30,834 bales of Silk have been shipped on British account. The last year shows an Exportation of probably one-fifth of the whole supply of Tea required for British consumption, and two-thirds of the total shipments of Raw Silk from China.”

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 4th February, 1847.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British,	54	15,069	British,	50	14,159
American,	17	5,322	American,	17	5,322
Spanish,	2	750	Spanish,	2	750
Swedish,	1	206	Swedish,	1	206
Bremen,	1	152	Bremen,	1	152
Hamburgh,	1	260	Hamburgh,	1	260
	76	21,759		72	20,849

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom House of SHANGHAE, proceeding from or bound for the Ports and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED.						PORTS AND PLACES.	DEPARTED.					
BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	SWEDISH	BREMEN	HAMBURGH		BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	SWEDISH	BREMEN	HAMBURGH
21	1	3	1	1	1	London	7	13	6	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Liverpool	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Glasgow	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	Cork	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Manila	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	Sidney	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	17	1	1	1	1	Hobart Town	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	Hongkong	19	17	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	Chusan	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Amoy	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Ningpo	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Canton	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	17	2	1	1	1		50	17	2	1	1	1

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of SHANGHAE in 54 British Vessels of 15,069 tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No. OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	s.	d.
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>					
"	White Long Cloth	Pieces 235,067	London, Liverpool, } Hongkong & Canton }	126,080	—	—
"	Grey do.	" 968,143	"	504,240	—	—
"	Chintz	" 15,374	"	9,608	—	—
"	Drills	" 2,880	"	1,800	—	—
"	Handkerchiefs	Doz. 20,722	"	4,316	—	—
"	Velvets	Value	"	1,368	—	—
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>					
"	Habit cloths. Sp. Stripes, &c.	Change 77,023	"	97,647	—	—
"	Long Elle	" 59,407	"	15,511	—	—
"	Camlets, English	" 55,312	"	16,412	—	—
"	Do. Dutch	" 600	"	300	—	—
"	Blankets	Pairs 513	"	827	—	—
30	<i>Metals.</i>					
"	Iron bars, &c.	Piculs 3,057	"	2,144	—	—
"	Do. wire	" 840	"	525	—	—
"	Lead pigs	" 212	"	243	—	—
"	Tin plates	" 239	"	398	—	—
20	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
"	Glassware	Value	"	42	—	—
34	Rattans	Piculs 640	Singapore	320	—	—
37	Saltpetre	Value 200	Liverpool	487	—	—
"	Hardware	Piculs .85	"	122	—	—
41	Soap	Value 3,101	Sydney	1,749	—	—
46	Sandal wood	Value	Liverpool and Hongkong	3,349	—	—
45	Wine, Beer, &c.	Including 30,000 Pieces of damaged Shirtings	"	18,312	—	—
	Miscellaneous					
				£2610,200		

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of SHANGHAE in 50 British vessels of 14,159 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No. OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	s.	d.
1	Alum	Piculs 204	England	25	—	—
38	Nankeen Cloth	" 181	"	1,563	—	—
46	<i>Raw Silk, viz:—</i>					
"	Tsatlee,	Bales 7,564				
"	Taysam,	" 6,494				
"	Yuenfa,	" 901				
"	Sorts,	" 967				
"	Silk Piece Goods	" 32		3,333	—	—
55	<i>Teas, viz:—</i>					
"	Congou,	Bales 6,379,573				
"	Souchong,	" 453,359				
"	Hung Muey,	" 53,104				
"	Pekoe,	" 18,568				
"	Hyson,	" 210,816				
"	Young Hyson	" 699,911				
"	Hyson Skin,	" 377,111				
"	Twankay,	" 710,878				
"	Imperial,	" 161,909				
"	Gunpowder,	" 308,550				
"	Hemp,	Bales 694		1,311	—	—
"	Gypsum	Value	Hongkong	110	—	—
"	Raw Cotton	Value	Canton	200	—	—
"	Miscellaneous	"	England	300	—	—
				£1,352,530		

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, Import and Export Duties, paid by Foreign Vessels in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NATION	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES				TOTAL			
		T.	m.	c.	d.	T.	m.	c.	d.	T.	m.	c.	d.
American	5,322	1,282	—	—	—	67,442	—	1	—	68,724	—	1	—
Spanish	750	300	—	—	—	2,119	9	3	3	2,419	9	13	3
Swedish	204	—	—	—	—	4,692	4	4	5	4,692	4	4	5
Bremen	152	76	—	—	—	4,374	2	4	6	4,450	2	4	6
Hamburgh	260	130	—	—	—	11,114	8	4	3	11,244	8	4	3
	6,688	1,788	—	—	—	89,742	9	7	7	91,580	9	7	7
		@ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, \$2,483				\$124,642				\$127,125			
		@ 4s. 2d. £517				£25,967				£26,484			

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, Import and Export Duties, paid by British Vessels in the Port of SHANGHAI during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No.	Vessel's Name	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	d.	Taels	m.	c.	d.	Taels	m.	c.	d.
108	Nimrod	234	117	"	"	"	8,875	2	"	1	3,992	2	"	1
109	Kelgie	264	132	"	"	"	4,812	1	7	2	4,944	1	7	2
110	Annie	177	88	5	"	"	7,198	7	5	1	7,287	2	6	1
111	Glenstanter	610	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
112	Maryon	888	494	"	"	"	17,088	4	9	4	17,292	4	9	4
113	Bleng	231	115	5	"	"	8,317	7	4	"	8,433	2	4	"
114	Mary Ann Webb	338	169	"	"	"	14,300	9	2	7	14,469	9	2	7
115	Maidie	318	159	"	"	"	16,447	"	7	5	16,606	"	7	5
116	Torrington	144	14	4	"	"	1,430	9	3	6	1,445	3	3	6
117	Marion	343	174	"	"	"	17,229	5	8	5	17,403	5	8	5
118	Gardner	320	160	"	"	"	11,952	4	2	"	12,112	4	2	"
119	Janet Wilson	279	139	5	"	"	10,522	9	7	8	10,662	4	7	8
120	Dido	81	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
121	Tomatin	429	214	5	"	"	17,809	8	2	9	18,024	3	2	9
122	Osney	149	14	9	"	"	1,832	9	2	5	1,847	8	2	5
123	Slater	130	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	"
124	Jacobsen Garnett	447	223	5	"	"	20,761	6	4	"	20,985	1	4	"
125	New Margaret	411	205	5	"	"	15,182	3	2	8	15,367	8	2	8
126	Torrington	144	14	4	"	"	1,656	5	2	6	1,670	9	2	6
127	Old England	503	251	"	"	"	23,846	3	3	3	24,097	3	3	3
128	Poppy	140	14	"	"	"	997	7	4	"	1,011	7	4	"
129	Gem	228	113	"	"	"	5,488	2	5	"	5,601	2	5	"
130	Pearl	118	11	8	"	"	915	5	2	5	928	3	2	5
131	Torrington	144	14	4	"	"	2,813	3	6	8	2,827	7	6	8
132	Wm. Adams	327	163	5	"	"	3,983	1	1	1	4,146	6	1	1
133	Monarch	337	168	5	"	"	18,109	8	2	8	18,278	3	2	8
134	Spec	105	10	5	"	"	381	4	4	"	391	9	4	"
135	Sidney	184	92	"	"	"	4,158	8	1	4	4,250	8	1	4
136	Corinthian	173	86	5	"	"	13,642	2	4	8	13,728	7	4	8
137	Aqua Marine	518	"	"	"	"	21,420	7	4	9	21,470	7	4	9
138	Helen	680	315	"	"	"	3,217	3	"	"	3,532	3	"	"
139	Bowdler	373	186	5	"	"	16,430	4	"	2	16,616	9	"	2
140	Vindictor	527	163	5	"	"	11,247	5	2	8	11,411	"	2	8
141	Sidney	184	92	"	"	"	2,831	3	2	"	2,923	3	2	"
142	Litheland	305	152	5	"	"	15,268	8	"	"	15,421	3	"	"
143	Warlock	330	"	"	"	"	22,486	5	9	4	22,486	5	9	4
144	Alfred	125	12	3	"	"	2,870	6	9	5	2,882	9	9	5
145	John Bagdale	407	"	"	"	"	12,660	9	8	9	12,660	9	8	9
146	Velore	484	242	"	"	"	22,401	3	5	"	22,643	3	5	"
147	Caplain	316	"	"	"	"	17,926	8	7	"	17,926	"	8	7
148	Emily	253	126	5	"	"	14,686	2	6	1	14,812	7	6	1
149	Chieftain	389	194	5	"	"	12,668	4	8	2	12,862	9	8	2
150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	Torrington	144	14	4	"	"	1,321	4	1	4	1,235	8	1	4
152	Dunfries	468	234	"	"	"	20,497	5	8	5	21,151	5	8	5
153	Eleanor Russell	386	193	"	"	"	12,148	2	8	7	12,301	2	8	7
154	Will o' the Wisp	401	10	1	"	"	3,472	"	"	"	3,482	1	"	"
155	Maggie	186	93	"	"	"	469	9	"	"	562	9	"	"
156	Lady Sydney	322	161	"	"	"	14,503	9	2	9	14,664	9	2	9
157	John Bagshaw	206	103	"	"	"	4,300	6	"	"	4,408	6	"	"
158	Torrington	144	14	4	"	"	5,911	2	"	"	5,925	6	"	"
159	Bonanza	176	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
160	Dhar	300	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
161	Nymph	106	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total		14,741	5,349	9	"	"	483,658	5	8	8	489,008	4	8	8
		@ 72.5 cent, \$7,430		\$671,748		\$679,178								
		@ 4s. 2d. £1,548		£139,947		£141,495								

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTD. VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
	British	American	Span- ish	Swedish	Dan- ish	Hamburg		
Alum	204						204	£ 55
Nankeen Cloth	181						181	1,960
Raw Silk	16,926	801		7		129	16,356	945,915
Silk Piece Goods	32						32	3,333
Tea	19,073,768	2,510,944		5,320		208,411	12,798,433	550,296
Hemp	£1,311						£1,311	£1,311
Camphor		400					400	1,000
Cassia		50					50	110
Copper Cash		12,781					12,781	21,260
Miscellaneous	£760			770		250	1,720	1,720
								£1,526,960

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTD. VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
	British	American	Spanish	Swedish	Bremen	Hamburgh		
Birds' Nests, Cattie	..	..	448	..	..	..	448	£ 2,480
Bicho de Mar, Piculs	..	..	388	..	..	..	388	1,572
<i>Cotton,—</i>								
Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces	968,145	104,401	..	33,570	20,453	17,367	1,143,934	595,796
" White, "	235,067	53,000	..	5,450	3,430	25,070	322,017	173,127
" Coloured, "	..	7,020	..	..	..	..	7,020	2,925
Chintzes, "	15,374	355	300	..	..	150	16,179	10,110
Drills, Grey, "	2,880	96,239	..	..	..	..	99,119	49,919
Domestics, Grey, "	..	11,820	..	..	..	..	11,820	5,910
Jeans and Twills, "	..	5,400	..	..	..	..	5,400	2,925
Muslins, "	..	180	..	..	..	..	180	67
Cotton Flannel, "	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000	1,833
Handkerchiefs, Doz	20,722	1,621	..	..	..	..	22,343	4,653
Velvets, Pieces	400	120	..	..	..	..	520	1,743
<i>Wool,—</i>								
Broad Cloths, &c., Chang	77,023	6,680	..	600	10,086	210	94,599	114,126
Long Ells, "	59,407	20,862	..	..	1,440	3,040	85,549	22,124
Camlets, English, "	55,312	1,375	..	..	1,650	1,787	60,624	17,996
" Dutch, "	600	..	..	..	..	..	600	300
Blankets, Pairs	513	425	..	..	95	260	1,293	997
Bombazets, Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	114	114	118
<i>Metals,—</i>								
Iron Bars, &c., Piculs	3,057	..	..	98	..	..	3,155	2,215
" Wire, "	840	..	..	..	..	..	840	525
Lead Pigs, "	212	3,200	..	..	..	..	3,412	4,243
Tin Plates, "	239	120	..	70	..	..	429	639
Swedish Steel, Boxes	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	5
<i>Miscellaneous,—</i>								
Glassware, Value	£42	£625	..	..	£218	£406	£1,291	£1,291
Rattans, Piculs	640	..	..	..	..	..	640	320
Saltpetre, "	300	..	..	..	..	..	300	437
Hardware, Value	£1,000	..	..	..	£156	..	£1,156	£1,156
Soap, Piculs	85	..	..	..	..	..	85	122
Sandalwood, "	3,101	9,575	..	..	..	..	12,676	19,712
Ebony wood, ... .. "	..	..	830	..	..	..	830	1,729
Sapanwood, ... .. "	..	..	3,978	..	..	..	3,987	2,486
Wine, Beer, &c., Value	£3,349	..	..	£395	£135	..	£3,879	3,879
Miscellaneous Sundries,	£18,312	..	380	..	..	..	£18,692	18,692
								£1,066,172

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the books kept at this office, and the quantities specified are those that have paid duty.

The weights and measures stated are the same as the Standards in use at the Five Ports in China.

The value given has been estimated according to reported sales prices.

The reduction of Spanish Dollar into Sterling has been made at the exchange of 4/2 p. Dollar.

A very considerable quantity of Treasure has been Imported from Wooang, but the amount unknown.

SUMMARY of the principal British Cotton and Woollen Manufactures Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI during the Years 1844-45-46, also the Quantity of Teas and Silk Exported during the same period.

COMMODITIES			FROM NOV. 1843 TO DEC. 1844, IN 44 VESSELS OF 10,415 TONS	1845 IN 62 VESSELS OF 15,971 TONS	1846 IN 54 VESSELS OF 15,069 TONS	TOTAL IN 160 BRITISH VESSELS OF 41,455 TONS	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING
Cotton,	Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces		275,244	911,911	998,143	3,001,794	£ 1,862,707
	" White, "		176,819	341,581	235,067		
	Chintzes, "		20,839	26,816	15,374		
		Pieces	472,902	1,280,308	1,248,584		
	Handkerchiefs, Dozen		19,287	8,369	20,722	48,378	10,078
Wool,	Woollens, Chang		61,133	75,852	77,023	589,967	424,020
	Long Ells, "		97,477	48,904	59,407		
	Camlets, "		55,339	59,520	55,312		
		Chang	213,949	184,276	191,742		
Tea,	... .. Pounds		1,558,453	9,388,422	10,073,758	21,020,633	967,230
	Silk, Bales		4,815	10,093	15,926	30,834	2,132,690

Total Number of Ships (British) arrived 160 of 41,455 tons. Total departed 156 of 40,143 tons.

Total Amount of Duties, Import and Export, and Tonnage Dues paid to the Chinese Government by British Merchant Vessels from the opening of the Port to the 31st December, 1846—1,104,471 Taels; @ 72 p. cent, \$1,533,987; at 4/2 Exchange, £319,580.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1846.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF AMOY.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Amoy for the Year 1846 be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 15th February, 1847.

RETURN of British Trade at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED						DEPARTED					
SHIP'S NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEAR-ANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	
Acicque, ...	Dec. 22	150	19	Six Islands,	None,	\$	Jan. 6	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	\$ 4,550 90	
Annice (Lorcha),	Feb. 13	27	8	Hongkong,	Cotton & Drills,	6,422 00	" 25	Foo-chow-foo,	Wrecked off Gho-soo,	—	
William the IV.,	" 16	176	16	Six Islands,	None,	—	Mar. 6	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	4,050 00	
Alkarti, ...	" 18	560	53	Calcutta & H.kong,	Cotton,	81,193 00	" 13	Whampoa,	Part of Original,	—	
Coralist, ...	" 19	142	18	Hongkong,	Cotton Twist, &c.,	20,070 00	Feb. 21	Hongkong,	None,	—	
Per, ...	" 25	105	8	"	None,	—	" 27	Canton,	Returned Cargo,	—	
Per, ...	April 2	105	8	"	Drills & Saltpetre,	5,550 00	April 5	Hongkong,	Sugar Candy,	2,486 00	
Anglona, ...	" 25	108	15	"	G. & W. Shirtings,	6,000 00	" 30	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	
Opia Frazer,	" 29	291	33	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	17,798 00	May 12	Singapore,	"	—	
Enia, ...	May 27	137	27	Chusan,	Cotton,	10,800 00	" 29	Hongkong,	"	—	
Said of Julpha,	June 8	189	21	Canton,	"	4,293 00	June 10	Foo-chow-foo,	Part of Original,	—	
Ness, ...	" 15	134	24	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	6,469 00	July 21	Manila,	None,	—	
annah, ...	" 19	274	27	Penang,	"	13,091 00	Oct. 31	Penang,	General Cargo,	3,610 00	
William the IV.,	" 25	176	20	"	"	6,758 00	July 28	Hongkong,	None,	—	
Quisa, ...	" 26	159	20	Singapore,	"	7,629 00	Nov. 3	Sing. & Penang,	General,	1,503 00	
Qua Marine,...	July 1	515	22	Hongkong,	General,	78,578 90	July 9	Shanghai,	Part of Original,	—	
Antang, ...	" 5	264	30	Singapore,	"	16,946 00	Aug. 24	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	4,992 00	
Antaloon, ...	" 5	202	28	"	"	11,553 04	" 1	Whampoa,	None,	—	
Said of Julpha,	" 6	189	26	Foo-chow-foo,	Cotton,	6,147 81	July 8	Hongkong,	"	—	
Sing Henry, ...	" 8	139	23	Singapore,	General,	11,838 00	Nov. 15	Singapore,	Sundries,	1,634 00	
Elpie, ...	" 11	264	50	Canton,	Cotton & Rice,	57,501 48	July 14	Canton,	None,	—	
Enia, ...	" 19	134	25	Shanghai,	Cotton,	4,700 00	" 20	Hongkong,	"	—	
Elpie, ...	" 29	264	50	Canton,	Cotton & Cot. Twist,	—	Aug. 1	Whampoa,	"	—	
Trone, ...	Aug. 1	151	19	Singapore,	Sundries,	5,670 00	Dec. 14	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	2,957 00	
Pipe, ...	" 4	169	20	Hongkong,	"	distress	Aug. 8	Shanghai,	Original,	—	
Indicator, ...	" 4	327	16	"	"	30,156 85	" 11	"	Part of Original,	—	
Captain, ...	" 8	316	14	Whampoa,	Cotton & Long Ells,	30,747 30	" 14	"	"	—	
Farlock, ...	" 17	330	16	Hongkong,	Cotton Yarn,	11,012 40	" 17	"	Ballast,	—	
Antonio, ...	" 19	76	15	Singapore & Macao,	Straits Cargo,	3,618 00	" 27	Ningpo,	None,	—	
John Dugdale,	" 28	407	22	Canton,	Manufactured Goods,	28,870 00	" 31	Shanghai,	Part of Original,	—	
Wm. Wallace,	" 29	227	30	Singapore & Macao,	Straits Cargo,	16,662 00	" 27	Singapore,	Straits General,	2,107 00	
Antaloon, ...	Sept. 6	202	28	Whampoa,	Cotton & Piece Goods,	34,430 00	Dec. 7	Sing. & Penang,	"	1,235 00	
adar, ...	" 8	150	27	H.kong & Chimmo,	Cotton,	8,100 00	Sept. 9	Hongkong,	Ballast,	—	
Aggie, ...	" 14	186	12	Canton,	Cotton, &c.,	30,828 00	" 20	"	None,	—	
elen Stewart,	" 17	419	19	Whampoa,	Cotton,	37,892 00	" 15	"	"	—	
Salacca, ...	" 17	291	33	"	" &c.,	31,698 00	Nov. 15	Singapore,	Sundries,	5,433 00	
ater Witch,...	" 17	589	42	Calcutta,	" &c.,	85,736 00	Oct. 5	Hongkong,	None,	—	
Anglona, ...	Oct. 2	240	29	Calcutta & Sing.,	" &c.,	35,944 00	Nov. 12	West Coast,	"	—	
Antonio, ...	" 10	108	8	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	Oct. 12	Hongkong,	"	—	
Antonio, ...	" 15	76	15	Ningpo,	"	—	Jan. 2	Singapore,	Straits General,	2,061 00	
Ness, ...	" 24	134	23	Manila,	Manila Gen. Cargo,	12,483 00	Nov. 24	"	"	2,320 00	
Strel, ...	" 30	110	14	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	" 31	Hongkong,	Part of Original,	—	
ader (Lorcha),	Nov. 11	25	5	Hongkong,	Stores,	—	" 19	East Coast,	"	—	
ader (do.),	Dec. 6	25	6	East Coast,	Part of Original,	—	Dec. 17	Hongkong,	"	—	
ave, ...	" 22	193	20	Foo-chow-foo,	Treasure,	—	" 25	"	Treasure,	—	
9,378 994						\$775,085 78					\$38,938 90

Total Spanish Dollars @ 4/4, \$814,024.68, equal to £176,372.02 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 45 British Vessels of 9,378 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS
2	Bees Wax,	12 baskets	Singapore	\$ 800 00
3	Betel Nut,	35 piculs	Straits	185 00
4	Bicho de Mar,	1,386 do. 14 packages	"	12,660 00
5	Birds' Nests,	31 packages	"	6,940 00
8	Clocks and Watches,		France via Hongkong	7,000 00
12	Cotton,	15,517 bales	India	416,767 14
13	White Long Cloths,	24,974 pieces	England and America	62,494 00
"	Grey, do.,	21,160 "	"	53,510 00
"	Drills and Domestic,	5,040 "	"	14,500 00
"	Chintzes,	600 "	England	1,800 00
"	Spotted Cambrics,	1,709 "	"	6,280 00
"	Velveteens, Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	120 "	"	500 00
14	Cotton Yarn,	1,318 bales	"	126,602 50
19	Flints,	440 piculs	"	400 00
21	Gambias,	85 packages	Straits	170 00
24	Gum Benjamin,	5 bales	"	100 00
24	Bullocks' Horns,	7 cases	"	80 00
30	Lead,	320 pigs	England	9,460 00
"	Tin,	2 piculs	Banca	36 00
32	Pepper,	93 do. 77 bags	Straits	841 00
33	Putchuck,	801 baskets	"	1,493 00
34	Rattans,	533 piculs	Singapore	1,700 00
"	Mats,	34 "	Straits	21 00
35	Rice,	18,398 "	Arrakan and Singapore	32,676 00
"	Peas,	195 do. 589 bags	Singapore	1,178 00
"	Sago,	3 bags	"	6 00
"	Beans,	70 piculs	"	160 00
"	Wheat,	30 bags	"	90 00
"	Paddy,	16 "	"	16 00
38	Sharks' fins,	10 packages 4 piculs	Straits and Singapore	280 00
39	Hides,	116 pieces	"	116 00
42	Dried Fish,	18 piculs 881 packages	"	5,245 00
46	Sapan Wood,	150 pieces	"	200 00
"	Black Ebony,	104 "	"	305 00
"	Joss Wood,	111 "	"	290 00
"	Java and Red Wood,	301 "	"	410 00
"	Grangee Timber,	34 "	"	60 00
"	Garoo,	6 packages	"	237 00
"	Mangrove,	300 bundles	"	300 00
47	Camlets,	60 pieces	England	1,200 00
Unenu- merated articles	Salt Fish, Liquid Indigo, Seeds, } Tindar, Sinews, Sugar, &c., &c. }		Straits	8,047 14
Total, \$775,085				78

Exchange @ 4/4 p Spanish Dollar, £167,935.50 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 45 Vessels of 9,378 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS
1	Alum,	166 piculs	Straits	\$ 170 00
7	Building Materials,		"	30 00
14	Crockery,	4,233 pieces 106 packages	"	1,314 90
18	Crackers,	5 chests	"	100 00
30	Kittysols,	25 packages 61,500 pieces	"	4,390 00
41	Joss Papers (Mixed quality)	320 packages	"	5,591 00
43	Preserves, (all kinds)	322 "	"	3,070 00
48	Shoes, (Mixed quality)	43 "	"	846 00
51	Gold leaf,	2 boxes	"	150 00
52	Sugar Cardy,	348 piculs	Hongkong and Straits	2,836 00
55	Tea,	503 packages	Straits	2,496 00
56	Tobacco,	293 chests	"	5,020 00
Unenu- merated articles	Iran Pans, Vermicelli, Joss-sticks, } Medicines, Dried Fish, &c. &c. }		"	12,325 00
Total, \$38,938				90

Exchange @ 4/4 p Spanish Dollar, £8,486.15.2 Sterling.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export Duties, paid by 45 British Vessels in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

No.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Cacique,	150	75	0	0	0	167	3	1	0	242	3	1	0
2	Shunnie, (Lorcha)	27	7	5	0	0	9	1	0	0	16	6	0	0
3	William the Fourth,	176	88	0	0	0	105	3	2	0	193	3	2	0
4	Stalkart,	560	280	0	0	0	2,814	4	4	0	3,094	4	4	0
5	Royalist,	142	14	1	0	0	66	7	0	0	80	8	0	0
6	Spec,	105	10	5	0	0					10	5	0	0
7	Spec,	105	10	5	0	0	151	0	0	0	161	5	0	0
8	Anglona,	108	11	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	321	0	0	0
9	Sophia Fraser,	291	155	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	359	0	0	0
10	Denia,	137	13	4	0	0	333	0	0	0	346	4	0	0
11	Maid of Julpha,	189	95	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	238	0	0	0
12	Guesse,	134	13	4	0	0	264	1	2	9	277	5	2	9
13	Hannah,	274	187	0	0	0	305	6	2	6	442	6	2	6
14	William the Fourth,	176	88	0	0	0	235	6	9	3	323	6	9	3
15	Louisa,	159	79	5	0	0	159	9	8	0	239	4	8	0
16	Aqua Marine,	515	256	5	0	0	2,871	7	0	0	3,128	2	0	0
17	Bintang,	264	132	0	0	0	711	6	6	5	843	6	6	5
18	Pantaloan,	202	101	0	0	0	457	4	5	2	558	4	5	2
19	Maid of Julpha,	189					39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
20	King Henry,	139	13	9	0	0	344	8	7	4	358	7	7	4
21	Kelpie,	264												
22	Denia,	134	13	3	0	0	156	6	0	0	169	9	0	0
23	Kelpie,	264					546	0	0	0	546	0	0	0
24	Tyrone,	154	77	0	0	0	480	3	8	4	557	3	8	4
25	Snipe, (distress)	169												
26	Vindicator,	327	163	5	0	0	821	0	5	2	984	5	5	2
27	Captain,	316					735	0	0	0	735	0	0	0
28	Warlock,	330												
29	St Antonio,	76	7	6	0	0	71	6	9	8	79	2	9	8
30	John Dugdale,	407					862	0	0	0	862	0	0	0
31	Sir Wm. Wallace,	227	113	5	0	0	289	1	2	1	402	6	2	1
32	Pantaloan,	202	101	0	0	0	1,163	6	5	6	1,264	6	5	6
33	Audax,	150	75	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	345	0	0	0
34	Maggie,	186					275	0	0	0	275	0	0	0
35	Helen Stewart,	419												
36	Sophia Fraser,	291					1,354	4	6	4	1,354	4	6	4
37	Malacca,	589	294	5	0	0	2,524	5	0	0	2,819	0	0	0
38	Water Witch,	240	124	5	0	0	1,171	8	8	9	1,296	3	8	9
39	Anglona,	108												
40	St Antonio,	76					79	6	8	1	79	6	8	1
41	Guesse,	134	13	4	0	0	419	8	6	3	433	2	6	3
42	Petrel,	110												
43	Trader (Lorcha)	25												
44	Trader Do.	25												
45	Wave,	103												
45		9378	2,572	6	0	0	20,916	8	9	7	23,479	4	9	7

T. H. LAYTON, H. B. M. Consul, Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1846.

RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED						DEPARTED				
SHIP'S NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	IMPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	EXPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
Hebe, (Hbg.)	In port	100	12	Singapore,	In last Report,	—	Jan. 3	Singapore,	General Straits Cargo,	2,946
Lorcha, (Pg.)	Feb. 25	40	9	Hongkong,	None,	—	Mar. 6	Hongkong,	Camphor&Sugar Candy	1,868
Gitana, (Sp.)	March 5	200	20	Manila,	Rice & C.Chow Cargo,	5,077	23	Manila,	General,	3,430
Carthage, (Am.)	Feb. 12	426	16	Canton,	None,	—	" 10	Singapore,	Tea & Sugar,	1,080
Narciso, (Sp.)	Mar. 20	145	18	Manila,	Rice & Sundries,	7,159	00	Manila,	General,	2,396
Oquendo,	April 4	350	25	"	" Cotton, &c.	10,348	00	" 25	"	4,063
Asia Felix,	" 18	130	20	"	" Sundries,	3,468	97	May 7	"	1,642
Narciso	May 10	145	18	"	" Sapan Wood,	5,000	00	" 25	"	50
Gitana,	" 12	200	20	"	" Sundries,	4,824	00	June 1	"	—
N. Tropicque (Fr.)	" 13	250	20	Arrakan	Rice,	10,000	00	" 1	Bourbon,	None,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 14	36	9	Hongkong,	Bichode Mar & Cotton	880	00	May 24	Hongkong,	Soda Cakes & Tea,
Veloz, (Sp.)	June 3	270	28	Manila via Macao	Rice,	10,000	00	June 15	Manila,	Sundries,
Sultan,	" 6	200	20	"	Rice, &c.	5,102	00	" 16	"	None,
Joseph et Clare, (Fr.)	" 12	304	18	Penang,	Rice,	15,710	00	July 6	Bourbon,	Coolies,
Ylocano, (Sp.)	" 20	145	25	Manila,	Rice & Sapan Wood,	11,450	00	" 7	Manila,	None,
Bilbaino,	" 29	350	30	"	"	12,000	00	" 10	"	"
Carthage, (Am.)	" 29	426	16	Singapore,	Rice, &c.	25,618	85	"	In Port,	"
Trini,	July 10	70	14	Manila,	Rice,	1,000	00	Aug. 1	Manila,	Passengers,
Mochlar, (Malay)	" 29	265	20	Singapore,	General,	22,004	25	Oct. 12	Singapore,	Salt, &c.
Syannum Muscour,	Aug. 6	222	18	" & Java	"	11,515	95	" 26	Java,	General,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 30	50	10	Macao,	"	3,638	45	Sept. 4	Macao,	None,
Lorcha,	" 30	50	8	"	"	2,120	40	" 12	"	"
Alla J. Barrie, (Du.)	" 30	205	20	Hongkong,	Rice & General,	20,327	00	Nov. 19	Chin-Chew,	"
Oquendo, (Sp.)	Sept. 8	350	25	Manila,	"	4,898	05	Oct. 27	Manila,	General,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 20	50	10	Macao,	"	6,007	71	Sept. 28	Macao,	None,
Pylades, (Du.)	" 20	330	22	Java,	"	24,292	20	Nov. 14	Straits,	General,
Ikaing,	" 21	200	18	"	Rice,	20,168	00	"	In Harbour,	None,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 28	50	8	Macao,	General,	3,151	20	Oct. 22	Macao,	"
Asia Felix, (Sp.)	" 22	130	16	Manila,	Rice,	4,880	00	" 5	Manila,	General,
Vishnu, (Du.)	" 26	219	23	Hongkong,	Cotton & Piece Goods,	23,564	00	" 15	Hongkong,	None,
Fatal Hair,	Oct. 5	203	20	Java,	Rice,	5,000	00	" 30	Java,	General,
L'Aigle, (Fr.)	" 5	484	24	Penang,	General,	11,163	70	" 23	Hongkong,	Part of Original,
Justina, (Du.)	" 13	235	20	Java,	"	12,208	90	" 27	Java,	General,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 22	62	10	Macao,	"	2,601	50	" 25	Macao,	None,
Lorcha,	" 22	50	10	"	"	2,807	11	" 29	"	"
Lorcha,	Nov. 2	50	10	"	"	3,613	60	Nov. 12	"	"
Lorcha,	" 9	50	10	"	"	1,064	20	" 19	"	"
Lorcha,	" 10	50	10	"	"	878	90	" 20	"	"
Lorcha,	" 10	40	8	"	"	1,960	90	" 22	"	"
Fatta Mumburuk (Du.)	Oct. 6	250	20	Hongkong,	"	27,248	40	"	In Harbour,	"
L'Avenir, (Fr.)	Nov. 19	290	16	Penang,	Rice,	9,581	59	Dec. 25	Bourbon,	Coolies,
Oquendo, (Sp.)	Dec. 28	350	25	Manila,	General,	9,719	00	"	In Harbour,	"
		8,017	393			\$361,393	07			\$29,708

Total Spanish Dollars @ 4/4, \$391,701.47, equal to £84,868.11.3 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	WHERE FROM	IMPORTED VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
3	Betel Nut, ...	Peculs 991	Manila and Straits	\$ 1,982
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 2,253	"	17,550
5	Birds' Nests, ...	Packages 9 Midg. 1 71 Pls. 58 Catts. Peculs 6,929 1/4 Bales Dmgd. 24	"	14,684
12	Cotton, ...	Pieces 710	India	81,213
13	Grey, Long Cloths, ...	" 563	England and America	1,432
"	White, ...	" 150	Manila	1,178
"	(Coarse native), ...	" 384	England	150
"	Coloured, Long Cloths, ...	" 240	"	146
"	Drills, ...	Remnant 1	"	480
"	Chintz, ...	Pieces 49	"	—
"	Handkerchiefs, ...	Peculs 1,362	"	44
14	Cotton Yarn, ...	" 407	"	40,860
19	Flints, ...	2 Cases 9 1/4 Peculs	"	417
20	Glass, ...	" One	"	177
"	Vase, ...	Pecul 1	Straits	60
25	Cows Horns, ...	" 250	England	12
30	Lead, ...	Bundle 1	Java and Straits	2,000
33	Putchuck, ...	Peculs 695	"	8
34	Rattana, ...	" 2	"	2,117
"	Mats, ...	" 76,079	Arrakan and Manila	40
35	Rice, ...	" 683	"	153,158
"	Pease, ...	Package 1	"	1,363
38	Sharks' Fins, (Mixed quality)	9 Pls. 20 Cattles	Straits	580
39	Fish Skins, ...	Peculs 214	Manila and Straits	1,959
"	Birds' Skins, ...	Box 1	"	25
40	Stock Fish, &c. ...	Peculs 541	"	21
46	Sandal Wood, ...	" 83	"	5,197
"	Sapan Wood, ...	" 1,283	"	764
"	Bark Wood, ...	" 1,773	"	2,329
47	Camlets, ...	Pieces 210	England	1,781
"	Long Ella, ...	" 2	"	6,300
"	Bombazettes, ...	"	"	18
Unenumerated articles	Dried Shrimps, Dried beef, Hibi, Tuck-lo-bo, Amber, Hides, Seeds, Grease, Bones, Nerves	"	Manila and Straits	160
				Total, \$361,393

Exchange @ 4/4 Spanish Dollar, £78,431.16.7 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	WHERE BOUND	EXPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
5	Bamboo ware (coarse),	Peculs 44	Manila	\$ 173 00
8	Horn and Bone ware,	Packages 20	Do.	57 00
9	Camphor,	Peculs 113	Macao	1,356 00
14	Crockery,	" 209	Manila and Straits	514 00
16	Metal Utensils,	"	Do.	627 00
21	Furniture,	Pieces 9	Do.	48 00
27	Grass Cloth,	Peculs 47	Manila	1,240 00
	Wicks,	Package 1	Do.	10 00
	Thread,	" 46	Do.	1,026 00
30	Kittysols,	Pieces 21,601	Manila and Straits	6,578 00
31	Lacquered ware,	Packages 14	Do.	827 00
41	Paper (mixed quality),	Peculs 1,547	Do.	6,371 00
43	Preserves (all kinds),	Cases 153	Do.	883 00
44	Rattan and Wood Utensils,	Packages 37	Do.	424 40
48	Shoes,	" 14	Do.	245 00
52	Sugar,	Peculs 155	Hongkong	620 00
53	Sugar Candy,	" 581	Straits and Hongkong	2,867 00
55	Tea,	Packages 105 Peculs 34	Manila and Straits	1,478 00
57	Tobacco,	" 204	Straits	196 00
Unenum- merated Articles	Salt, Bags, Vermicelli, Medicine, Gypsum, Hazel nuts, Seeds, Mushroom &c., &c.,		Do.	4,866 00
Total, \$29,708				40

Exchange @ 4/4 p Spanish Dollar, £6,436.14.3 Sterling.

STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties, paid by 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

No.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Hebe,	100	10	0	0	0	142	6	2	4	152	6	2	4
2	Lorcha,	40	7	5	0	0	194	4	0	0	201	9	0	0
3	Gitana,	200	100	0	0	0	170	3	7	1	270	3	7	1
4	Carthage,	426	Paid at Canton				94	1	5	0	94	1	5	0
5	Narciso,	145	14	5	0	0	329	4	9	6	341	9	9	6
6	Oquendo,	350	175	0	0	0	577	1	8	2	752	1	8	2
7	Asia Felix,	130	13	0	0	0	160	6	6	4	173	6	6	4
8	Narciso,	145	14	5	0	0	11	5	0	0	26	0	0	0
9	Gitana,	200	100	0	0	0	68	2	5	9	168	2	5	9
10	Nouveau Tropicque,	250	Rice Ship				160	3	4	0	167	8	4	0
11	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	108	9	6	0	343	9	6	0
12	Velo,	270	135	0	0	0	42	3	9	3	142	3	9	3
13	Schitan,	200	100	0	0	0	Rice Ship				34	6	0	0
14	Joseph et Clare,	304	14	5	0	0	Rice Ship				540	9	7	0
15	Ylocano,	145	Rice Ship				21	1	0	0	735	9	7	0
16	Bilbaino,	350	Rice Ship				9	7	0					
17	Carthage,	426	213	0	0	0	Rice Ship							
18	Trini,	70	Rice Ship				110	5	9	6	243	5	9	6
19	Machlar,	266	133	0	0	0	310	0	2	9	421	0	2	9
20	Syanam Muscour,	222	111	0	0	0	126	5	3	4	134	0	3	4
21	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	122	5	0	4	130	0	0	4
22	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	460	3	2	8	562	8	2	8
23	Alla Judal Barrie,	205	102	5	0	0	416	9	3	2	591	9	3	2
24	Oquendo,	250	175	0	0	0	142	0	8	2	149	5	8	2
25	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	825	5	1	7	990	5	1	7
26	Pylades,	330	165	0	0	0	315	9	2	3	415	9	2	3
27	Iksing,	200	100	0	0	0	83	2	2	0	90	7	2	0
28	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	7	4	2	0	20	4	2	0
29	Asia Felix,	130	13	0	0	0	813	6	0	0	923	1	0	0
30	Vishnu,	219	109	5	0	0	16	7	9	8	66	7	9	8
31	Fatal Hair,	203	50	0	0	0	110	1	7	7	352	1	7	7
32	L'Aigle,	484	242	0	0	0	801	5	2	0	919	0	3	0
33	Justina,	235	117	5	0	0	197	6	6	8	205	1	6	8
34	Lorcha,	62	7	5	0	0	139	9	0	3	147	4	0	3
35	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	123	9	6	1	131	4	6	1
36	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	53	5	2	3	61	0	2	3
37	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	38	7	7	1	46	2	7	1
38	Lorcha,	50	7	5	0	0	73	9	6	4	81	4	6	4
39	Lorcha,	40	7	5	0	0	In Harbour				125	0	0	0
40	Futta Mombaruk,	250	125	0	0	0	60	3	7	8	205	3	7	8
41	L'Avenir,	290	145	0	0	0	In Harbour				175	0	0	0
42	Oquendo,	350	175	0	0	0								
42		8,017	2,748	0	0	0	7,970	7	5	5	10,713	7	5	5

T. H. LAYTON, H. B. M. Consul, Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1846.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF NINGPO.

*Diplomatic Department.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Ningpo for the Year 1846, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2d March, 1847.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Quantities and Description of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the ships in which they were Imported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED									AGGREGATE QUANTITY IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS AT 4/2 EACH
	British	American	French	Dutch	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscell. Flags	Portug. Lorchas		
Betel Nut, Peculs	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piculs 2	6
Clocks, Value	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Value 24	24
Cottons,—											
Plain, Pieces	7,846	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pieces 7,951	24,338
Dyed and Printed, "	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 44	176
Cambrics and Muslins, "	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 30	120
Miscellaneous, Value	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Value 18	18
Cotton Yarn, Peculs	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Peculs 37	925
Flints, "	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 340	170
Rice and Paddy, "	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 50	150
Saltpetre, "	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 70	840
	\$25,834	\$933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$26,767

Or at 4/2 £5,576.9.2.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries from the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED									AGGREGATE QUANTITY EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS AT 4/2 EACH
	British	American	French	Dutch	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscell. Flags	Portug. Lorchas		
Tea, Peculs	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Peculs 1,113	\$27,780
	\$27,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$27,780

Or at 4/2 £5,787.10.

Ningpo, 31st December, 1847.

G. G. SULLIVAN, H. B. M. Offy. Consul at Ningpo.

N^o 58

CONSULAR RETURNS
OF
BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.
FOR THE YEAR 1847.



HONGKONG:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.
1848.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF CANTON.



Diplomatic Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of CANTON during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 22d February, 1848.

No. I.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British, ...	221	88,876	British, ...	213	84,787
American, ...	60	27,621	American, ...	66	28,990
French, ...	7	2,018	French, ...	7	2,018
Spanish, ...	2	580	Spanish, ...	2	580
Dutch, ...	7	2,548	Dutch, ...	7	2,404
Danish, ...	1	302	Danish, ...	1	302
Swedish, ...	—	—	Swedish, ...	1	206
Hamburgh, ...	3	870	Hamburgh, ...	2	630
Bremen, ...	2	469	Bremen, ...	3	621
Prussian, ...	2	405	Prussian, ...	1	230
Miscellaneous,*	7	2,237	Miscellaneous, ...	7	2,237
	312	125,926		310	122,975

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

* Namely, 3 under Prussian, 1 under Chilian, and 1 under Haw-a-yau colours; besides 2 Siamese and 1 Malay ship of an aggregate burthen of 1,480 tons.

No. II.—A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-house of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz:—

ARRIVED								NAMES OF PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED										
AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	MISCELLANEOUS		TOTAL	BRITISH	AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
	4						1	14	London	52									52
								31	Liverpool, Hull, and Newport	21									21
								1	Glasgow and the Clyde	4									4
									Cork	1									1
								4	Havre, Bordeaux, and Brest		1	6							7
		4						2	Amsterdam and Rotterdam				3						3
			2					4	Hamburgh and Bremen		1			1	5				8
					2	2		68	Bombay	42	3								45
	3							17	Calcutta	16	3								19
	1							4	Madras	2									2
								7	Tutocorin and Chippicollam										
								1	Colombo										
							2	2	Siam	1							2	3	
	5	1						15	Singapore and the Straits	1	2						1	4	
								7	Batavia and Sourabaya				4						4
	1							2	Bali and Lombok	1									1
	5	1						2	Manila and the Philippines		1								2
					2		2	10	Halifax N. S.	2									5
									New York		38								38
12								12	Boston and Baltimore		4								4
12									Mazatlan and St Francisco		2								
							1	1	Callao and Lima		3	1							4
	1	1					1	4	Valparaiso										
									Sydney and Hobart Town	21									21
								13	New Zealand										
								1	Sandwich and Polynesian Islands	3	1								6
	4			1				32	Victoria, Hongkong	20									20
									Macao	1									1
					1			38	Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai	23	7					1			31
60	7	7	1		5	2	9	812		213	66	7	7	1	1	5	1	9	310
27,621	2,018	2,548	302	—	1,339	405	2,317	Total 125,926 tons		84,787 tons	28,990	2,018	2,404	302	206	1,251	230	2,817	Total 122,975 tons

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

No. III.—A STATEMENT exhibiting the movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1847 distinguishing British and Country Ships, and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December :—

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London,	14	6,356	—	—	14	6,356	52	26,021	—	—	52	26,021	Entered. British 136 Vessels 54,071 Tons Country 85 " 34,805 " Total 221 Vessels 88,876 Tons
Liverpool,	25	8,786	—	—	25	8,786	21	7,356	—	—	21	7,356	
Hull,	1	353	—	—	1	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newport,	1	347	—	—	1	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cleared. British 131 Vessels 51,288 Tons Country 82 " 33,469 " Total 213 Vessels 84,757 Tons
Glasgow and Leith,	1	149	—	—	1	149	3	917	—	—	3	917	
Clyde,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	378	—	—	1	378	
Cork,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	567	—	—	1	567	Of which number entered in Ballast British 20 Vessels 7,161 Tons Country 17 " 2,932 " Total 37 Vessels 10,093 Tons
Halifax and Montreal,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	606	—	—	2	606	
Bombay,	30	15,818	35	22,068	65	37,886	6	2,694	36	18,719	42	21,413	
Calcutta,	2	1,199	14	5,559	16	6,758	2	338	14	6,020	16	6,358	And cleared in Ballast. British 15 Vessels 4,519 Tons Country 12 " 5,025 " Total 27 Vessels 9,544 Tons
Madras,	3	1,560	1	465	4	2,025	1	465	1	348	2	813	
Tutocorin,	4	1,867	2	797	6	2,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chippicollum,	1	384	—	—	1	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	At Whampoa on 31st Decemr. British 28 Vessels 9,409 Tons Country 2 " 631 " Total 30 Vessels 10,040 Tons
Colombo,	1	248	—	—	1	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Singapore,	5	1,747	3	696	8	2,443	—	—	1	126	1	126	
Siam,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	826	1	826	Total 37 Vessels 10,093 Tons
Manila,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	575	1	755	2	1,330	
Batavia,	1	220	—	—	1	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bali,	1	297	—	—	1	297	—	—	1	139	1	139	Total 27 Vessels 9,544 Tons
Sonrabaya,	1	601	—	—	1	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Australia,	9	2,679	3	366	12	3,045	12	3,434	9	1,557	21	4,991	
New Zealand,	—	—	1	118	1	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	At Whampoa on 31st Decemr. British 28 Vessels 9,409 Tons Country 2 " 631 " Total 30 Vessels 10,040 Tons
Sandwich Islands,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184	1	120	2	304	
South Sea Islands,	1	197	2	223	3	420	1	103	—	—	1	103	
Lima,	1	315	—	—	1	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total 37 Vessels 10,093 Tons
Victoria,	21	8,552	11	2,050	32	10,602	11	3,075	9	2,943	20	6,018	
Macao,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177	—	—	1	177	
Shanghai,	12	2,192	10	2,033	22	4,225	11	3,264	4	1,077	15	4,341	Total 30 Vessels 10,040 Tons
Amoy,	—	—	1	186	1	186	1	448	3	695	4	1,143	
Ningpo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	589	—	—	2	589	
Cum-sing-moon,	1	204	2	244	3	448	1	102	1	144	2	246	Total 30 Vessels 10,040 Tons
	136	54,071	85	34,805	221	88,876	131	51,288	82	33,469	213	84,757	

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

No. VI.—A RETURN of the Quantities of British Manufactures which were re-exported from CANTON to the undermentioned Ports in 1847 :—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	NAMES OF PORTS			TOTAL
		Shanghai	Amoy	Ningpo	
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>				
	Broad cloth and Spanish Stripes,	14,449	1,593	555	16,597
	Long Ella,	1,680	—	—	1,680
	Camlets,	3,807	—	—	3,807
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>				
	Long Cloth Grey,	42,418	21,850	3,450	67,718
	Do. White,	13,626	1,544	590	15,760
	Do. Twilled,	1,350	—	—	1,350
	Chints,	2,555	—	—	2,555
	Handkerchiefs,	68,613	—	—	68,613
	Dyed Cottons,	935	—	—	935
	Cotton Yarn,	—	5,107	—	5,107
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
8	Clocks, Fire-arms, Buttons, &c.,	1,480	200	—	1,680
4	Bicho de Mar,	24	—	—	24
12	Cotton,	—	3,429	—	3,429
24	Gum Olibanum,	364	—	—	364
32	Pepper,	189	—	—	189
33	Putehuck,	375	—	—	375
34	Rattans,	1,632	—	2,504	4,136
46	Wood Sandal,	451	—	—	451

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

No. IV.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 184 British Vessels of 78,765 Tons, and 73 Hongkong Lories of 4,285 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, viz.:

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUN- TRIES AND PLACES	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.				
1.—Manufactures of Wool.				
47	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth,	Changs 140,823		\$ 774,488
	Narrow Woollens, not described, ...	" 40,782		54,742
	Long Ells,	" 869,166		491,225
	Camlets,	" 135,524		236,176
	Bombazettes,	" 19,348		30,254
	Buntings,	" 3,614		4,605
	Blankets,	Pieces 1,084		3,316
	Woollens, not enumerated,	Changs 22,006		32,560
2.—Manufactures of Cotton.				
13	Long Cloth, white,	Pieces 125,477		375,467
	Do. grey and twilled,	" 440,871		1,210,250
	Cambrics and Muslins,	" 124		382
	Chintzes and Prints,	" 9,414		23,858
	Handkerchiefs,	Doz. 14,248		35,226
	Gingham, Pulicates, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Wool and Cotton Mix- tures, and all kinds of Fancy goods,	Value \$ 25,118	London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Singa- pore, Bombay, Cal- cutta, Madras, and Victoria, Hong- kong.	25,118
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread,	Piculs 27,745		830,756
3.—Miscellaneous articles, raw and manufactured.				
8	Clocks and Watches, including Tele- scopes, Writing Desks, and Dress- ing Cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c.,	Value \$ 10,256		10,256
19	Flints,	Piculs 3,992		1,622
20	Glass and Glassware,	Value \$ 5,580		5,580
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c., ...	Piculs 6,005		25,624
	Lead, pig,	" 780		4,657
	Tin plates,	Boxes 601		4,582
40	Smalts,	Piculs 111		4,546
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits,	Value \$ 12,824		12,824
II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				
				\$ 4,198,089
3	Betel-nut,	Piculs 2,174		8,164
4	Bicho de Mar,	" 667		23,964
5	Cloves,	" 364		7,408
12	Cotton, viz.—Bombay,			
	Bengal,			
	Madras,	Piculs 470,578		4,685,872
	Miscellaneous,			
15	Cochineal,	Catties 12,810		22,654
17	Elephants' teeth,	" 12,786		15,681
18	Fishmaws,	Piculs 1,239		56,475
24	Gum Olibanum,	" 520		3,022
	" not further described,	Value \$ 3,970		3,970
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock,	Piculs 240	British India, Siam, Singapore, Sydney, Colombo, Sourabaya, Ba- tavia, Bali.	5,228
29	Mother o' Pearl shells,	" 144		738
30	Tin in Blocks,	" 39		692
32	Pepper,	" 5,265		32,664
33	Patchouk,	" 1,520		9,632
34	Rattana,	" 7,423		25,718
35	Rice and Pulas,	" 5,910		11,672
36	Rose Maloes,	Catties 2,249		3,067
38	Sharks fins,	Piculs 4,998		119,245
39	Skins and Furs, viz.—Ox hides, Trend-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins,	No. 14,673		28,952
41	Scamp,	Piculs 155		1,492
46	Wood, Sandal,	" 10,197		193,426
	" Siam,	" 680		2,675
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Alum, Amber, Amethysts, Blue Stone, Coals, Coral rough and Coral beads, Cornware, Cutlery, Hornelian Stones and Beads, Cutch, Earthenware, Furniture, Oil Essential, Pumice Stone, Physis, Sea-otter Tails, Sea-horse Teeth, Razors, Stationery, Tinplate, Tortoise shell, Wood-ware.				
				165,260
Total of Imports in British Ships,				\$9,625,760
At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar,				£2,085,581

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 16 Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 1334lbs. in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market. The Spanish Dollars have been reduced to Sterling at 4/4, the average Exchange of the year.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

No. V.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of CANTON, in 176 British Vessels of 74,664 Tons, and in 66 Hongkong Lorchas of 4,211 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847, viz:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$	
I. RAW PRODUCE.					
1	Alum,	Piculs 10,390	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	19,768	
2	Aniseed Star,	" 366		8,574	
	Arsenic,	" 459		5,426	
10	Canes,	Mille- 225	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sand- wich Islands, Montreal	2,645	
11	Capoor Cutchery,	Piculs 315		2,506	
12	Cassia Lignea,	" 5,920		65,432	
13	China Root,	" 328	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	964	
28	Hartal or Orpiment,	" 787		9,652	
	Quicksilver,	" 399		48,226	
45	Rhubarb,	" 1,261	London, Bombay, Australia	49,654	
46	Silk, raw,	" 4,022		1,405,712	
	" organzine,	" 489		234,206	
	" coarse or refuse,	" 3,876	{ Bombay, Australia, and Sandwich Islands Gr. Britain, India, Austra- lia, Sandwich Is., Montreal	367,752	
52	Sugar, raw,	" 90,428		452,140	
55	Ten,	" 336,496		11,844,232	
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets, ...	Boxes 198	London, Bombay, Calcutta	14,516,152	
5	Bamboo ware,	Piculs 62		11,782	
6	Brass leaf,	Boxes 590		1,010	
8	Bone and Horn ware,	Catties 576	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Montreal	28,560	
14	China ware,	Piculs 1,362		650	
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, ...	" 430		34,050	
18	Crackers and Fireworks,	" 1,290	Australia	21,506	
20	Fans of all sorts,	Catties 4,662		6,454	
21	Furniture,	Piculs 12		6,982	
24	Glass and Glass ware,	" 359	{ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Sydney, and Hobart Town	321	
25	Glass Beads,	Boxes 1,754		7,082	
27	Grass Cloth,	Catties 2,769		35,436	
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware,	" 1,588	{ London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Australia, Sand- wich Islands, and Montreal	8,507	
30	Kittysols,	Boxes 2,116		2,405	
31	Lacquered ware,	Piculs 383		23,522	
35	Mats and Matting,	" 3,271	Do.	19,736	
				26,260	
38	Nankeens and Cotton Cloth, ...	" 337		{ London, Liverpool, Sand- wich Islands	16,732
2	Oil of Aniseed,	" 12	Bombay, Calcutta	1,710	
12	" Cassia,	" 13	Bombay, Madras	3,127	
41	Paper of all sorts,	" 3,926	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Aus- tralia, Sandwich Islands	54,860	
43	Preserves,	Boxes 6,065		25,371	
44	Rattan work,	Piculs 288		6,925	
46	Silk Thread and Ribbands,	Catties 46	{ London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Montreal	250	
	Silk Manufactures,	" 51,053		305,854	
47	Silk and Cotton Mixtures,	" 36,019		79,462	
50	Soy,	Piculs 180	London, Australia, &c.	1,860	
53	Sugar Candy,	" 26,408	{ Bombay, Australia, Sand- wich Islands	210,967	
				Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,	7,896
59	Trunks of Leather and Wood, ...	Nests 358		Singapore, Siam, Sandwich Islands	80,725
61	Vermilion,	Boxes 1,566			
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.					
Including Camphor, Cubebs, Chinese Copper Coin, Crockery, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Artificial Flowers, Caps, Glue, Galingal, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls factitious, Shoes, Tinfoil, Turmeric, Silk Umbrellas, and Wood-ware.					
Total of Exports in British Ships,				\$15,721,940	
At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar,				£3,406,420	

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½lbs in England. 1 Chang is four English yards nearly. The Value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/4 per Dollar.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF NINGPO.

*Diplomatic Department.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of NINGPO during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st March, 1848.

RETURN of British Trade at the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

ARRIVED.							DEPARTED.			
SHIPS' NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS
Yang Hebe, ...	May 19	39	4	Shanghai	None	-----	June 5	Shanghai	Unsold Piece Goods	\$2,875
... ..	June 20	121	20	Hongkong	Long Cloths and Woollens	21,580	June 30	Hongkong	No Export Cargo	
... ..	July 16	186	13	Whampoa	Do.	24,167	Aug. 18	Do.	Alum, &c.	
... Zealand,	Sept. 14	455	18	England	Government Coals	-----	Oct. 1	Shanghai	No Export Cargo	
... Packet,...	Nov. 30	146	21	Amoy	With a convoy of Junks	-----	Dec. '13	Do.	Do.	
... Packet,	Dec. 29	146	21	Shanghai	Rattans and Sandal Wood	4,101	Jan. 1	Amoy	With a convoy of Junks	\$2,875
These Boats with British Goods from Chusan					Dyed Cottons	4,548	-----	-----	-----	
Total,.....						\$54,396	Total,.....			\$2,875
Or at the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £11,785.16										£622.18.4

Ningpo, 31st December, 1847.

G. G. SULLIVAN, Consul.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF AMOY.



Diplomatic Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of AMOY during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 6th March, 1848.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export Duties, paid by 45 British Vessels in Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Spec...	105	Paid at Canton				188	0	0	0	188	0	0	0
2	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	Do.				392	0	0	0	392	0	0	0
3	Duke of Argyll	629	314	5	0	0	1,471	7	8	0	1,786	2	8	0
4	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	12	1	0	0	683	4	4	6	695	5	4	6
5	Amoy, (Lorcha)	57	No duties											
6	Emily Jane	426	218	0	0	0	1,602	0	0	0	1,615	0	0	0
7	Denia	133	13	4	0	0	40	0	0	0	53	4	0	0
8	Zephyr	125	12	5	0	0	189	1	0	0	201	6	0	0
9	Denia	133	13	4	0	0	649	7	0	0	663	1	0	0
10	Zephyr	125	12	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	42	5	0	0
11	Audax	150	15	0	0	0	1,182	6	0	8	1,197	6	0	8
12	Erin	152	76	0	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	1,570	0	0	0
13	Amazon	154	77	0	0	0	274	5	0	6	351	5	0	6
14	Gen	226	Duties paid at Shanghai											
15	Gayr	236	118	0	0	0	653	8	3	6	771	8	3	6
16	Achilles	448	Paid at Canton				108	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
17	Victoria	443	Do.				1,162	0	0	0	1,162	0	0	0
18	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	No duties				13	3	0	0
19	Audax	150	15	0	0	0	298	8	0	0	313	8	0	0
20	Hismidi	274	137	0	0	0	417	9	5	5	554	9	5	5
21	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	No duties											
22	Guess	133	13	3	0	0	224	9	3	9	238	2	3	9
23	Erin	285	142	5	0	0	1,436	4	6	9	1,578	9	6	9
24	Gen	226	Left Port without breaking bulk											
25	Aurora	90	No duties											
26	Swallow	243	171	5	0	0	1,229	4	0	0	1,400	9	0	0
27	Friends	300	150	0	0	0	417	0	5	0	567	0	5	0
28	Caroline	67	7	5	0	0	227	4	0	0	234	9	0	0
29	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	180	0	0	0	193	3	0	0
30	King Henry	139	13	9	0	0	174	1	4	4	188	0	4	4
31	Young Hebe	39	Duties											
32	Louisa	159	79	5	0	0	157	5	6	0	237	0	6	0
33	Amoy Packet	146	14	6	0	0	775	5	9	0	790	1	9	0
34	Poppy	140	14	0	0	0	1,925	0	0	0	1,239	0	0	0
35	Shepherdess	294	147	6	6	0	647	3	6	1	794	3	6	1
36	Emma	127	12	7	0	0	172	1	8	2	184	8	8	2
37	Wiggon	280	140	0	0	0	261	9	2	6	401	9	2	6
38	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	281	9	0	3	295	2	0	3
39	Caroline	67	7	5	0	0	300	0	0	0	307	5	0	0
40	Audax	150	15	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	390	0	0	0
41	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	315	7	8	5	329	0	8	5
42	Nymph	106	Paid at Canton				184	1	2	5	184	1	2	5
43	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	524	5	5	0	537	8	5	0
44	Louisa	159												
45	Caroline	67	7	5	0	0	691	2	9	0	698	7	9	0
45		8311	2,032	4	0	0	20,639	3	4	5	22,671	7	4	5

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 45 British Vessels of 8311 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS	
2	Bees Wax,	3 Boxes	Singapore	\$ 60	00
3	Betel Nut,	625 Bags	Do.	1,299	00
4	Bicho de Mar,	351 Packages	Do.	5,550	00
5	Bird's Nests,	18 Cases	Do.	1,260	00
7	Cloves,	23 Bags	Do.	120	00
12	Cotton,	9,266 Bales	India	276,314	00
13	White Long Cloth,	29,768 Pieces	England	96,364	00
"	Grey Do.,	33,710 "	Do.	109,904	85
"	Turkey Red Cloths,	2,250 "	Do.	6,400	00
"	Cotton Drills,	10,648 "	England and America	52,550	00
"	Chintzes,	550 "	England	1,725	00
"	Cotton Twill,	300 "	Do.	900	00
"	Musquito Net,	300 "	Do.	600	00
"	Bishop's Lawn,	4 Cases	Do.	600	00
14	Cotton Yarn,	1,547 Bales	Do.	140,955	65
"	Cotton Thread,	14 "	Do.	650	00
16	Cutch,	56 Piculs	Singapore	300	00
18	Fish Maws,	82 Bags	Do.	430	00
19	Flints,	1,480 Piculs	England	1,094	00
20	Glass,	13 Cases	Do.	150	00
25	Buffalo Horns,	58 Packages	Singapore	805	00
30	Lead,	125 Piculs	England	1,470	00
32	Pepper,	1,417 Bags	Penang and Singapore	7,405	00
33	Putchuck,	327 "	Do.	2,616	00
34	Rattans,	4,439 Bundles	Do.	1,288	00
35	Rice,	5,429 Bags	Do.	7,097	00
"	Peas,	580 "	Do.	300	00
38	Sharks' Fins,	5 Packages	Do.	175	00
39	Hides,	798 Pieces	Do.	842	00
41	Soap,	40 Piculs	America	320	00
45	Wine,	66 Dozen	—	660	00
46	Mangrove,	9,908 Piculs	Singapore	10,850	00
"	Garroo Wood,	100 "	Do.	1,410	00
"	Sandal Do.,	61 "	Do.	567	80
"	Log Do.,	160 "	Do.	640	00
"	Planks,	375 Pieces	Do.	7,900	00
47	Camlets,	870 "	England	19,500	00
"	Long Ella,	1,625 "	Do.	13,240	00
"	Spanish Stripes,	1,720 "	Do.	48,186	50
"	Habit Cloth,	810 "	Do.	6,189	72
Unenumerated articles }	Buttons, Dried Pork, Prawns, Medicine, } Salt Fish, &c., &c., }	—	Penang and Singapore	21,664	00
Total				\$829,652	52

Exchange at 4/4 per Spanish Dollar, £179,758.1.0 Sterling.

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 9 British Vessels of 2,244 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS	
1	Alum,	100	Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, and Macao,	\$ 80	00
7	Granite,			410	00
	Tiles,	21,000 Pieces		347	00
	Bricks,	12,000 "		20	00
14	Crockery,	3,130 Bds. & Bkts.		2,226	00
30	Kittysols,	53,100 Pieces		5,837	00
41	Paper,	712 Bundles		3,352	00
	Books,	7 Cases		42	00
43	Preserves,	179 Chests		1,295	00
48	Shoes,	15 "		604	00
53	Sugar Candy,	1,180 Bkts. & Tubs		6,100	00
55	Tea,	254 Chests		790	00
56	Tobacco,	320 Baskets		3,200	00
Unenu- merated Articles }	Vermicelli, Oil, Iron, Pens, Medicine, } Salt, &c., &c., }			8,645	00
Total				\$32,948	00

Exchange at 4/4 per Spanish Dollar, £7,138.14.6 Sterling.

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

Argoy, 31st December, 1847.

Total Spanish \$862,600.52; equal at 4/4, to £186,896.15.8 Sterling.

T. H. LAYTON,--*Consul.*

SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Trade in AMOY during the Years 1846 and 1847.

[illegible]

Amoy, 31st December 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, — Consul.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF SHANGHAE.

*Diplomatic Department.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 28th March, 1848.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British,	76	19,361	British,	75	18,914
American,	20	5,454	American,	20	5,454
Spanish,	2	671	Spanish,	2	671
Prussian,	1	350	Prussian,	1	350
Hamburgh,	1	350	Hamburgh,	1	350
Dutch,	2	569	Dutch,	2	569
	102	26,735		101	26,288

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

TABLE shewing the Countries and Places whence British Vessels Arrived from and Departed to.

ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Great Britain, ...	14	4,777	476,950	Great Britain, ...	32	11,202	1,253,625
Hongk. & 4 Ports,	49	11,039	378,759	Hongk. & 4 Ports,	41	7,263	141,027
Straits,	7	2,430	52,280	Straits, ... ..	...	...	...
Australia,	3	588	11,614	Australia,	2	449	6,542
British India, ...	3	527	625	British India, ...	...	...	...
	76	19,361	898,228		75	18,914	1,401,194

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1843.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI, in 76 British Vessels of 19,361 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st of December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
18	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>			£	s.	d.
	Long Cloths, Gray, ...	Pieces 940,848	{ Liverpool, Canton, Hongkong, & Singapore }	510,061	--	--
	Do. White, ...	" 225,122		126,283	--	--
	Drills, ...	" 32,575	"	15,852	--	--
	Dyed Shirtings, ...	Value	"	3,123	--	--
	Chints, ...	Pieces 28,895	"	15,115	--	--
	Muslins, ...	" 1,472	"	1,073	--	--
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Doz 17,203	"	3,583	--	--
	Velvets, ...	Value	"	18,703	--	--
	Cotton and Woollen Mixture,	"	"	1,079	--	--
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>					
	Broad Cloths, Sp. Stripes, &c.,	Chang 149,447	"	121,936	--	--
	Long Ells, ...	" 81,410	"	21,947	--	--
	Camlets, English, ...	" 64,037	"	18,371	--	--
	Do. Dutch, ...	" 1,544	"	666	--	--
30	<i>Metals.</i>					
	Iron, Nail Rod, ...	Piculs 2,659	"	2,190	--	--
	Lead, ...	" 85	"	115	--	--
	Tin, ...	" 87	"	254	--	--
46	<i>Woods.</i>					
	Sandal, ...	Piculs 7,423	{ Sydney, Hongkong, and Singapore }	15,877	--	--
	Sapan, ...	" 108		22	--	--
	Ebony, ...	" 4,800	"	1,500	--	--
	Laka, ...	" 578	"	861	--	--
	Mangrove bark, ...	Value	"	1,471	--	--
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
8	Watches, Clocks, &c., ...	Value	{ Liverpool, Canton, Hongkong, & Singapore }	288	--	--
20	Glass, window, ...	"		3,545	--	--
24	Olibanum, ...	Piculs 126	"	105	--	--
32	Pepper, ...	" 240	"	300	--	--
33	Patchwork, ...	" 162	"	462	--	--
34	Rattans, ...	" 5,365	"	4,309	--	--
	Sugar, ...	" 14,190	"	3,863	--	--
	Hardware, ...	Value	"	276	--	--
	Sundries, ...	"	"	3,509	--	--
Total, ...				£ 398,228	--	--

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of SHANGHAI in 75 British Vessels of 18,914 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	s.	d.
14	Cotton Raw, ...	Bales 930	Hongkong	1,937	--	--
28	China-ware, ...	Piculs 25	Great Britain	781	--	--
38	Nankens, ...	" 295	"	3,051	--	--
28	Hartall, ...	" 87	Hongkong	181	--	--
	Gypsum, ...	" 1,828	"	330	--	--
46	Silk, viz:—					
	Tsatlee, Bales 13,464	Piculs 14,138	{ London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Hongkong }	1,004,959	--	--
	Taysam, " 3,821					
	Sorts 395					
	Silk Piece Goods, ...	" 67	"	9,219	--	--
55	Teas, viz:—					
	Congou, lbs 11,289,246	lbs 13,318,599	{ London, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Sydney & Hongkong }	332,019	--	--
	Souchong, " 88,400					
	Pekoe, " 108,688					
	Hyson, " 87,733					
	Y. Hyson, " 238,662					
	H. Skin, " 361,716					
	Twankay, " 222,991					
	Imperial, " 100,918					
	Gunpowder, " 255,592					
	Sorts, " 564,653					
	Hemp, ...	Value	"	1,573	--	--
	Sundries, ...	"	"	1,164	--	--
Total £				1,401,194	--	--

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
	British	American	Spanish	Prussian	Hamburgh	Dutch		
Bicho de Mar, Piculs	—	1,290	1,502	—	—	—	2,792	£1,033
Birds' Nests, —	—	—	21	—	—	5	26	480
Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces	940,848	22,310	—	—	—	—	963,158	£21,041
" White, —	223,122	2,000	—	—	—	—	225,122	127,366
" Coloured, Value	£ 5,123	£ 520	—	£ 250	—	—	£ 5,893	3,393
Bricks, Pieces	33,375	37,236	—	—	—	—	70,611	45,571
China, —	23,395	450	—	300	—	—	24,145	15,708
Muslins, —	1,472	150	—	—	—	—	1,622	1,128
Jeans, —	—	2,300	—	—	—	—	2,300	1,268
Handkerchiefs, Doz	17,208	54,620	—	435	—	—	72,263	70,335
Velvets, Value	£13,703	—	—	—	—	—	£ 13,703	13,703
Coloured Wool- len Mixtures, —	£ 1,079	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1,079	1,079
Broad Cloth, Sp- ous, &c., Chang	143,447	11,653	—	—	847	—	155,947	132,136
Long Cloths, —	81,410	583	—	—	—	—	81,993	22,047
Camlets, English, —	64,057	33,115	—	2,700	—	—	99,872	30,039
" Dutch, —	1,544	—	—	—	—	—	1,544	666
Blankets, Pairs	—	500	—	—	—	—	500	416
Lastings, Pieces	—	120	—	—	—	—	120	480
Iron, Nail Rod, Piculs	2,659	—	—	—	—	—	2,659	2,190
Soap, —	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	125
Wax, —	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	244
Wood, Sassa, —	7,423	709	—	—	—	924	9,063	13,374
" Sassa, —	108	—	541	—	—	—	749	478
" Rohy, —	4,800	—	1,109	—	—	—	5,909	1,962
" Rohy, —	578	—	—	—	—	—	578	591
Matresses, Value	£ 1,471	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1,471	1,471
Mattresses, Piculs	4,263	756	—	553	—	338	6,907	5,403
Watches, Value	£ 286	—	—	—	—	—	£ 286	286
Glass, window, —	£ 3,545	£ 1,165	—	—	£ 312	—	£ 5,022	5,022
Pepper, Piculs	240	60	—	59	—	—	359	444
Soap, —	—	—	—	117	—	—	117	170
Indigo, —	—	6,150	1,606	—	—	—	7,756	10,026
Betal Nut, —	—	—	—	—	—	111	111	50
Patchwork, —	162	—	165	—	—	—	327	482
Oil, —	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	307
Sugar, —	14,190	500	—	—	—	—	14,690	9,181
Rice, —	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	1,437
Flour, —	—	—	—	450	—	—	450	23
Hardware, Value	£ 370	£ 625	—	—	—	—	£ 995	895
Sundries, —	£ 3,014	—	£1,054	£1,761	—	—	£ 5,829	5,009
Total.....							£ 1,009,329	

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1848.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries from the Port of SHANGHAI during the Year ending the 31st December 1847, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED			AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
	British	American	Spanish		£	s.	d.
Alum, Piculs	—	—	408	408	85	—	—
Cotton Raw, ... Bales	930	450	—	1,380	2,374	—	—
Clothes, Piculs	25	—	188	213	2,784	—	—
Nankeens,	295	115	59	469	4,862	—	—
Hartall,	87	—	—	87	181	—	—
Gypsum,	1,828	1,000	—	2,828	588	—	—
Rhubarb,	—	601	—	601	3,706	—	—
Kittys,	—	—	226	226	423	—	—
Silk Raw, Bales	17,880	344	—	18,224	1,926,885	—	—
Silk Piece Goods, Value	£6,349	£13,895	—	£20,244	20,144	—	—
Tea, Pounds	13,313,599	2,549,883	—	15,863,482	449,919	—	—
Hemp,	£1,373	—	—	£1,373	1,373	—	—
Sundries,	£1,164	—	£2,361	£3,525	3,525	—	—
Total £					1,517,299	—	—

NOTE.—The Prussian, Hamburgh, and Dutch Vessels left in Ballast.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

RELATIVE Quantities and Valuation of Goods, Imported and Exported at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Years 1846-47.

IMPORTS.								
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITIES 1846		QUANTITIES 1847		VALUE 1846		VALUE 1847	
	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	British	Foreign
<i>Cotton Manufactures</i>					£	£	£	£
Grey Shirtings, } pieces	1,221,464	377,185	1,223,412	82,664	641,678	196,176	668,384	43,220
White Do. } Chintz & Muslins								
<i>Wool Manufactures</i>								
Broad Cloth, Sp. } Stripes, Lg. Ells, & } & Camlets,	192,342	49,030	296,438	48,698	129,870	24,676	162,920	22,078
<i>Metals.</i>								
Iron, Lead, Tin, } & Swedish Steel, } piculs	4,348	3,492	2,831	..	3,310	4,317	2,559	..
<i>Woods.</i>								
Sandal, Sapan, } Ebony, Laka, & } piculs	8,741	14,883	12,909	3,360	6,069	18,178	17,760	4,295
Rattans, } <i>Miscellaneous.</i>					29,273	12,625	46,605	41,408
					810,200	255,972	898,228	111,111

EXPORTS.									
Silk, Raw	bales	15,926	430	17,680	352	922,983	22,932	1,004,059	22,826
Silk Piece Goods,						3,333		6,249	13,895
Tea,	lbs.	10,073,758	2,724,680	13,313,589	2,549,883	422,263	128,033	382,019	67,960
Cotton Raw,	bales	139		930	450	290		1,937	937
Nankeens,	piculs	181	7	293	174	1,885	75	3,051	1,811
China ware,				25	188			781	1,953
Miscellaneous,						1,776	23,390	3,098	6,783
						1,352,530	174,430	1,401,194	116,105

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Duties levied on Foreign Vessels at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the respective National Flags.

NO. OF VESSELS	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. AND EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
		Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
76	British, ...	6,126	3	..	..	561,253	5	9	4	567,379	8	9	4
20	American, ...	1,413	2	5	..	59,241	5	1	8	60,654	7	6	8
2	Spanish, ...	235	5	..	..	2,094	7	3	6	2,330	2	3	6
2	Dutch, ...	..	..	..	..	795	8	4	8	795	8	4	8
1	Prussian, ...	151	8	..	..	1,487	8	3	5	1,639	6	3	5
1	Hamburgh, ...	..	..	..	..	182	..	5	..	182	..	5	..
	Total Taels	7,926	8	5	..	625,055	5	8	1	632,982	4	3	1

@ 72 1/2 Cent, \$11,309

@ 4/2 Exchange £2,293

\$868,132

£180,861

\$879,141

£183,154

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

Annals
N^o 59

CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE
WITH CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR 1848.



HONGKONG:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

1849.

CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE

AT THE

PORT OF CANTON.

Diplomatic Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of CANTON during the Year 1848, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 5th March, 1849.

No. I.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of MERCHANT VESSELS which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British,	171	72,345	British,	176	73,975
American,	67	30,943	American,	69	27,847
French,	1	287	French,	1	237
Spanish,	1	350	Spanish,	1	350
Portuguese,	3	357	Portuguese,	3	357
Dutch,	5	1,662	Dutch,	7	2,492
Hamburg,	7	1,693	Hamburg,	4	833
Belgian,	1	375	Belgian,	1	375
Miscellaneous,	5	2,280	Miscellaneous,	4	1,935
	261	110,242		257	108,401

No. II.—STATEMENT exhibiting the Movement of BRITISH SHIPPING in the Trade with the Port of CANTON, during the Year 1848, distinguishing British and Country Ships; and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December:—

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED					
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
London,	10	4,978	...	...	10	4,978	42	21,537	...	...	42	21,537
Liverpool,	12	4,913	...	...	12	4,913	13	5,181	...	...	13	5,181
Bristol, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	446	...	...	1	446
Glasgow, and Leith, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	869	...	...	2	869
Cork, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	387	...	...	1	387
Cape of Good Hope, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	127	...	...	1	127
Bombay,	55	27,907	13	10,220	68	38,127	11	5,369	12	8,666	23	14,029
Calcutta, ... ..	...	...	11	3,966	11	3,966	2	567	14	4,512	16	5,079
Madras,	1	447	...	...	1	447	1	318	1	508	2	826
Tutucorin,	4	1,952	1	738	5	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore, & the Straits,	5	1,450	5	930	10	2,380	10	5,160	2	574	12	5,734
Siam, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	734	1	734
Manilla,	1	407	...	...	1	407	3	1,024	...	...	3	1,024
Batavia, and Lombok,	2	1,017	1	168	3	1,185	1	351	...	...	1	351
Bali, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	168	...	...	1	168
Australia,	3	1,053	2	519	5	1,572	5	1,344	9	1,771	14	3,115
New Zealand,	1	741	...	...	1	741	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandwich Islands,	1	146	...	...	1	146	1	146	...	...	1	146
South Sea Islands, ... ..	...	...	2	321	2	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lima, Calao,	1	232	...	...	1	232	1	232	1	186	2	418
Victoria,	10	4,055	14	3,231	24	7,286	15	6,385	7	1,519	22	7,854
Macao, ... ..	...	...	1	67	1	67	1	586	...	...	1	586
Shanghai,	8	1,422	4	1,061	12	2,483	6	1,941	7	1,912	13	3,853
Amoy, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,644	1	67	4	1,711
Cummingmoon, ... ..	...	...	2	404	2	404	...	...	...	...	...	...
	114	50,720	57	21,625	171	72,345	119	53,231	57	20,744	176	73,975

REMARKS.

Entered.—British, 114 vessels of 50,720 tons; Country, 57 vessels of 21,625 tons: Total, 171 vessels of 72,345 tons.
 Cleared.—British, 119 vessels of 53,231 tons; Country, 57 vessels of 20,744 tons: Total, 176 vessels of 73,975 tons.
 Of which number entered in Ballast.—British, 7 vessels of 2,691 tons; Country, 12 vessels of 2,728 tons: Total, 19 vessels of 5,419 tons.
 And cleared in Ballast.—British, 23 vessels of 10,204 tons; Country, 7 vessels of 1,565 tons: Total, 30 vessels of 11,769 tons.
 At Whampoa on the 31st December.—British, 13 vessels of 6,254 tons; Country, 2 vessels of 1,968 tons: Total, vessels of 8,222 tons.

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 152 British Vessels of 66,926 Tons, and 32 Hongkong Lorchas of 982 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUN- TRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$	
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.					
47	1.— <i>Manufactures of Wool.</i> Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth,	Change 271,997	London, Liverpool, Singapore, Bom- bay, Calcutta, Ma- dras, Tutocorin, Batavia, and Hong- kong.	\$1,359,985	
	Narrow Woollens, not described,	" 1,344		1,680	
	Long Ells,	" 256,882		394,614	
	Camlets,	" 53,658		72,827	
	Bombazettes,	" 16,717		19,004	
	Buntings,	" 10,416		13,540	
	Blankets,	Pieces 2,132		5,330	
13	2.— <i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i> Long Cloth, white,	Pieces 57,664		177,460	
	Do. grey and twilled,	" 247,560		656,034	
	Cambrics and Muslins,	" 170		510	
	Chintzes and Prints,	" 5,482		14,702	
	Handkerchiefs,	Doz. 504		908	
	Ginghams, Pulicates, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods,	Value \$41,290		41,290	
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread,	Piculs 12,440		323,440	
3.— <i>Miscellaneous Articles, raw and manufactured.</i>					
8	Clocks and Watches, including Tele- scopes, Writing Desks, and Dress- ing Cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, and Cutlery, Perfumery, &c.	Value \$5,000		5,000	
20	Glass and Glassware,	" 3,000		3,000	
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c.,	Piculs 8,169		37,578	
	Copper,	" 500		10,000	
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits,	Value \$11,613		11,613	
II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.					
3	Betel-nuts,	Piculs 9,503	British India, Siam, Singapore, Penang, Sydney, Batavia, Manila, and Honolulu.	33,261	
4	Bicho de Mar,	" 246		7,280	
5	Cloves,	" 400		8,400	
12	Cotton, viz:—Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Miscellaneous,	" 286,300		2,791,615	
15	Cochineal,	Catties 7,951		16,000	
17	Elephants' teeth,	" 8,000		13,600	
18	Fishmaws,	Piculs 637		31,550	
24	Gum Olibanum,	" 120		720	
	" not described,	Value \$5,000		5,000	
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock,	Piculs 56		1,307	
29	Mother o' Pearl shells,	" 181		900	
32	Pepper,	" 1,957		11,742	
33	Putchuck,	" 414		3,512	
34	Rattans,	" 4,814		15,887	
35	Rice and Pulse,	" 700		1,750	
38	Sharkfins,	" 5,020		120,000	
39	Skins, Oxbides,	No. 3,600		7,000	
46	Woods, Sandal,	Piculs 20,732		207,400	
	Sapan,	" 4,619		7,853	
	Ebony,	" 261		1,305	
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.					
Including Amber, Coals, Coral, Cudbear, Cowbexoar, Cutch, Furniture, Guano, } Woodware,				Value \$100,000	
Total of Imports in British Ships,				\$6,534,597	
At the Exchange of 4/1 per Dollar,				£1,334,147	

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The Value given has been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market. The Spanish Dollars have been reduced to Sterling at 4/1, the average Exchange of the year.

No. IV.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of **MERCHANDISE** *Exported* from the Port of CANTON in 146 British Vessels of the burthen of 62,206 Tons, and in 31 Hongkong Lorchas of 1,002 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
I. RAW PRODUCE.				
1	Alum,	Piculs 1,624	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Singapore	\$2,900
2	Aniseed Star,	" 241		2,289
3	Arsenic,	" 157		1,844
10	Canes,	Mille 91	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Manila	1,000
11	Cassia Lignea,	Piculs 8,606		90,363
12	Capoor Cutchery,	" 38		304
13	China Root,	" 551		1,653
28	Hartal or Orpiment,	" 636	Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	7,632
	Quicksilver,	" 153		1,913
45	Rhubarb,	" 262	London, and Bombay	12,838
46	Silk, raw,	" 390	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	148,200
	" coarse or refuse,	" 3,116		296,020
52	Sugar, raw,	" 21,111	Bombay, Australia, and Madras	105,555
55	Tea,	" 241,569	{ Gr. Britain, British India, } { Australia, and Sandwich Is. }	7,382,449
56	Tobacco	" 8		London, and Bombay	70
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				\$8,055,030
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets,...	Boxes 155	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	10,500
5	Bamboo ware,	Piculs 63		1,100
6	Brass leaf,	Boxes 238		12,300
8	Bone and Horn ware,	Catties 200	London, Bombay, and Calcutta	300
14	China ware,	Piculs 1,340		33,020
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware,	" 140	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Is., and Singapore	10,000
18	Crackers and Fireworks,	" 124		620
20	Fans of all sorts,	Catties 1,945		2,918
24	Glass and Glass ware,	Piculs 122	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	2,440
25	Glass Beads,	Boxes 1,248		31,100
27	Grass Cloth,	Catties 7,501		22,503
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware,	" 400	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and South America	600
30	Kittysols,	Boxes 2,853		25,677
31	Lacquered ware,	Piculs 258	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and South America	11,290
35	Mats and Matting,	" 1,817		14,536
38	Nankeens and coloured Cloth,	" 44	London, Liverpool, Bombay	2,200
2	Oil of Aniseed,	" 81	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Singapore	8,910
12	Cassia,	" 27		3,240
41	Paper of all sorts,	" 2,118	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Sandwich Islands, Australia, and South America	3,707
43	Preserves,	Boxes 4,312		15,092
44	Rattan work,	Piculs 179		5,549
46	Silk Thread and Ribbands,	Catties 880	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, and South America	4,400
	Silk Manufactures,	" 20,923		122,538
47	Silk and Cotton Mixtures,	" 18,169		39,731
50	Soy,	Piculs 752	London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Singapore	7,708
53	Sugar Candy,	" 10,779	London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Sandwich Islands	80,842
59	Trunks,	Nests 272	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,	5,712
61	Vermilion,	Boxes 330	Singapore, and Sandwich Is.	19,470
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Cubebs, Crockery, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Artificial Flowers, Caps, Glue, Galingal, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Gambooge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Shoes, Tinfoil, Turmeric, Silk Umbrellas, and Woodware,				Value \$100,000
Total of Exports in British Ships,				\$8,653,033
At the Exchange of 4/1 per Dollar,				£1,766,661

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/1 per Dollar.

No. V.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, &c., which were *re-exported* from CANTON to the undermentioned Ports in China during the Year 1848:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	NAMES OF PORTS		TOTAL
		<i>Shanghai</i>	<i>Amoy</i>	
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>			
	Broad Cloth and Spanish Stripes, Changs	2,538	...	2,538
	Long Ells, "	19,505	...	19,505
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>			
	Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces	36,604	11,550	48,154
	Do. White, "	1,800	11,770	13,570
	Cotton Yarn, Piculs	2,040	1,425	3,465
	Cotton Velvet, Value	\$2,040	...	\$2,040
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>			
4	Bicho de Mar, Piculs	39	...	39
12	Cotton, "	...	6,639	6,639
24	Gum Olibanum, "	425	...	425
32	Cloves, "	64	...	64
33	Putchuck, "	364	...	364
34	Rattans, "	300	...	300
46	Sandal Wood, "	1,108	...	1,108

REMARK.—Nearly the whole of the above was imported in 1846.

No. VI.—STATEMENT OF TONNAGE DUES, IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES paid by British Vessels in the Port of CANTON, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848:—

NO.	VESSEL'S NAME	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES			IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES			TOTAL		
			Tons	m.	c.	Tons	m.	c.	Tons	m.	c.
118	Euphrates, ...					14,835	2	0	14,835	2	0
143	Hindustan, ...					18,352	3	1	18,352	3	1
157	Fortitude, ...					5,149	9	4	5,149	9	4
158	Australia, ...					9,932	6	2	9,932	6	2
179	Kingston, ...					6,871	6	0	6,871	6	0
187	Minerva, ...					24,065	6	0	24,065	6	0
191	Emma, ...					9,853	1	7	9,853	1	7
194	Alligator, ...										
199	Easer, ...					1,962	6	5	1,962	6	5
203	Culdee, ...					8,750	1	4	8,750	1	4
205	Marquis of Bute, ...					10,077	8	1	10,077	8	1
206	Menzies, ...					8,732	5	9	8,732	5	9
209	Sir Edward Ryan, ...										
212	Rokeby, ...					7,748	9	5	7,748	9	5
214	Beulah, ...					10,548	5	0	10,548	5	0
216	Mary Bannatyne, ...					11,931	4	6	11,931	4	6
218	Chieftain, ...										
220	Brahmin, ...					433	0	2	433	0	2
221	John Fleming, ...					321	5	0	321	5	0
222	Sir Herbert Compton, ...					1,709	8	4	1,709	8	4
						146,308	9	1	146,308	9	1
1	Royal Albert, ...	662	331	0	0	2,748	4	4	3,079	4	4
2	Norman Morrison, ...	508	254	0	0	8,453	5	5	3,707	5	5
3	Sir Robert Sale, ...	741	370	0	0	13,303	1	6	13,673	6	4
4	Thomas Fielden, ...	465	232	5	0	2,071	9	9	2,304	4	9
5	Rob Roy, ...	231	125	5	0	1,193	8	9	1,319	3	9
6	Christabel, ...	335	167	5	0	1,416	8	9	1,584	3	9
7	William Gillies, ...	511	255	5	0	18,519	6	8	13,775	1	8
8	Thomas Henry, ...	361	180	5	0	8,579	0	1	8,759	5	1
9	Duke of Cornwall, ...	580	290	0	0	2,879	8	8	3,169	8	8
10	Torrington, ...	144									
11	Good Success, ...	528	264	0	0	4,808	4	6	5,072	4	6
12	Shepherdess, ...	294	147	0	0	722	0	8	869	0	8
13	Laurick, ...	283	141	5	0	1,434	5	9	1,576	0	9
14	Cowasjee Family, ...	431	215	5	0	853	0	0	1,068	5	0
15	Sarah Louisa, ...	215				88	9	1	88	9	1
16	Caroline, ...	67	6	7	0	10	0	0	16	7	0
17	Antonia, ...	232	116	0	0	32	0	0	146	0	0
18	Isabella Watson, ...	514	257	0	0	13,782	2	0	14,039	2	0
19	Ernaad, ...	682	341	0	0	3,031	8	8	3,372	8	8
20	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	1,928	2	6	2,020	2	6
21	Sultana, ...	1,181	590	0	0	6,526	3	1	7,116	8	1
22	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	520				151	5	2	151	5	2
23	Jane Prowse, ...	208				4,544	9	7	4,544	9	7
24	Kelpie, ...	264	132	0	0	2,248	6	8	2,380	6	8
25	Zephyr, ...	125	12	5	0	108	0	4	120	5	4
26	Omega, ...	155									
27	Earl of Clare, ...	910	455	0	0	6,471	2	1	6,926	2	1
28	Aden, ...	539	269	0	0	6,151	1	8	6,320	6	8
29	Laura Ann, ...	146	14	6	0	1,068	9	4	1,053	5	4
30	Thomas Fielden, ...	465	232	5	0	8,029	2	3	8,261	7	3
31	Sybil, ...	251	125	5	0	458	1	1	583	6	1
32	Pantaloon, ...	202	101	0	0	512	5	0	618	5	0
33	Devon, ...	509	254	5	0	2,170	0	3	2,424	5	3
34	Dickey Sam, ...	305	152	5	0	6,166	9	5	6,319	4	5
35	Prince Albert, ...	661	330	5	0	2,802	7	5	3,133	6	2
36	Sir John Byng, ...	168	84	0	0	142	6	9	226	6	9
37	India, ...	573	286	5	0	15,047	1	3	15,333	6	3
38	Marmion, ...	218	109	0	0	1,837	4	7	1,946	4	7
39	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0				14	9	0
40	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101									
41	Diana, ...	574	287	0	0	14,682	0	1	14,969	0	1
42	William Wilson, ...	407	203	5	0	461	9	4	665	4	4
43	Antonia, ...	232	116	0	0	4,761	7	0	4,877	7	0
44	Grecian, ...	518	259	0	0	12,497	0	9	12,756	0	9
45	Sir Herbert Compton, ...	311	155	5	0	1,379	4	2	1,534	9	2
46	Hindustan, ...	500	250	0	0	3,224	5	6	3,474	5	6
47	Charley Castle, ...	381	190	5	0	9,448	7	2	9,639	2	2
48	Rob Roy, ...	251	125	5	0	263	8	5	389	3	5
49	Bolivar, ...	386	193	0	0	2,316	2	1	2,509	2	1
50	Duchess of Argyll, ...	667	333	5	0	3,865	2	8	4,198	7	8
51	Constant, ...	535	267	5	0	12,462	1	6	12,729	6	6
52	William Wilson, ...	407				1,669	1	0	1,669	1	0
53	John o' Gaunt, ...	449	224	5	0	11,291	8	9	11,567	3	9
54	Amathes, ...	351	275	5	0	14,092	5	3	14,368	0	3
55	Torrington, ...	144									
56	Anne Maclean, ...	318	159	0	0	1,776	6	9	1,935	6	9
57	Hector, ...	147	14	7	0	748	8	9	763	5	9
58	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320				143	6	7	143	6	7
59	Charles Forbes, ...	1,120	560	0	0	4,419	9	0	4,979	9	0
60	Maggie, ...	186	93	0	0	1,328	0	6	1,421	0	6
61	Humayoon, ...	580	285	0	0	1,876	7	4	2,141	7	4
62	Joseph Bushby, ...	560	280	0	0	15,941	3	0	16,221	3	0
63	Poppo, ...	140	14	0	0	201	0	5	215	0	5
64	Bon Accord, ...	380	190	0	0	2,619	6	0	2,809	6	0
65	Clifton, ...	867	433	5	0				433	5	0
66	Adelaide, ...	372	186	0	0	1,590	0	4	1,776	0	4
67	Cowasjee Family, ...	431	215	5	0	836	1	3	1,051	6	3
68	Mary Sparks, ...	544	272	0	0	13,786	7	4	14,058	7	4
69	Sunda, ...	381	190	5	0	8,164	5	7	8,355	0	7
70	Asia, ...	523	261	5	0	2,536	6	0	2,798	1	0
71	Imam of Muscat, ...	456	228	0	0	3,031	0	9	3,259	0	9
72	Ursula, ...	487	243	5	0	11,633	0	2	11,876	5	2
73	Duke of Lancaster, ...	463	231	5	0	13,143	3	9	13,374	8	9
74	Larkins, ...	700	350	0	0	19,484	3	0	19,834	3	0
75	Titania, ...	139	13	9	0	2,202	5	3	2,216	4	3
76	Prince Albert, ...	661	330	5	0	5,359	3	8	5,689	8	8
77	Falcon, ...	484	242	0	0	3,209	2	8	3,451	2	8
78	Lowjee Family, ...	1,070	535	0	0	5,161	6	7	5,716	6	7
79	Calder, ...	226	113	0	0	5,116	8	0	5,229	8	0
80	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	1,048	0	0	1,062	4	0
81	Eliza Stewart, ...	524	262	0	0	2,103	0	8	2,365	0	8
	Carried forward,	33,704	15,427	7	0	513,753	8	0	529,181	5	0

STATEMENT OF TONNAGE DUES, &c.,—Continued.

NO.	VESSEL'S NAME	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES			IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES			TOTAL		
			Ton	s.	c.	Ton	s.	c.	Ton	s.	c.
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	33,704	15,427	7	0	513,753	8	0	529,181	5	0
82	Rajah Bansa, ...	450	225	0	0	11,395	4	8	11,620	4	8
83	Lloyds, ...	402	201	0	0	3,553	1	6	3,554	1	6
84	Dauntless, ...	433	216	5	0	12,068	8	3	12,285	3	3
85	Patna, ...	362	181	0	0	13,720	8	6	13,901	8	6
86	Solepian, ...	289	144	5	0	2,240	9	6	2,285	4	6
87	Switnamley, ...	727	363	5	0	19,190	7	9	19,554	2	9
88	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	355	6	8	447	6	8
89	Kilblain, ...	495	247	5	0	8,177	0	0	8,424	5	0
90	Water Witch, ...	279	139	5	0	99	9	0	239	4	0
91	Marion, ...	667	333	5	0	17,130	5	0	17,464	0	2
92	Ferozepore, ...	496	248	0	0	11,885	8	3	12,164	8	3
93	Hugh Walker, ...	168	79	0	0	13,272	8	0	13,350	8	0
94	Lady Denison, ...	320	159	0	0	876	8	9	955	8	9
95	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	318	159	0	0	178	1	1	178	1	1
96	Bahamian, ...	281	140	5	0	7,750	8	8	7,909	8	8
97	Auriga, ...	164	82	0	0	2,005	2	1	2,112	7	1
98	Coreya, ...	438	219	0	0	474	1	7	556	1	7
99	Ariel, ...	371	185	5	0	4,032	3	0	4,251	3	0
100	Sovereign, ...	243	121	5	0	400	7	3	566	2	3
101	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, ...	574	287	0	0	7,002	2	9	7,123	7	9
102	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	2,425	8	6	2,712	8	6
103	Norfolk, ...	127	63	5	0	1,152	3	9	1,165	0	9
104	Daniel Watson, ...	163	81	5	0	777	6	5	859	1	5
105	Mohawk, ...	442	221	0	0	10,815	8	8	11,036	8	8
106	Champion, ...	410	205	2	5	1,416	1	5	1,621	4	0
107	Lancet, ...	441	220	5	0	8,708	6	8	8,929	1	8
108	William Stewart, ...	576	288	0	0	101	0	4	589	0	4
109	Charles Grant, ...	1,699	849	5	0	10,437	2	0	11,286	7	0
110	Princess Royal, ...	249	124	5	0	340	5	7	1,065	0	7
111	Emma Sheratt, ...	92	46	0	0	971	1	0	980	3	0
112	Emily, ...	580	290	0	0	11,326	9	7	11,618	9	7
113	Duke of Cornwall, ...	580	290	0	0	2,904	5	6	3,194	5	6
114	Duilius, ...	328	164	0	0	836	0	6	890	0	6
115	Deva, ...	238	119	0	0	5,574	3	7	5,693	3	7
116	Nerbudda, ...	428	214	0	0	13,612	6	8	13,826	6	8
117	Somnauth, ...	671	335	5	0	3,133	2	6	3,468	7	6
118	Anna Robertson, ...	447	223	5	0	981	2	8	1,204	7	8
119	Worcester, ...	636	318	0	0	2,767	6	3	3,085	6	3
120	John Cooper, ...	659	329	5	0	2,355	6	4	2,685	1	4
121	Queen of England, ...	538	269	0	0	12,895	9	2	13,664	9	2
122	Loch Lomond, ...	571	285	5	0	2,656	3	1	2,941	8	1
123	Caspar, ...	403	201	5	0	11,084	0	4	11,285	5	4
124	Cormandel, ...	765	382	5	0	3,427	1	4	3,809	6	4
125	Minerva, ...	83	41	5	0	762	8	3	771	1	3
126	Earl of Chester, ...	517	258	5	0	12,959	7	6	13,218	2	6
127	Mor, ...	264	132	0	0	232	1	0	384	1	0
128	Amoy Packet, ...	146	73	0	0	11,278	8	4	11,455	8	4
129	Chatham, ...	354	177	0	0	2,502	5	4	2,798	5	4
130	William Gibson, ...	592	296	0	0	9,325	2	1	9,548	2	1
131	Sappho, ...	446	223	0	0	869	3	8	950	8	8
132	Mazappa, ...	163	81	5	0	5,545	5	2	5,945	5	0
133	Regina, ...	800	400	0	0	2,729	4	4	3,096	4	4
134	Mayaram Dayaram, ...	734	367	0	0	10,631	8	3	10,991	8	3
135	Viscount Sandon, ...	540	270	0	0	9,525	8	8	9,703	8	8
136	William Frowse, ...	856	428	0	0	2,481	9	2	2,751	9	2
137	Bolton, ...	540	270	0	0	2,347	7	9	2,479	7	9
138	Rosetta Joseph, ...	264	132	0	0	2,129	3	2	2,327	3	2
139	Rosanna, ...	396	198	0	0	1,819	6	9	2,018	1	9
140	New Margaret, ...	411	205	5	0	2,904	1	9	3,163	6	9
141	Asia, ...	523	261	5	0	2,315	5	4	2,606	5	4
142	Samarang, ...	582	291	0	0	3,673	1	5	4,063	1	5
143	John Wickliffe, ...	660	330	0	0	3,448	6	4	3,601	1	4
144	Armide, ...	705	352	5	0	2,595	0	2	2,867	5	2
145	Nepaul, ...	545	272	5	0	788	8	0	788	8	0
146	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	4,361	1	0	4,536	6	0
147	Anne Jane, ...	351	175	5	0	1,478	4	2	1,609	9	2
148	Rob Roy, ...	261	130	5	0	1,143	6	1	1,577	1	1
149	Clifton, ...	867	433	5	0	19,104	5	8	19,413	0	8
150	Euphrates, ...	617	308	5	0	1,230	0	6	1,419	5	6
151	Sobron, ...	379	189	5	0	2,915	8	0	3,021	8	0
152	Arrow, ...	212	106	0	0	2,781	1	5	2,891	6	5
153	Portenia, ...	221	110	5	0	1,681	6	1	1,875	6	1
154	Scotland, ...	388	194	0	0	2,279	9	7	2,567	9	7
155	Bucephalus, ...	556	278	0	0	2,676	4	5	2,806	4	5
156	Giraffe, ...	260	130	0	0	2,663	9	6	2,974	4	6
157	Blackfriar, ...	621	310	5	0	1,824	9	0	2,016	4	8
158	Mongoose, ...	383	191	5	0	16	3	1	16	3	1
159	Richard & William, ...	163	81	5	0	10,749	8	2	10,934	3	2
160	Athens, ...	269	134	5	0	1,801	8	5	1,815	6	5
161	Lady Leigh, ...	118	59	0	0	916	3	5	1,014	3	5
162	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	2,578	8	6	2,658	4	6
163	Elf, ...	196	98	0	0	1,611	1	9	1,882	6	2
164	Albion, ...	559	279	5	0	1,943	0	6	2,081	5	6
165	Serge, ...	543	271	5	0	3,725	9	4	4,094	9	4
166	Favorite, ...	277	138	5	0	289	4	1	296	5	1
167	Serge, ...	277	138	5	0	1,533	9	8	1,751	4	8
168	Charlotte, ...	738	369	0	0						
169	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0						
170	Arratoon Apar, ...	275	137	5	0						
171	Rajahsthan, ...	435	217	5	0						
Total, ...		72,345	33,746	4	5	920,525	8	6	954,072	8	1
@ 72 ¢ cent, ...			\$46,870			\$1,278,230			\$1,325,100		
@ 4s. 1d. p. \$			£9,569			£260,872			£370,541		

ADAM W. KIMBLE,
Her Majesty's Officiating Consul.

Canton, 31st December, 1848.

CONSULAR RETURNS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PORT OF AMOY.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of AMOY during the Year 1848, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 17th March, 1849.

No. I.—RETURN OF BRITISH TRADE at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848.—

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TON- NAGE	No. of MEN	WHENCE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TON- NAGE	WHENCE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS
Green, ...	1847 29	135	21	Reported last year	Reported last year	...	1848	133	Singapore	Straits General	2,322
Emma, ...	Sept. 7	137	20	Do.	Do.	...	"	127	Do.	Do.	5,126
Louis, ...	Dec. 31	150	20	Do.	Do.	...	"	159	Do.	Do.	2,671
Caroline, ...	" 31	67	13	Do.	Do.	...	"	20	Macao	Do.	1,589
Dennis, ...	" 1848 13	133	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn, &c.	16,894	"	133	Hongkong	None	...
Amoy Packet, ...	Jan. 24	146	22	Ningpo	To refit	8,586	"	146	Do.	Do.	...
Dennis, ...	Feb. 9	133	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn	66,474	"	133	East Coast	Do.	...
Chief, ...	Feb. 23	389	22	Do.	Cotton and Yarn	12,450	"	389	Shanghai	Do.	...
Amoy Packet, ...	" 3	146	22	Do.	Cotton	2,400	"	146	East Coast	Do.	...
William Wilson, ...	" 15	407	18	Shanghai	Chinese Cotton	9,000	"	407	Hongkong	Do.	...
Caroline, ...	" 29	67	13	Hongkong	Cotton and Guano	22,448	"	67	East Coast	Do.	...
Inland Queen, ...	" 31	194	29	Do.	Cotton and Yarn	9,629	"	194	Do.	Do.	...
Chief, ...	April 27	389	15	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	...	"	389	Shanghai	Sugar Candy	7,340
Island Queen, ...	May 18	194	29	Fuh-chow-foo	Straits Cargo	12,555	"	194	Hongkong	Part Original and Sugar	7,800
William Wilson, ...	" 24	671	31	Hongkong	Oilcake, &c.	9,460	"	671	Shanghai	Sugar Candy	5,900
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	June 1	320	30	Singapore	No cargo	10,174	"	320	Hongkong	120 Emigrant Coolies	1,143
Nimrod, ...	" 12	234	31	Shanghai	No cargo	...	"	234	Sydney	Sugar	5,900
Maleny, ...	" 26	266	32	Singapore	Straits General	...	"	266	Shanghai	Do.	5,670
Amoy Packet, ...	" 28	146	22	East Coast	No cargo	...	"	146	Do.	Straits General	1,602
Louis, ...	July 3	235	19	Singapore	Straits General	5,835	"	235	Shanghai	Part Original	7,277
Edith, ...	" 5	291	32	Do.	Do.	4,476	"	291	Do.	Do. and Sugar	1,600
Sophia Fraser, ...	" 10	174	21	Do.	Do.	17,460	"	174	Do.	25,000 Tiles	190
Indian Queen, ...	" 18	199	22	Do.	Do.	4,068	"	199	East Coast	No cargo	...
Clifton, ...	" 25	717	30	Canton	Do.	4,102	"	717	Canton	Do.	...
Lady Sale, ...	Aug. 15	388	26	Shanghai	Cotton	100,878	"	388	Shanghai	Straits General	2,728
Wiggon, ...	" 28	280	26	Singapore	Oilcake, &c.	10,316	"	280	Singapore	Re-shipped Hector's cargo	...
Amoy Packet, ...	Sept. 4	280	26	East Coast	Straits General	14,414	"	280	Shanghai	{Trans-shipped cargo into}	...
Hector, ...	" 5	146	22	Do.	No cargo	...	"	146	Do.	{Amoy Packet}	...
Fris, ...	Aug. 29	170	12	Hongkong	In distress	...	"	170	Hongkong	...	...
Edith, ...	Oct. 4	265	19	Shanghai	Oilcake & Nanteena	4,835	"	265	Singapore	Straits General	1,118
Maleny, ...	" 6	266	32	Do.	Do. and Cotton	4,980	"	266	Do.	Do.	1,120
Sophia Fraser, ...	" 27	291	32	Do.	No cargo	...	"	291	Do.	Do.	4,169
Indian Queen, ...	" 28	174	21	Do.	Oilcake	2,513	"	174	Do.	Do.	1,172
Gues, ...	" 30	133	17	Singapore	Straits General	5,076	"	133	...	{Part of Original, Sugar,}	...
Cowley, ...	" 7	183	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn	22,770	"	183	Shanghai	{and Tobacco}	7,275
Kitty, ...	" 11	199	22	East Coast	No cargo	...	"	199	...	...	...
		8,611	811			\$381,949		8,611			\$67,467

At 4/4 p.m., £14,617, 17s. 0d.

At 4/4 p.m., £52,755, 12s. 8d.

No. II.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of AMOY in 24 British Vessels of 6,599 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT PLACES AND COUNTRIES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN \$ DOLLARS
3	Betel Nut,	166 piculs	Straits	\$ 497 00
4	Bicho de Mar,	397 "	Do.	3,975 00
5	Bird Nests, 1st quality,	82 catties	Do.	1,700 00
"	Do. 2d do.,	1 picul 70 catties	Do.	1,920 00
"	Do. 3d do.,	12 " 80 "	Do.	2,945 00
7	Cloves,	78 catties	Do.	18 00
12	Cotton,	6,109 bales	India via Hongkong	167,320 00
"	Do. (Chinese,)	1,099 "	Shanghai	11,740 00
13	White Long Cloths,	5,141 pieces	England via Hongkong	15,950 00
"	Grey do.,	3,450 "	Do.	10,050 00
"	Chintzes,	100 "	Do.	300 00
"	Turkey Red Cloths,	1,972 "	Do.	7,838 00
"	Cotton Mixtures,	350 "	Do.	1,350 00
"	Nanking Cloths,	1,450 "	Shanghai	3,000 00
14	Cotton Yarn,	936 bales	England via Hongkong	78,806 00
"	Lamp-wicks,	5 piculs	Shanghai	150 00
19	Flints,	900 "	England via Singapore	900 00
20	Glass,	5 "	Do.	63 00
21	Gambier,	49 " 70 catties	Straits	68 00
24	Gum Olibanum,	19 " 53 "	Do.	195 00
30	White Lead,	8 tubs and 225 pls.	Do.	2,075 00
"	Lead,	112 pels. 75 catties	Do.	902 00
"	Tin,	32 piculs	Do.	320 00
32	Pepper,	533 "	Do.	2,611 00
34	Rattans,	603 "	Do.	1,509 00
35	Rice,	1,600 "	Arracan via Straits	1,482 00
"	Peas,	250 "	Do.	250 00
36	Rose Maloes,	6 "	Straits	180 00
37	Saltpetre,	6 "	Do.	60 00
39	Cow, Ox, and Buffalo Hides,	{ 10 bundles 800 } { in No. 112 pls. }	Do.	2,286 00
"	Rhinoceros Hides,	3 in No. 1 pcl. 90 c.	Do.	267 00
40	Smalts,	4 casks	Do.	240 00
46	Wood, Sandal,	442 piculs	Do.	4,423 00
"	Do. Sapan,	61 "	Do.	61 00
"	Do. Spars,	10 in No.	Do.	300 00
"	Do. Billets,	464 "	Do.	620 00
"	Do. Handspikes,	300 "	Do.	100 00
49	Spanish Stripes,	480 pieces	England via Hongkong	10,050 00
"	Camlets,	39 "	Do. Singapore	780 00
"	Coarse Woollens,	114 "	Do. Do.	1,536 00
Unenumerated articles	Guano,			
	Kin-kin-tsae,			
	Kansha,			
	Oil cake,			
	Dried Shrimps,			
	Oil,			
	Salted Beef,			
	Vegetables,			
	Cockles, ... ..	.....	Straits	43,112 08
	Cardamons,			
	Sea Weed,			
	Bark,			
	Sinews,			
	Pork,			
	Tinder,			
	Sago,			
	Medicine,			
				\$381,949 08

4/4 P \$ 482,755.12.8

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of *MERCHANDISE Exported* from the Port of AMOY, in 20 British Vessels of 4,724 Tons, to the undermentioned Places and Countries, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EX- PORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. \$
1	Alum,	5 piculs	Straits	\$ 5 00
2	Tiles,	120,000 in No.	Do.	558 00
„	Bricks,	6,000 in No.	Do.	60 00
„	Slates and Stones, ... ..	..	Do.	108 00
14	China ware (coarse),	3,340 packages	Do.	954 00
30	Kittysols,	25,900 in No.	Do.	2,955 00
41	Paper,	225 piculs 50 catties	Do.	963 00
43	Preserves, Dried Fruits, &c.,	648 packages	Do.	1,423 00
48	Shoes,	22 piculs	Do.	580 00
53	Sugar Candy,	1,256 piculs	Hongkong & Straits	9,282 00
54	Sugar,	12,405 piculs	Shanghae & H.kong	30,462 00
55	Tea,	346 boxes 73 piculs	Straits	1,820 00
56	Tobacco,	423 peculs	Shanghae & Straits	8,783 00
61	Vermillion,	4 piculs 18 catties	Straits	283 00
Unenu- merated Articles }	{ Iron Pans, Steel, Vermecelli,	...	Straits	9,231 00
	{ Combs, Lanterns, Medicine,			
	{ Oil, Books, Wooden Basins,			
	{ Mackgure, Joss Stick, Potash,			
	{ Furniture, Paints, Seeds, &c.)			
				\$67,467 00

At 4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$, £14,617, 17s. 0d.

No. IV.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and EXPORT and IMPORT DUTIES, paid by 31 British Vessels in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				EXP. & IMP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Emma,	127	included in last return				58	3	8	1	58	3	8	1
2	Louisa,	159	do.				47	6	8	2	47	6	8	2
3	Guess,	183	do.				75	0	3	1	75	0	3	1
4	Caroline,	67	do.				60	7	1	1	60	7	1	1
5	Denia,	133	13	3	0	0	635	5	5	0	648	8	5	0
6	Denia,	133	13	3	0	0	318	0	0	0	331	3	0	0
7	Chieftain,	389	Paid at Canton				502	8	5	0	502	8	5	0
8	Amoy Packet,	146	14	6	0	0	491	1	0	0	505	7	0	0
9	William Wilson,	407	203	5	0	0	100	0	0	0	303	5	0	0
10	Caroline,	67	7	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	37	5	0	0
11	Island Queen,	194	97	0	0	0	911	8	0	0	1,008	8	0	0
12	Chieftain,	389	Paid at Canton				734	5	6	5	734	5	6	5
13	Island Queen,	194	97	0	0	0	363	9	7	2	460	9	7	2
14	William Jardine,	671	335	5	0	0	778	3	0	3	1,113	8	0	3
15	Sir E. Ryan,	320	Paid at Shanghai				59	3	4	0	59	3	4	0
16	Maingay,	266	133	0	0	0	941	3	7	5	1,074	3	7	5
17	Amoy Packet,	146	14	6	0	0	174	3	0	0	188	9	0	0
18	Louisa,	159	79	5	0	0	331	0	2	0	410	5	2	0
19	Erin,	285	142	5	0	0	124	4	6	7	266	9	6	7
20	Sophia Fraser,	291	145	5	0	0	1,367	8	9	8	1,513	3	9	8
21	Indian Queen,	174	87	0	0	0	250	6	9	8	337	6	9	8
22	Kitty,	199	99	5	0	0	184	8	6	7	284	3	6	7
23	Clifton,	717	Paid at Canton				966	1	7	6	366	1	7	6
24	Wigeon,	280	140	0	0	0	582	8	2	4	722	8	2	4
25	Erin,	285	Paid before				44	0	5	1	44	0	5	1
26	Maingay,	266	do.				81	8	8	8	81	8	8	8
27	Sophia Fraser,	291	do.				228	0	0	0	228	0	0	0
28	Indian Queen,	174	do.				68	2	8	3	68	2	8	3
29	Guess,	133	13	3	0	0	In harbour				13	3	0	0
30	Corsair,	133	13	3	0	0	99	3	0	6	112	6	0	6
31	Kitty,	199	Paid before				In harbour				...	...	...	...
31		7,527	1,649	9	0	0	10,612	4	3	8	12,262	3	3	8

No. V.—SYNOPTICAL Table of the TRADE in AMOY, during the Year, 1848:—

BRITISH	AMERICAN	DUTCH	BREMEN	FRENCH	BELGIAN	SPANISH	PORTUGUESE	DANISH	SWEDISH	TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN IMPORTS	PORTS AND PLACES	BRITISH	AMERICAN	DUTCH	BREMEN	FRENCH	BELGIAN	SPANISH	PORTUGUESE	DANISH	SWEDISH	TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPORTS
\$ c. 158,717.00 100,878.00 77,930.00 44,424.08 381,949.08	\$ 240 98,261 4,308 2,000 104,809	\$ 1,151 17,490 29,054 47,685	\$ 500 500 500 500	\$ 8,497 8,497 8,497 8,497	\$ 2,300 2,300 2,300 2,300	\$ 17,501 36,045 53,546	\$ 83,270 2,236 132,920	\$ 18,191 275 37,881	\$ 79,580 79,580 79,580 79,580	\$ 307,637.00 101,118.00 83,270.00 221,531.00 40,353.00 66,714.08 29,054.00 849,677.08	Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Straits, Manila, Shanghai, Java,	\$ 8,948 1,589 19,368 37,562 67,467	\$ 14,833 15,974 15,974 15,974 30,807	\$ 12,450 1,185 1,185 1,185	\$ 1,381 170 170 1,381	\$ 628 628 628 628	\$ 628 628 628 628	\$ 3,696 3,696 3,696 3,696	\$ 8,658 8,658 8,658 8,658	\$ 1,455 1,455 1,455 1,455	\$ 26,216.00 11,768.00 39,926.00 3,696.00 37,562.00 18,137.00 130,705.00	
24 vessels of 6,589 tons	8 vessels of 2,376 tons	5 vessels of 1,185 tons	1 vessel of 500 tons	1 vessel of 500 tons	1 vessel of 500 tons	9 vessels of 1,510 tons	2 vls. & 28 lorchas of 2,236 tons	2 vessels of 275 tons	1 vessel of 350 tons	Total increase 198,152.38 Total decrease 517,461.59 11,928.00 528,789.59		20 vls. of 4,724 tons	5 vessels of 1,546 tons	5 vessels of 1,185 tons	1 vsl. of 170 tons	1 vessel of 384 tons	8 vessels of 1,871 tons	131 chas. of 931 tons	2 vls. of 275 tons	1 vsl. of 898 tons	Total increase 82,172.88 Total decrease 22,086.51 1,875.42 23,961.93	
447,703.44	25,616,712.05	1,122.05	500	4,648.50	2,300	69,733.15	80,922.83	17,483	79,580			34,519	29,643.9	357.68	1,331	1,074.50	1,649.20	21,012.01	1,649.20	4,475	898	
Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year,													

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1848.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

No. I.—RETURN of FOREIGN TRADE at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848.—

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TON- NAGE	No. of MEN	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TON- NAGE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS
Pielades (Dut.), ...	Jan. 26	350	30	Shanghai	Woolens, Cotton Yarn	\$17,490 00	Feb. 17	350	Java	Chinese General	\$4,219 00
Ann (Dut.), ...	Feb. 8	104	12	Hongkong	Cotton, Longcloth, Woolens	19,690 00	" 23	104	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	1,425 00
Narciso (Sp.), ...	" 9	145	20	Manila	General	4,155 00	March 3	135	Manila	General	579 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	March 27	189	18	Do.	Do.	5,897 00	April 15	189	Do.	Umbrellas	360 00
Clarendon (Am.), ...	April 10	286	19	Singapore	Chinese General	8,290 00	" 30	286	Canton	None	...
Aurore (Sp.), ...	" 22	160	23	Manila	General	5,317 00	May 8	160	Manila	Umbrellas	350 00
Aratus (Am.), ...	" 29	350	20	Singapore	Rice, Chinese General	20,947 00	June 2	350	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	14,000 00
Iantho (Am.), ...	May 29	414	19	Do.	Do.	10,000 00	" 19	414	Singapore	Straits General	1,407 00
Constante (Sp.), ...	June 1	130	21	Manila	Rice and General	5,324 00	" 22	130	Manila	General	445 00
Chelon (Am.), ...	" 6	288	19	Canton	Back	240 00	July 9	288	Singapore	Straits General	2,784 00
Veloz (Sp.), ...	" 13	250	27	Singapore	Rice	5,000 00	" 8	250	Manila	Umbrellas, Crockery	310 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	" 19	189	13	Manila	Chinese General	5,743 00	" 10	139	Do.	None	...
Chas. Wingman (Am.), ...	" 27	130	13	Do.	Do.	4,308 00	" 4	130	Shanghai	None	...
Amisid (Sp.), ...	July 29	250	27	Singapore	Do.	12,501 00	Aug. 16	250	Manila	General	1,192 00
Josepi et Claire (Fr.), ...	Aug. 4	304	18	Do.	Rice and do.	8,497 00	" 30	304	Macao	Hemp Bags	628 00
Chas. Wingman (Am.), ...	" 23	120	13	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	2,000 00	Sept. 13	120	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	883 00
Aurore (Port.), ...	" 29	54	10	Macao	Chinese General	9,854 00	Oct. 1	54	East Coast	...	...
Dario (Sp.), ...	" 21	140	22	Manila	Do.	5,051 00	Oct. 1	140	Manila	Iron Pans	160 00
Th. Perkins (Am.), ...	" 6	464	18	Singapore	Rice and ditto	29,812 00	Sept. 30	464	Singapore	None	...
Johanna Cosar (Brem.), ...	Sept. 12	170	17	Shanghai	Oilcake	500 00	Nov. 26	170	Do.	Straits General	1,331 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	Oct. 13	137	18	Manila	General	4,458 00	" 18	137	Manila	Paper, Iron Pans	300 00
Fatal Hair (Dut.), ...	July 28	303	27	Java	Do.	8,917 00	" 20	203	Java	Straits General	785 00
Leinele (Dut.), ...	Aug. 8	183	24	Do.	Do.	3,589 00	Dec. 6	185	Straits	Do.	1,447 00
Queen Car. Maria (Dan.), ...	Oct. 18	171	23	Singapore and Java	Rice and General	18,191 00	" 9	171	Java	Do.	3,340 00
Pielafes (Dut.), ...	Sept. 4	350	30	Java	Straits General	16,498 00	Nov. 6	350	Do.	Straits General	8,998 00
Carthage (Am.), ...	" 9	426	22	Sing. and Penang	Do.	29,272 00	Dec. 15	426	Penang	Do.	11,783 00
Anna Maria (Dut.), ...	Aug. 37	37	14	Do.	Do.	1,151 00	" 20	97	Singapore	Do.	1,206 00
Phous (Bel.), ...	Nov. 13	310	26	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	2,300 00	" 4	310	Hongkong	None	...
Sao Foo Xavier (Port.), ...	Dec. 121	121	12	Hongkong	Longcloth, Yarn	49,650 00	" 11	121	Do.	None	...
Wilhelmine (Swe.), ...	" 6	350	16	Do.	Do. and Tin	79,580 00	" 15	350	Macao	General	898 00
40 Lorchas, (Port.), ...		3,092	400	Macao and Hongkong	General	78,416 00		3,092	{ Macao, Hongkong, } { Shanghai, &c. }	Do.	8,653 00
					Total Import,.....\$	467,728	00 at 4/4 p \$, £101,341, 1s. 4d.				
					Total Export,.....\$	63,238	00 at 4/4 p \$, £13,701, 11s. 4d.				
					Grand Total,.....\$	530,966	00 at 4/4 p \$, £115,042, 12s. 8d.				

No. II.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value* of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE
Imported into the Port of AMOY in 29 Foreign Ships and 28 Portuguese
Lorchas of 8,716 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during
the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT PLACES AND COUNTRIES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. DOLLARS	
				\$	c.
3	Betel Nut,	836 piculs	{ Java, Straits, and Manila }	2,505	00
4	Bicho de Mar, inferior, ...	2,220 "	Do.	22,209	00
"	Do. superior, ...	7 " 69 cat.	Do.	475	00
5	Bird Nests, superior, ...	1 "	Singapore	2,000	00
"	Do. middling,	4 " 64 cat.	{ Java, Straits, and Macao }	6,610	00
"	Do. inferior, ...	52 " 13 "	Do.	12,270	00
7	Cloves,	52 " 40 "	Straits and Java	1,007	00
12	Cotton,	1,410 bales	{ India, <i>via</i> Straits and Manila }	37,186	00
"	Do. (Chinese,)	375 piculs	Shanghai	3,750	00
13	White Long Cloths, ...	10,266 pieces	{ England <i>via</i> Straits and Macao }	30,798	00
"	Grey do.,	16,550 "	{ England and United States }	49,650	00
"	Turkey Red Cloths, ...	2,016 "	England <i>via</i> Straits	8,064	00
"	Chintzes,	350 "	Do.	1,050	00
"	Velveteens,	160 "	Do.	840	00
14	Cotton Yarn,	689 bales	{ England <i>via</i> Hong- kong and Straits }	62,016	00
19	Flints,	150 piculs	England <i>via</i> Straits	150	00
21	Gambier,	38 "	Straits	76	00
24	Gum Olibanum,	24 "	Do.	340	00
30	Arsenic,	24 "	Java	200	00
"	Lead,	362 "	Straits	2,896	00
"	White Lead,	500 "	Straits and Macao	5,026	00
"	Tin,	1,663 "	{ Hongkong, Macao, and Straits }	33,250	00
32	Pepper,	2,276 "	Singapore and Java	12,174	00
33	Putchuck,	36 "	Straits	324	00
34	Rattans,	2,164 "	Java and Straits	6,492	00
35	Peas,	138 "	Straits	138	00
"	Rice,	57,800 "	{ Java, Manila, and Aracan <i>via</i> Straits }	57,800	00
36	Rose Maloes,	4 "	Macao	120	00
38	Shark Fins, inferior, ...	33 "	Manila and Straits	1,729	00
39	Cow, Ox, and Buffalo Hides,	1,883 "	Do.	6,189	00
"	Fish Skins,	4 "	Manila	40	00
"	Rhinoceros Skins,	24 " 39 cat.	Manila and Straits	331	00
41	Soap,	100 boxes	Manila	200	00
42	Stock and Dried Fish, ...	3,316 piculs	{ Manila, Macao, and Straits }	16,539	00
46	Wood, Ebony,	29 "	Manila	87	00
"	Do. Elm,	2 "	Macao	8	00
"	Do. Sapan,	3,863 "	Manila and Macao	3,863	00
"	Do. Sandal,	510 "	Manila and Straits	5,062	00
"	Do. Masts,	74 in No.	Straits	14,200	00
"	Do. Rudder and Anchor Pieces,	111 "	Do.	2,200	00
47	Camlets,	300 pieces	{ England <i>via</i> Straits and Macao }	6,000	00
"	Spanish Stripes,	614 "	Do.	12,280	00
"	Long Ells,	400 "	Do.	3,290	00
Unenu- merated articles }	{ Leaf Fans, Tinder, Grass Bags, Dried Meat, Ani- seed, Cassia, Bark, Shields, Honey, Tabasheer, Sinews, Cherry Oil, Seeds, &c. }	...	{ Straits, Manila, } { Java, and Macao }	36,390	00
				\$467,728	00

At 4/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$, £101,341, 1s. 4d

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported* from the Port of AMOY, in 24 *Foreign Ships* of 5,201 Tons, and 13 *Lorchas* of 931 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EX- PORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. \$	
				\$	c.
14	China ware (coarse), ...	1,196 piculs	{ Manila, Java, and Straits }	2,396	00
16	Copper ware, ..	50 catties	Manila	20	00
26	Glue, ...	4 piculs	Straits	63	00
30	Kittysols, ...	50,100 in No.	{ Manila, Java, and Straits }	4,835	00
31	Lacquered ware, ...	19 piculs 50 cat.	Straits	915	00
41	Paper of all kinds, ...	1,076 "	{ Straits, Manila, Java, and Macao }	4,451	00
43	Preserves, Dried Fruits, &c.,	1,426 "	Do.	3,061	00
46	Raw Silk, ...	10 parcels	Manila	200	00
48	Shoes, ...	95 piculs	Straits and Manila	1,880	00
53	Sugar Candy, ...	2,986 "	{ Hongkong, Straits, and Macao }	20,902	00
55	Tea, ...	366 "	Straits	9,160	00
56	Tobacco, ...	288 " 72 cat.	Straits and Macao	2,888	00
61	Vermilion, ...	7 "	Straits	420	00
Unenu- merated Articles }	{ Vermicelli, Iron Pans, Wooden Basins, Combs, Varnish, Red Seed, Scallion Seed, Hemp Bags, Hemp Thread, Lanterns, Medi- cine, Joss Stick, &c. }	...	{ Manila, Java, Straits, and Macao }	12,047	00
				\$63,298	00

At 1/4 % \$, £13,701, 11s. 4d.

No. IV.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and EXPORT and IMPORT DUTIES, paid at the Port of AMOY, by 29 *Foreign Ships* and 40 *Lorchas*, for the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				EXP. & IMP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Pielades (Dut.), ...	350	Paid before				542	0	1	0	542	0	1	0
2	Ann (Dan.), ...	104	10	4	0	0	165	4	0	0	175	8	0	0
3	Narciso (Sp.), ...	145	14	5	0	0	248	6	2	6	263	1	2	6
4	Azia Feliz (Sp.), ...	139	13	9	0	0	156	6	7	6	170	5	7	6
5	Clarendon (Am.), ...	236	118	0	0	0	204	9	1	0	322	9	1	0
6	Aurora (Sp.), ...	160	80	0	0	0	243	1	7	4	323	1	7	4
7	Arestus (Am.), ...	350	175	0	0	0	320	7	2	3	495	7	2	3
8	Ianthe (Am.), ...	414	103	5	0	0	79	0	6	5	182	5	6	5
9	Constante (Sp.), ...	150	15	0	0	0	246	8	9	0	261	8	9	0
10	Clarendon (Am.), ...	236	Paid before				338	6	3	5	338	6	3	5
11	Veloz (Sp.), ...	250	62	5	0	0	16	5	0	0	79	0	0	0
12	Azia Feliz (Sp.), ...	139	13	9	0	0	238	0	2	7	251	9	2	7
13	Chas. Wigram (Am.), ...	130	13	0	0	0	152	3	8	5	165	3	8	5
14	Amistad (Sp.), ...	250	125	0	0	0	480	2	1	1	605	2	1	1
15	Joseph et Claire (Fr.), ...	304	152	0	0	0	302	9	0	4	454	9	0	4
16	Chas. Wigram (Am.), ...	120	Paid before				61	5	3	8	61	5	3	8
17	Aurora (Port.), ...	54	7	5	0	0	41	0	0	2	48	5	0	2
18	Dardo (Sp.), ...	140	14	0	0	0	243	0	5	2	257	0	5	2
19	Thos. Perkins (Am.), ...	464	232	0	0	0	353	2	9	7	585	2	9	7
20	Johanna Caesar (Bre.), ...	170	Paid at Shanghai				37	4	8	6	37	4	8	6
21	Azia Feliz (Sp.), ...	137	13	7	0	0	105	5	8	0	119	2	8	0
22	Fatal Hair (Dut.), ...	203	101	5	0	0	435	5	5	5	537	0	5	5
23	Queen Car. Maria (Dan.), ...	171	85	5	0	0	905	6	1	1	991	1	1	1
24	Leinele (Dut.), ...	185	92	5	0	0	230	7	7	5	323	2	7	5
25	Pielades (Dut.), ...	350	175	0	0	0	766	3	1	1	941	3	1	1
26	Carthage (Am.), ...	426	213	0	0	0	865	4	2	3	1,078	4	2	3
27	Anna Maria (Dut.), ...	97	9	7	0	0	108	5	1	7	118	2	1	7
28	Sa3 Fco. Xavier (Port.), ...	121	12	1	0	0	314	0	0	0	326	1	0	0
29	Wilhelmine (Swe.), ...	350	Paid at Canton				1,499	7	1	2	1,499	7	1	2
to 69	40 Lorchas (Port.), ...	3,092	320	0	0	0	2,619	6	0	8	3,139	6	0	8
69		9,437	2,173	0	0	0	12,523	6	0	8	14,696	8	0	8

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1848.

T. H. LAYTON,
Consul.

CONSULAR RETURNS
OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE
AT THE
PORT OF SHANGHAE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS of *British and Foreign Trade* at the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year 1848, be published for general information.
By Order,
A. R. JOHNSTON.
Diplomatic Department.
Victoria, Hongkong, 17th April, 1849.

No. 1.—RETURN of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of SHANGHAE in China, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1848 :—

NAME OF VESSEL.	ARRIVED			DEPARTED				
	DATE OF ENTRY.	TONNAGE.	NO. OF CREW.	WHERE FROM.	NATURE OF CARGO.	VALUE OF CARGO.	DATE OF CLEARANCE.	WHERE BOUND.
Jermiah Garnett,...	December 13	447	27	Hongkong	General	1,823	January 17	Liverpool
Torrington, ...	January 3	144	18	"	"	7,725	" 12	Hongkong
Frances Barclay, ...	" 6	240	14	Liverpool	"	23,715	" 26	Liverpool
Ann, ...	" 5	665	35	Hongkong	"	4,675	February 22	London
Mazepa, ...	" 21	171	26	"	"	141	January 22	Hongkong
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 21	215	12	Liverpool	"	28,778	February 2	"
Baboo, ...	" 21	423	20	Sydney	Sandal wood	422	" 3	London
Cath, ...	" 25	328	18	Singapore	General	5,518	" 12	"
Euphrates, ...	" 26	428	18	Liverpool	"	92,538	March 17	"
Saghalien, ...	" 26	377	17	New Zealand	Ballast	122	" 4	Liverpool
Jane Prove, ...	February 18	208	12	Liverpool	General	30,419	" 9	Hongkong
William Wilson, ...	" 1	377	16	Sydney	Sandal wood	8,231	" 9	Amoy
North Star, ...	March 1	407	16	Hongkong	General	24,500	" 29	Hongkong
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 2	320	21	Canton	"	9,108	" 17	London
Spec, ...	" 8	105	10	Ningpo	Ballast	"	" 17	Hongkong
Amelia, ...	" 17	149	25	Hongkong	General	1,143	" 17	"
Aligator, ...	" 29	198	15	Amoy	Ballast	2,820	April 19	Amoy
Chieftain, ...	" 1	389	16	Hongkong	General	4,040	" 3	Hongkong
Omaha, ...	" 1	135	30	"	"	3,035	May 9	"
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 22	215	11	"	"	9,206	April 27	"
Will o' the Wisp, ...	" 25	101	35	"	"	2,732	October 27	"
Amelia, ...	" 26	149	25	"	"	50,460	July 15	London
Dumfries, ...	" 28	470	24	Liverpool	"	3,600	June 9	"
Larpen, ...	" 29	614	28	Manila	"	13,444	May 22	"
Ellenlie, ...	May 1	230	13	Liverpool	"	8,387	May 22	Amoy
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 13	320	30	Hongkong	"	1,884	December 23	London
Chieftain, ...	" 13	389	15	Amoy	Sugar	284	June 7	Hongkong
Torrington, ...	" 14	144	14	Hongkong	General	11,800	July 21	Amoy
Lady Sale, ...	" 12	388	28	Singapore	"	"	June 17	Ningpo
Victoria, ...	" 16	75	14	"	"	"	October 7	London
William Jardine, ...	" 16	670	30	Ningpo	Sandal wood	4,485	October 14	"
Magellan, ...	July 5	358	18	Amoy	General	20,569	November 2	"
Queen, ...	" 8	442	17	Liverpool	"	2,854	July 14	Amoy
Amoy Packet, ...	" 15	146	17	Hongkong	"	1,566	August 19	"
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 15	215	15	Amoy	Sugar	3,375	August 19	Hongkong
Julia, ...	" 18	444	20	Hongkong	"	4,757	August 19	London
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 19	320	28	Canton	General	3,400	September 3	Hongkong
Erin, ...	" 23	265	22	Amoy	Straits produce	2,652	September 29	Amoy
Privateer, ...	" 29	48	12	Canton	General	270	" 9	{ To assist a vessel }
Harbinger, ...	" 30	297	14	Hongkong	"	6,786	August 19	{ on shore at the }
Amoy Packet, ...	" 30	146	17	{ Yang-tze-keang }	British merchandise	"	" 4	{ " John Dugdale " }
Carried forward,	.....	12,199	818	.....	.....	330,964	.....	.....
						12,199		720,574

RETURN OF THE BRITISH TRADE AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAI,--Continued.

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	No. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TONNAGE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO
<i>Brought forward,</i>											
John Dugdale, ...	August 4	12,199	818	Liverpool	General	320,964	November 8	12,199	London	Tea and Silk	720,574
Mangray, ...	" 8	407	23	Amoy	"	21,848	September 26	407	Amoy	Sundries	24,436
England's Queen, ...	" 8	286	32	Liverpool	"	4,753	August 31	206	London	Tea and Silk	840
Nautilus, ...	" 8	426	18	"	"	13,324	November 9	426	Liverpool	"	41,364
Guardian, ...	" 9	240	13	Hongkong	Sugar	20,880	December 23	240	Manila	Tea	7,707
Omega, ...	" 12	400	16	"	Ballast	5,000	August 15	406	Hongkong	Silk	3,825
Indian Queen, ...	" 15	135	23	"	"	"	"	135	Amoy	Oil cake	8,304
Sea Witch, ...	" 15	174	22	Amoy	Sugar	1,595	September 29	174	Amoy	Silk and Tea	225
Bleng, ...	" 25	336	25	London	General	35,956	" 9	336	London	"	65,515
Andax, ...	" 25	231	12	Hongkong	"	10,994	October 21	231	Cork	Tea	7,825
Sophia Fraser, ...	September 5	150	35	"	"	7,243	September 11	180	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	8,504
Lady Sale, ...	" 21	291	34	Amoy	"	3,176	October 16	291	Amoy	Ballast	...
Eliza, ...	" 23	388	27	"	"	5,399	December 5	388	London	Tea and Silk	50,523
Confucius, ...	" 23	245	12	"	"	4,862	November 30	245	"	"	32,469
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 29	511	20	Hongkong	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
Terror, ...	October 16	320	25	Hongkong	"	4,206	October 11	320	Hongkong	Silk and Re-Exports	4,407
James Scott, ...	" 22	95	11	South Sea Islands	Sandal wood	1,512	December 19	95	Sydney	Tea	1,683
Ellen, ...	" 24	340	16	Sydney	Ballast	"	November 18	340	London	Tea and Silk	45,351
Emily, ...	" 25	440	19	Singapore	Sundries	7,040	December 6	440	"	"	19,685
Lima, ...	" 25	253	13	Liverpool	General	37,990	November 16	253	Liverpool	"	11,854
Eliza Killeck, ...	" 26	349	14	Sydney	Ballast	"	December 16	349	London	"	30,206
Sanderson, ...	" 29	257	13	Liverpool	General	14,628	" 15	257	Cork	"	30,660
Will o' the Wisp, ...	" 30	308	14	"	"	20,424	" 14	308	London	"	12,137
Richard & William, ...	" 31	101	32	Bombay	Merchandise	2,498	November 3	101	Hongkong	Nankens	3,017
John Bunyan, ...	November 18	163	10	Hongkong	"	2,496	" 17	163	"	"	...
Sidney, ...	" 27	466	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
Marion, ...	" 27	184	35	Canton	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
Faithful, ...	" 27	216	13	Port Philip	Ballast	"	"	"	"	"	...
Rega, ...	" 29	429	17	Sydney	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
Gitana, ...	December 4	180	12	South Seas	Sandal wood	13,150	December 4	184	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	7,133
Constance, ...	" 7	317	15	Singapore	General	"	" 23	216	Sydney	Tea	4,080
Victoria, ...	" 17	578	17	Australia	Ballast	"	"	"	"	"	...
John Cooper, ...	" 13	580	23	Sydney	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
Rafael, ...	" 15	659	29	Hongkong	General	"	"	"	"	"	...
Total, ...	" 24	330	19	Liverpool	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
		22,966	1,499			569,918		18,916			1,142,987

British Consulate Shanghai. 31st December, 1848.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

No. II.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI, in 65 British Vessels of 19,466 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1843:—

NUMBERS OF TONNAGE.	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6, THE AVERAGE RATE OF EXCH.
	BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.			
18	<i>Manufactures of Cotton:—</i>			
	Long Cloth, Grey, ...	Pieces 427,207	{ Liverpool, Canton, and } Hongkong	£245,109
	" White, ...	" 196,437		122,422
	Drills, ...	" 11,549		6,984
	Chints, ...	" 24,114		13,847
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dos 7,616		1,713
	Velvets, ...	Value		6,025
	Fancy Cottons, ...	"		10,555
	Muslins, ...	"	"	675
	Cotton Yarn, ...	Piculs 896	"	5,777
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool:—</i>			
	Broad Cloth, Spanish } Stripes, &c., ... }	Chang 52,615	"	47,482
	Long Yls, ...	" 54,871	"	15,252
	Camlets, ...	" 24,552	"	7,901
	" Dutch, ...	" 6,276	"	3,017
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, RAW & MANUFACTURED.			
	<i>Metals:—</i>			
30	Iron, Nail Rod, ...	Piculs 3,448	"	2,528
	" Bar, ...	" 4,261	"	2,876
	Tin, ...	" 1,260	"	5,670
	Zinc, ...	" 111	"	150
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	Value	"	1,600
	Articles not enumerated, ...	"	"	5,000
	PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.			504,531
46	<i>Woods:—</i>			
	Sandal Wood, ...	Piculs 9,469	South Sea Is., and S. pore	17,033
	Sapan, ...	" 3,600	Manila	2,025
	Ebony, ...	" 2,080	Singapore	936
	<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
32	Pepper, ...	Piculs 1,013	"	1,164
33	Putehuck, ...	" 396	"	1,949
34	Rattans, ...	" 1,531	"	1,186
	Indigo, ...	Value	Hongkong	250
	<i>Carrying Trade:—</i>			
	Sugar, ...	Value	Chinese Produce	38,194
	Sundries, ...	"	"	3,570
	Total,.....			569,318

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—Th/ Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Shanghai. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Shanghai Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/6 per Dollar.

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of **MERCHANDISE** *Exported* from the Port of SHANGHAE in 61 *British* Vessels of 18,210 Tons, to the under-mentioned Places, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848 :—

NUMBER OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6, THE AVERAGE RATE OF EXCH.
14	Alum,	Piculs 1,200	Hongkong	£270
38	Cotton, Raw,	Value	"	2,793
46	China ware,	"	London	1,653
	Nankeens,	Piculs 904	{ London, Liverpool, Hongkong, & Canton }	8,715
	Silk, viz :—			
	Tsatlee,	"	"	749,412
	Taysam,	" 11,924	"	
	Sorts,	"	"	1,665
55	Silk Piece Goods,	" 74	"	
	Teas, viz :—			
	Congou, £10,235,633			
	Souchong, " 44,441			
	Pekoe, " 87,742			
	Hyson, " 171,106			
	Y. Hyson, " 612,064	£ 12,337,725	{ London, Liverpool, Cork, Hongkong, Canton, and Sydney }	371,936
	H. Skin, " 339,842			
	Gunpowder, 466,324			
	Imperial, " 146,440			
	Twankay, " 284,133			
	Hemp,	Piculs 74	"	168
	Oil Cakes,	Value	"	1,125
	Sundries,	"	"	5,250
Total,.....£				1,142,987

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Shanghai. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Shanghai Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/6 per Dollar.

No. IV.—TABLE shewing the **COUNTRIES** and **PLACES** whence *British* Vessels *Arrived* from, and *Departed* to, during the year 1848 :—

ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TON-NAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TON-NAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING
Great Britain, ...	16	5,217	£364,966	Great Britain, ...	28	11,129	£975,838
H.kong & 5 Ports,	42	11,605	169,214	H.kong & 5 Ports,	35	7,074	157,561
Straits,	4	1,473	24,353	Straits, ... ..	...	...	...
A. ralia,	11	3,956	5,287	Australia, ...	2	313	5,763
Br. sh India, ...	1	101	2,498	British India, ...	...	...	...
Manila,	1	614	3,600	Manila,	1	400	3,825
10 of which in ballst.	75	22,966	£569,918	5 of which in ballast	66	18,916	£1,142,987

No. V.—A TABLE shewing the *Quantities* and *Value* of **GOODS** *Re-exported* on *British* Vessels, during the Years ending the 31st December, 1847 and 1848.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1847		1848	
	QUANTITIES	VALUE	QUANTITIES	VALUE
Long Cloths, Grey,	Pieces 17,300	£ 5,120	950	555
" " White,	" 1,800	1,093	300	182
Cotton Yarn, ... ..	...	...	Bales 150	...
Woollens,—Broad Cloth and Spanish Stripes,	Chang 12,310	11,079	2,175	1,957
" Long Ells,	Pieces 1,000	2,025	...	...
" Blankets,	Pairs 105	94	175	157
Velvets, ... ..	...	...	Value	268
Iron, Nail-rod,	Piculs 340	230	1,040	702
" Bar, ... ..	...	...	Piculs 1,064	718
Sandal Wood,	" 350	630	...	...
Rattans,	" 398	358	...	...
Sundries, ... ..	...	790	...	250
Total,.....£21,419			Total,.....£4,789	

No VI.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, paid by *British Vessels* in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848.

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMPORT & EXPORT CARGO				TOTAL			
			Ton	m.	c.	d.	Ton	m.	c.	d.	Ton	m.	c.	d.
231	Jeremiah Garnett, ...	447	223	5	0	0	17,887	7	4	2	18,111	2	4	2
234	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	0	5,426	3	2	0	5,440	7	2	0
235	Frances Barclay, ...	240	"	"	"	"	10,546	4	8	5	10,546	4	8	5
236	Ann, ...	665	"	"	"	"	18,628	4	1	5	18,628	4	1	5
237	Mazepa, ...	171	85	5	0	0	1,256	0	0	7	1,341	5	0	7
238	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	0	6,167	8	5	5	6,275	3	5	5
239	Baboo, ...	423	211	5	0	0	13,188	4	1	5	13,399	9	1	5
240	Carib, ...	328	164	0	0	0	11,209	6	0	6	11,373	6	0	6
241	Euphrates, ...	428	214	0	0	0	24,046	4	1	1	24,260	4	1	1
242	Saghalien, ...	377	188	5	0	0	7,696	4	2	5	7,884	9	2	5
243	Jane Prowse, ...	208	104	0	0	0	5,665	6	9	8	5,769	6	9	8
244	Wm. Wilson, ...	407	203	8	0	0	1,214	3	7	5	1,417	8	7	5
245	North Star, ...	384	"	"	"	"	14,970	3	6	0	14,970	3	6	0
246	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	"	1,883	4	0	1	1,883	4	0	1
247	Spec, ...	105	10	5	0	0	"	"	"	"	10	5	0	0
248	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0	0	590	5	8	0	605	4	8	0
249	Alligator, ...	198	"	"	"	"	10,459	5	5	5	10,459	5	5	5
250	Chieftain, ...	389	"	"	"	"	310	8	0	0	310	8	0	0
251	Omega, ...	135	13	5	0	0	1,050	5	4	0	1,064	0	4	0
252	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	"	"	"	"	2,150	4	7	7	2,150	4	7	7
253	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	0	0	1,620	0	0	0	1,530	1	0	0
254	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0	0	1,069	8	5	6	1,084	7	5	6
255	Dumfries, ...	470	235	0	0	0	20,365	0	9	2	20,600	0	9	2
256	Larpernt, ...	614	307	0	0	0	7,554	0	5	7	7,861	0	5	7
257	Ellerslie, ...	230	115	0	0	0	9,337	7	7	9	9,452	7	7	9
258	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	0	283	3	2	0	443	3	2	0
259	Chieftain, ...	389	"	"	"	"	8,393	3	7	5	8,393	3	7	5
260	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	0	500	1	3	3	514	5	3	3
261	Lady Sale, ...	388	194	0	0	0	2,907	9	5	9	3,101	9	5	9
262	Victoria, ...	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
263	Wm. Jardine, ...	670	"	"	"	"	18,318	2	2	0	18,318	2	2	0
264	Magellan, ...	358	179	0	0	0	11,568	8	9	0	11,747	8	9	0
265	Queen, ...	442	221	0	0	0	14,540	6	0	7	14,761	6	0	7
266	Amoy Packet, ...	146	14	6	0	0	"	"	"	"	14	6	0	0
267	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	0	1,265	2	0	0	1,372	7	0	0
268	Juliet, ...	444	222	0	0	0	19,910	8	4	3	20,132	8	4	3
269	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	"	301	0	5	3	301	0	5	3
270	Erin, ...	285	"	"	"	"	1,049	4	6	2	1,049	4	6	2
271	Privateer, ...	48	"	"	"	"	55	3	5	0	55	3	5	0
272	Harbinger, ...	297	148	5	0	0	1,382	9	8	4	1,531	4	8	4
273	Amoy Packet, ...	146	14	6	0	0	"	"	"	"	14	6	0	0
274	John Dugdale, ...	407	203	5	0	0	15,204	1	6	0	15,407	6	6	0
275	Malingay, ...	266	"	"	"	"	272	9	0	6	272	9	0	6
276	England's Queen, ...	426	213	0	0	0	16,275	6	0	8	16,488	6	0	8
277	Nautilus, ...	240	120	0	0	0	8,640	6	0	7	8,760	6	0	7
278	Guardian, ...	400	200	0	0	0	3,195	5	9	2	3,395	5	9	2
279	Omega, ...	135	13	5	0	0	1,447	4	0	0	1,460	9	0	0
280	Indian Queen, ...	174	"	"	"	"	247	3	8	1	247	3	8	1
281	Sea Witch, ...	336	168	0	0	0	21,204	9	7	2	21,372	9	7	2
282	Bleng, ...	231	115	5	0	0	6,893	4	9	0	7,008	9	9	0
283	Audax, ...	150	15	0	0	0	2,590	2	7	6	2,605	2	7	6
284	Sophia Fraser, ...	291	"	"	"	"	228	7	5	0	228	7	5	0
285	Lady Sale, ...	388	"	"	"	"	13,832	3	0	0	13,832	3	0	0
286	Eliza, ...	245	122	5	0	0	8,663	0	4	4	8,785	5	4	4
287	Confucius, ...	511	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
288	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	"	1,011	0	4	5	1,011	0	4	5
289	Terror, ...	95	9	5	0	0	7,506	9	2	5	7,516	4	2	5
290	James Scott, ...	340	170	0	0	0	12,910	9	7	5	13,080	9	7	5
291	Ellen, ...	440	220	0	0	0	11,040	2	4	2	11,260	2	4	2
292	Emily, ...	253	126	5	0	0	13,280	2	0	3	13,406	7	0	3
293	Lima, ...	349	174	5	0	0	10,703	1	2	5	10,877	6	2	5
294	Eliza Killick, ...	257	128	5	0	0	11,420	8	5	0	11,549	3	5	0
295	Sandersons, ...	308	154	0	0	0	11,207	2	5	5	11,361	2	5	5
296	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	0	0	615	0	0	0	625	1	0	0
297	Richard & William, ...	163	81	5	0	0	2,262	8	3	1	2,344	3	3	1
298	John Bunyan, ...	466	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
299	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	0	4,690	7	5	0	4,782	7	5	0
300	Marmion, ...	218	109	0	0	0	2,865	4	5	0	2,974	4	5	0
301	Faithful, ...	429	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
302	Regia, ...	180	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
303	Gitana, ...	317	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
304	Constance, ...	578	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
305	Victoria, ...	580	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
306	John Cooper, ...	659	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
307	Rafael, ...	330	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
308	Angelina, ...	434	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total,.....		23,400	5,959	5	0	0	456,384	7	8	4	462,344	2	8	4
@ 72 p cent,.....			\$8,276				\$633,868				\$642,144			
@ 1/6 p \$,.....			£1,862				£112,620				£144,482			

No. VII.—STATEMENT of TEA EXPORT from SHANGHAE, from 1st January to the 31st of December, 1848:—

DESCRIPTION	To the UNITED KINGDOM, in 30 Vessels	To HONGKONG, for trans-shipment, in 10 Vessels	To SYDNEY AND AUSTRALIA, in 3 Vessels	TOTAL in 43 British Ships	TOTAL in 10 American Vessels	TOTAL in 1 Bremen Ship	GRAND TOTAL, in 54 Vessels
	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Congou, ...	10,148,807	163,036	152,051	10,443,894	520,186	133,513	11,097,593
Souchong, ...	44,441	5,577	...	50,018	361,629	...	411,647
Pekoe, ...	25,900	17,120	...	43,020	...	...	43,020
Sorts, ...	...	...	...	...	353	...	353
Black, ...	10,219,148	185,733	182,051	10,536,932	882,168	133,513	11,552,613
Twankay, ...	238,346	5,729	2,961	247,036	262,909	8,618	518,563
Hyson Skin, ...	37,100	204,035	283,483	524,616	498,167	2,680	1,025,463
Young Hyson, ...	506,811	97,073	1,100	604,984	1,804,893	4,043	2,413,880
Hyson, ...	167,596	22,260	1,200	191,056	138,073	5,489	334,620
Imperial, ...	136,194	10,985	600	147,779	131,788	226	279,793
Gunpowder, ...	458,892	8,646	700	468,238	136,031	1,107	605,396
Green, ...	1,544,939	348,726	290,044	2,183,709	2,471,793	32,163	4,577,665
1848 Total lb	11,764,087	584,459	422,095	12,720,641	3,353,961	155,676	16,230,278
1847 "	11,838,338	1,288,891	286,370	13,313,599	2,549,883	...	15,863,482
1848 { Increase Decrease	74,251	704,432	185,725	592,958	804,078	155,676	366,796
Value of Exports, } say, BLACK TEA, piculs 79,000 @ 14 taels, \$1,536,100 Exchange 4/2, £320,000							
in British ships } " GREEN " " 16,380 " 18 " 409,500 " 106,500							
				95,380	\$1,945,600		£426,500

No. VIII.—VALUATION of the Principal IMPORTS and EXPORTS in British Vessels at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Years 1843-4, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, taken from the Official Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1843-4	1845	1846	1847	1848
<i>Imports</i>					
Manufactures of Cotton, ...	\$ 1,670,672	\$ 4,254,864	\$ 3,080,054	\$ 3,311,385	\$ 1,856,031
Manufactures of Wool, ...	557,279	803,553	623,372	782,016	327,120
Sugar, ...	1,945	...	...	42,571	169,751
Miscellaneous, ...	291,610	136,176	185,534	175,522	200,007
Total, ...	2,521,506	5,194,593	3,888,960	4,311,494	2,592,909
<i>Exports</i>					
Tea, ...	\$ 322,152	\$ 2,221,180	\$ 2,026,862	\$ 1,833,691	\$ 1,553,049
Silk, ...	2,002,602	3,803,947	4,430,318	4,819,483	3,330,720
Miscellaneous, ...	35,380	18,509	34,964	72,557	96,173
Total, ...	2,360,134	6,043,636	6,492,144	6,725,731	5,079,942

No. IX.—VALUATION of Principal IMPORTS and EXPORTS in British Vessels at the Port of CANTON, SHANGHAE, and AMOY, during the Years 1843-4, 1845, 1846, 1847, taken from the Official Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1843-4	1845	1846	1847
<i>Imports</i>				
Manufactures of Cotton, ...	\$ 4,039,182	\$ 2,450,482	\$ 2,755,223	\$ 1,470,296
Manufactures of Wool, ...	2,898,866	1,875,042	1,386,534	1,027,346
Raw Cotton, ...	683,654	313,885	792,478	830,756
Miscellaneous, ...	7,884,588	5,753,875	3,662,950	6,297,362
Canton, ...	\$ 13,506,240	\$ 10,392,984	\$ 9,7583	\$ 9,625,760
Shanghai, ...	2,521,506	5,194,593	3,311,385	4,311,494
Amoy, ...	872,272	680,741	775,085	829,652
Grand Total, ...	\$ 18,406,018	\$ 16,268,266	\$ 14,661,628	\$ 14,766,906
<i>Exports</i>				
Tea, ...	\$ 13,432,958	\$ 15,825,954	\$ 11,112,627	\$ 11,844,282
Silk, ...	2,172,263	3,424,897	1,344,286	2,007,770
Miscellaneous, ...	2,320,139	2,463,167	2,921,647	1,869,938
Canton, ...	\$ 17,925,360	\$ 20,734,018	\$ 13,378,560	\$ 15,721,940
Shanghai, ...	2,360,134	6,043,636	6,492,144	6,725,731
Amoy, ...	58,209	71,439	38,938	32,348
Grand Total, ...	\$ 20,343,703	\$ 26,849,093	\$ 21,909,642	\$ 22,480,619

No. X.—A RETURN of the Number of MERCHANT VESSELS, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-House of SHANGHAE, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

ARRIVED								PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED							
BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	BAVARIAN	BELGIAN	DUTCH	SARDINIAN	RUSSIAN		BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	BAVARIAN	BELGIAN	DUTCH	SARDINIAN	RUSSIAN
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London, ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cork, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New York, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Singapore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	Manila, ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hobart Town, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adelaide, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Port Phillip, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Sea, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Archangel, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	14	...	3	...	1	1	...	Hongkong, ...	24	9	...	1	...	1	1	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amoy, ...	10	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ningpo, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	17	4	3	1	1	1	1		67	17	4	3	1	1	1	1

Total 104 ships, 33,078 tons.

Total 95 ships, 29,028 tons.

No. XI.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of MERCHANT VESSELS which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British, ...	76	22,966	British, ...	67	18,916
American, ...	17	6,592	American, ...	17	6,592
Spanish, ...	4	1,265	Spanish, ...	4	1,265
Bavarian, ...	3	850	Bavarian, ...	3	850
Belgian, ...	1	340	Belgian, ...	1	340
Dutch, ...	1	365	Dutch, ...	1	365
Sardinian, ...	1	420	Sardinian, ...	1	420
Russian, ...	1	280	Russian, ...	1	280
Total, ...	104	33,078	Total, ...	95	29,028

* Forbidden to trade by the Chinese authorities.

No. XII.—A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the IMPORT TRADE from Foreign Countries, at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED				AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6 EXCHANGE
	65 British	17 American	4 Spanish	3 Bavarian		
Cotton, Long Cloth, Grey, ... Pieces	427,207	77,047	14,500	...	518,754	£ 287,231
" " White, ... "	196,427	7,550	3,000	...	206,977	128,685
" Drills, ... "	11,549	120,056	700	...	132,299	74,867
" Domestic, ... "	...	86,760	...	...	86,760	16,591
" Chints, ... "	24,114	...	...	...	24,114	13,847
" Flannel, ... "	...	980	...	...	980	669
" Jeans, ... "	...	320	...	...	320	216
" Handkerchiefs, ... Doz.	7,816	1,840	...	...	9,456	2,127
" Cambrics, ... Pieces	675	...	1,000	...	1,675	1,350
" Valvets, ... Value	£6,925	...	...	...	6,925	6,925
" Fancy Cottons, ... "	£10,555	370	1,080	...	12,005	12,005
Cotton Yarn, ... Pieces	896	635	525	...	2,056	18,606
Glass and Glassware, ... Value	£1,809	...	...	...	1,809	1,809
Ludigs, ... "	£250	...	...	...	250	250
Metals, Iron, Nail-rod, ... Pieces	3,448	...	...	...	3,448	2,536
" Bar, ... "	4,261	...	...	...	4,261	2,876
" Tin, ... "	1,260	1,350	134	...	2,744	9,987
" Zinc, ... "	111	...	...	...	111	150
" Lead, ... "	...	5,817	185	...	6,002	5,186
Pepper, ... "	1,018	...	236	...	1,249	1,429
Pitch, ... "	396	...	...	...	396	1,049
Eastons, ... "	1,331	1,475	...	...	2,806	4,886
Sugar, ... Value	£38,194	16,873	12,073	...	67,140	87,140
Woods, Sandal, ... Pieces	9,463	2,970	1,702	...	14,135	25,242
" Sapan, ... "	3,500	500	3,771	...	7,771	4,907
" Ebony, ... "	2,080	...	1,106	...	3,186	1,433
Mangrove Bark, ... "	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	675
Wood, Broadcloth, Sp. Stripes, &c., Chang	52,615	13,295	6,500	...	72,410	64,696
" Long Ella, ... "	54,871	7,914	867	...	63,652	17,315
" Camlets, ... "	24,652	8,971	1,532	...	35,155	18,031
" Dutch, ... "	6,276	...	...	...	6,276	3,017
Sundries, ... "	£8,570	1,000	2,350	...	11,920	11,920
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 806,495

No. XIII.—A SYNOPSIS TABLE of EXPORT TRADE to Foreign Countries, at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED			AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6 EXCHANGE
	61 British	14 American	4 Spanish 1 Bremen 1 Belgian		
Alum, Piculs	1,500	1,000	...	2,200	494
China-ware, Value	£1,533	...	...	1,533	1,533
Cotton, raw, "	£2,793	326	...	3,119	3,119
Gypsum, Piculs	...	500	600	1,100	247
Hemp, Value	£168	...	...	168	168
Nankeens, "	£8,715	1,316	1,486	11,517	11,517
Vegetable Cake, "	£1,125	619	191	1,935	1,935
Silk, Raw Piculs	11,924	173	46	12,143	763,225
" Piece Goods, Value	£1,565	500	...	2,165	2,165
Teas, Lbs.	12,687,725	3,338,596	52,934	15,729,245	514,842
Sundries, Value	£5,250	...	1,000	6,250	6,250
Total,£					1,305,615

No. XIV.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of SHANGHAE, in 14 American Vessels of 6,217 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
13	Manufactures of Cotton:—			£
	Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces	77,047	{ Canton, Hongkong, } { and United States }	44,205
	Do. White, "	7,556		4,795
	Drills, "	120,050	"	67,528
	Domestics, "	36,760	"	16,591
	Cotton Flannel, "	980	"	660
	Fancy Shirtings, "	500	"	337
	Dyed Cottons, "	150	"	33
	Jeans, "	320	"	216
	Handkerchiefs, Doz	1,840	"	414
	Cotton Yarn, Piculs	635	"	4,286
47	Manufactures of Wool:—			
	Spanish Stripes, Chang	13,295	Canton and Hongkong	12,264
	Long Ells, "	7,914	"	1,963
	Camlets, "	8,271	"	4,050
30	Metals:—			
	Lead, Piculs	5,317	Canton and United States	4,936
	Tin, "	1,850	"	3,645
46	Woods:—			
	Sandal, Piculs	2,870	Canton and Hongkong	5,846
	Sapan, "	509	Manila	537
	Miscellaneous:—			
	Sugar, Piculs	24,998	"	16,873
34	Rattans, "	1,475	"	995
	Sundries, "	...	"	1,000
Total,£				190,384

No. XV.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported from the Port of SHANGHAE, in 14 American Vessels of 6,047 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
				£
38	Raw Cotton, Bales	1,570	Canton	326
46	Nankeens, Piculs	23,100	United States and Canton	1,316
	Silk, Bales	217	"	16,899
	" Piece Goods, Cases	537	Hongkong	500
	Gypsum, Piculs	500	Canton	112
	Alum, "	1,000	"	224
	Vegetable Cakes, "	550	Amy and Hongkong	619
55	Teas:—			
	Congou, 211,821			
	Souchong, 493,868			
	Powchong, 1,716			
	Y. Hyson, 1,420,147			
	Imperial, 223,045			
	Gunpowder, 171,302			
	Twankay, 177,988			
	Hyson Skin, 499,449			
		Lbs. 3,338,596	Canton and United States	141,158
Total,£				155,194

No. XVI.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported* at the Port of SHANGHAE in 4 *Spanish Vessels* of 1,265 Tons, 3 *Bremen Vessels* of 850 Tons, 1 *Belgian Vessel* of 340 Tons, 1 *Dutch Vessel* of 365 Tons, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848 :—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Long Cloths, White,	Pieces 3,000	Hongkong	£ 1,558
	" Grey,	" 14,500	Hongkong and Singapore	7,917
	Drills,	" 700	"	875
	Printed Cottons,	" 1,600	Singapore	1,080
	Cambrics,	" 1,000	"	675
	Habit Cloth, Sp. Stripes, &c.,	Chang 6,500	"	5,000
	Camlets,	" 1,532	"	1,080
	Long Ells,	" 367	"	100
	Tin,	Piculs 154	"	422
	Lead,	" 185	"	250
	Sugar,	" 17,886	Manila and Canton	12,073
	Pepper,	" 286	Singapore	265
	Sandal Wood,	" 1,702	Singapore and Hongkong	3,063
	Sapan Wood,	" 5,771	Manila and Hongkong	2,545
	Ebony,	" 1,106	Singapore and Hongkong	497
	Mangrove Bark,	" 1,000	"	675
	Rattans,	" 3,028	"	2,725
	Cotton Yarn,	" 525	Hongkong	3,543
	Sundries,	Value	"	2,350
Total,.....£				46,193

No. XVII.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported* from the Port of SHANGHAE, in 4 *Spanish Vessels* of 1,265 Tons, 2 *Bremen Vessels* of 510 Tons, and 1 *Belgian Vessels* of 340 Tons burthen, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Nankeens,	Piculs 176	Manila	£ 1,486
	Gypsum,	" 600	Hongkong	135
	Vegetable Cake,	" 170	Amoy	191
	Silk,	Bales 58	Manila	2,914
	Tea, Black,	Lbs. 42,826	Hongkong	1,231
	" Green,	" 10,108	"	477
	Sundries,	Value	"	1,000
Total,.....£				7,434

No. XVIII.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, paid by *Foreign Vessels*, other than British, in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

COUNTRY	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMPORT & EXPORT DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
American	Coquette,	457	"	"	"	"	7,406	5	3	0	7,406	5	3	0
"	Dart,	147	"	7	0	0	1,001	8	5	0	1,016	5	5	0
"	Anstiss,	595	"	"	"	"	8,921	9	4	5	8,921	9	4	5
"	Congress,	375	"	"	"	"	206	8	1	0	206	8	1	0
"	Boxer,	114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Helena,	597	"	"	"	"	14,811	2	7	0	14,811	2	7	0
"	Howqua,	586	"	"	"	"	8,094	6	8	0	8,094	6	8	0
"	Boxer,	114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Charles Wrigman,	120	"	12	0	0	695	6	0	0	807	6	0	0
"	Horsburgh,	542	"	271	0	0	9,582	2	7	5	9,583	2	7	5
"	Mariposa,	317	"	"	"	"	623	2	5	0	623	2	5	0
"	Antelope,	375	"	"	"	"	1,461	5	7	3	1,461	5	7	3
"	Cleone,	372	"	"	"	"	4,203	5	9	3	4,203	5	9	3
"	Howqua,	586	"	293	0	0	8,808	5	0	1	9,101	5	0	1
"	Dart,	147	"	14	7	0	1,325	6	0	0	1,340	3	0	0
"	Zenobia,	630	"	"	"	"	16,143	6	9	0	16,143	6	9	0
"	Vancouver,	518	"	259	0	0	11,797	5	1	5	12,056	5	1	5
	Total,.....	6,592		864	4	0	95,184	6	8	2	96,049	0	8	2
Spanish	Tres Sobrinos	350	"	175	0	0	983	3	2	4	1,158	3	2	4
"	Jesusa,	320	"	160	0	0	553	7	0	0	713	7	0	0
"	Veloz,	270	"	135	0	0	646	3	5	1	781	3	5	1
"	Fortuna,	325	"	162	5	0	727	8	3	0	890	3	3	0
Bremen	Johanna Caesar,	140	"	14	0	0	202	0	8	5	216	0	8	5
"	Pauline,	340	"	170	0	0	1,696	1	5	0	1,866	1	5	0
"	Juliane,	370	"	185	0	0	3,887	0	2	5	4,072	0	2	5
Belgian	Rubens,	340	"	170	0	0	902	1	0	1	1,072	1	0	1
Dutch	Vanderpalm,	365	"	"	"	"	546	6	6	9	546	6	6	9
American,.....			1,171	5	0	0	10,145	2	8	5	11,316	7	3	5
			864	4	0	0	95,184	6	8	2	96,049	0	8	2
Grand Total,..... Taels,			2,035	9	0	0	105,329	9	1	7	107,365	8	1	7
@ 72 ¢ cent,.....			\$2,826				\$146,292				\$149,118			
@ 4/6 exchange,.....			£636				£32,915				£33,551			

British Consulate, Shanghai.
31st December, 1848.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

Recd. & apud.

M. Larcinthe.

~~Mr. R.~~

Consulate U.S. America
Canton 29th Decem^r. 1847

Sir,

I am acknowledging the receipt of your Circu-
lar letter of the 20th August last, addressed to Paul
A. Pickens (United States Consul Canton), I beg
to state that the contents of the same have had
my careful attention, and the instructions there-
in given shall be strictly followed by

respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R. B. Pickens

Vice Consul

To the Honourable

John M. Clayton

Secretary of State of the U.S.A.

Washington D.C.

